

Not Ready for Subway or Elevated, St. Louis Can Get Better Urban Car Service Only by Surface Extensions and Adding 30 Per Cent to Cars in Use

By FRANK PUTNAM,
Author of "City Government in Europe."

MEN express love of country in two ways chiefly, some by defending and resenting criticisms of home institutions and customs, whether good or bad, efficient or inefficient; others by demanding for the home land the best that talent can create or money buy, whether it be of native or of foreign origin, whether it be an object or an idea. The man who attempts constructive criticism of American municipal services has necessarily to enlist with the latter contingent, and he has to emphasize his points by contrasting home inefficiency with foreign efficiency, where such contrast can truthfully be drawn. He is really, it seems to me, the more



"Straps Pay Dividends on Watered Stock."

patriotic of the two kinds of home-lovers, because he proceeds upon the assumption that his home folks are able to afford the best, are worthy of it, and ought to have it.

Applying this test to street railway service in St. Louis—and all other American cities—one finds the chief point of contrast is this: that in all other civilized countries a fare buys a seat, not standing room, whereas in this country it is proverbial that "the straps pay the dividends on the watered bonds," while St. Louis passengers fortunate enough to get seats pay a reasonable profit on the capital actually invested in the service.

Certainly Americans ought to have the best street railway service in the world, because they are paying more for it than any other people. A part of what they have paid for it is represented in a dozen or more huge private fortunes; another part in twisted, corrupted, disobedient, inefficient municipal governments; yet another part in the degenerative reaction of these vicious conditions upon all American political institutions and public services; another still, and in my eyes hardest of all to pay, in the breaking down of that fine courtesy—once an American characteristic—which forbids a man to remain seated while a woman stands in a public conveyance. We have been made rude toward the weaker vessel by the brutal pressure of competition to get that for which each has paid, but which only 60 or 70 per cent of us can get, namely, a seat.

Why should the residents of Glasgow, or London, or Paris, or Budapest, or Hamburg, or Berlin, invariably get a street car seat for their street car fare of 1 to 3 cents, while the man in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis or Baltimore, one-third of the time, is forced to ride standing after paying a 5-cent fare?

Why Europe Has the Best of It.

ARE the Scotch, the English, the French, the Austrians and the Germans so much richer than the Americans that they can afford to provide cars enough to seat all passengers, while we cannot? Everybody knows they are not.

Are they then so much more self-respecting than Americans, and so much more thoroughly masters of their municipal governments, that they insist upon, and are able to procure better and cheaper service than Americans want, or could get if we wanted it? An American lingo dislikes to set down the inevitable answer.

Can we excuse our relative inefficiency in this respect on the ground of our youthfulness, as compared with the great age of the Old-World cities? Unluckily, no. The street railway, like the telegraph and the telephone, was available for adoption in all countries at the same time. If the other fellows have outdone us in making a sane social use of the new device for urban transportation (and in respect to carrying the public comfortably, on the one-fare-one-seat basis, they certainly have outdone us), they must be credited with having excelled us from an even start.

What is the explanation?

Why, it is that the other fellows have treated the street railway as a public service primarily, while we have submitted to have it treated primarily as a source of private profit. As peoples, they are all very much older than we, so have evolved higher standards of social service than we, and have, more than we, subordinated individual initiative in pursuit of wealth to community needs. Their heroes are men who excel in serving society. We have thus far, or until recent date, been content to endure impositions because we so greatly admired the daring individuals who

built great sudden fortunes by practicing those impositions upon us. "Just see what it means to be an American!" we have boasted, when a Charles Yerkes went to London with 15,000,000 gold American dollars coiled out of the straps in his Chicago street cars. "That couldn't be done in any other country," we said proudly—a quaint pride in the buccaneer who debauched our city government and our Legislature, who packed us like cattle day after day and year after year in filthy street cars, and who flaunted his justifiable contempt for us, as men and citizens, in every way he knew how.

Turning to a Fairer Adjustment.

BUT the tide has turned in this country. Our cities are swiftly adopting the European standard—public service above private profit. He would be a rash prophet who would predict that in another 20 years the street car service in American cities will not excel that of European cities by as much as it is now inferior.

St. Louis' street railway service, as your Public Service Commission has informed you (in one of the most admirable reports—by James E. Allison, engineer—that has ever been published), is excellent and excellently managed—so far as it goes. But it does not go far enough, and its management is handicapped by the enormous load of fictitious stock and bond capitalization usually carried by American street railway systems, all of them privately owned. The United Railways Co., enjoying a monopoly of street railway business in this city, owns property worth (I quote from the Public Service Commission's report) \$37,638,667.75, of which property \$37,067,346.73 is—or was a year ago—in the service of the public. Upon this property the company has placed the burden of \$41,900,300 in stocks and \$59,480,000 of bonds, or a total of \$101,380,300.

The excess of capitalization over real value of the property is \$63,741,632.25. Net earnings of the company in 1911, as corrected by the commission, were \$3,293,521.33. A reasonable return to the owners on the real value of the property, as reported by the commission, would have been only \$2,224,040.80. The surplus collected from car riders of St. Louis in that year, over a fair return on the investment, was \$1,069,480.53, or, roughly, 35 per cent.

In any European city—most of the larger ones run own and operate the street railways—that surplus over a fair return would have stayed in the pockets of the passengers. The "fair return"



"Seat Passengers Pay Reasonable Profits."

on the investment would have been applied in improving and extending the service, after meeting fixed charges on capital borrowed to acquire or create the property. In St. Louis—as in any other American city—that excess charge, over a fair return on the actual investment, goes to enrich the private individuals whose "initiative" we have always so greatly, and I fear thoughtlessly (since we were its victims), admired.

With increasing population, dependent on the United Railways Co.'s monopoly for urban transportation, the percentage of its excess earnings, in the absence of regulation to protect the public, will steadily mount higher. If permitted to run along for a period of a dozen years, on the existing basis, the surplus earnings, partially at least invested in additional mileage and rolling stock, will create new real values (taken unfairly from the public's pockets), to support the whole \$63,741,632.25 of overcapitalization.

One-Third More Cars for Rush Hours.

IS it any wonder—our economic morals being what they are—that the men playing for this tremendous stake should resist every effort to destroy or even to minimize their fat graft? What of the future? Well, if the people of St. Louis can find leaders able and willing to cope with the remarkably keen men who command the United Railways monopoly, the city will somehow find a way to compel the squeezing out of all the water in the company's stocks and bonds. If the city fails to find such leaders, the people will probably have to go down into their pockets and dig up enough nickels to validate that water.

Concerning the physical problem—of increased service—James E. Allison is, I presume, as well qualified as any other man in this city to say what can be done. He is an engineer for the St. Louis Public Service Commission and a thorough survey of the property and the situation, making the public's interest known. He defines



"Platforms Pay Interest on Watered Bonds."

to be interviewed, but he tells me the company can and should be compelled to add one-third to the number of its cars in service during rush hours morning and evening; that the additional cars can be operated safely, and that such addition would come close to providing every fare-paying passenger with a seat. Mr. Allison has studied the motor bus and does not believe it would pay its way in St. Louis at this time. He says St. Louis people don't want elevated railroads, and intimates his belief that the next forward step, after the surface lines have been speeded up to capacity—if they ever are—will be or should be a subway system. He does not believe St. Louis is ready at this time to make either an elevated, a subway or a motor bus system a profitable investment for private capital. It follows, if this be a correct estimate of the situation, that the public's hope for any immediate betterment in urban transport must be gratified, if at all, by the enlargement of the service of the surface street railway system—more mileage, reaching larger sections which now have no service, and more cars on existing mileage. Mr. Allison would have the company required to invest at least three-fourths of its excessive earnings in equipment to provide this additional service.

The State Legislature having taken authority to regulate street railway systems out of the hands of local Public Service Commissions, and lodged that power in the hands of the State Public Service Commission, St. Louis must look to the State body for aid. Whether by design or by oversight, the city has no power to compel the street railway monopoly to extend its existing lines. Large areas within the city lack car service. One of the maps in the Public Service Commission's report shows nearly or quite one-third of the whole southern half of the city to be a quarter mile or more distant from the nearest car line. A large district in the northern portion of the city, and lesser regions in other sections, are similarly deprived of car service.

Where Need for Service Is Greatest.

SPECIFIC data under this head is supplied by a local student of the situation, as follows:

Baden, the residence section north of the cemeteries along Broadway, has no communication with nearby territory in Northwest St. Louis and the West End, without a 45-minute ride downtown on the Broadway line, a transfer and a 30 or 40-minute ride west. An extension of the Union line would end the isolation of a big region.

The lack of a north and south cross-town line, west of Grand avenue, and the lack of an east and west line south of Chouteau avenue, are glaring inadequacies.

Between the Cherokee and the Tower Grove lines in Southwestern St. Louis is a big territory not served by either, which could be reached by a Tower Grove extension, Arlo, a residence suburb within the city limits, which could be reached by an extension of the Tower Grove line from Clifton Heights, is wholly dependent on the suburban service of the Frisco Railroad.

Between the Manchester-Maplewood line and the Market line, along McCausland avenue for more than a mile, is a splendid residence section which, in spite of lack of facilities, is building up, but which would be rapidly populated if there were transportation. The Market line could be extended to reach all this territory.

The Lee and Natural Bridge lines should be extended to the city limits properly to serve their territory.

Walnut Park, a large and finely located region, has only a connection at one end, with the Union line, which requires a transfer to Bellefontaine. Much of the district is out of reach of any street car line. This is probably the worst case of street car atrophy in St. Louis.

The Chouteau-Southampton line, now ending at King's highway, should run through the whole Southampton district.

The suburban train service is the saddest feature of the whole situation. A large number of suburban residents are pass-holding employees of the Missouri Pacific and Frisco, and this tends to make the service unprofit-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2.)

HOW 5000 ACTORS WILL BE DRILLED IN BIG PAGEANT TO CELEBRATE BIRTH OF ST. LOUIS Stage Manager LaBeaume Tells of Art Hill Drama

Imaginative Chairman of the Productions Committee Visits Many Pageant Masters and Returns With Arms Full of Literature and Books of Notes.

WILLIAM W. LABEAUME, whose work it will be to stage the biggest show St. Louis ever saw and to make it the best show that any American city has seen, is back from a pilgrimage of pageantry.

He has learned how Philadelphia, Boston and other Eastern cities and towns have held pageants and how they would improve on them if they had the thing to do over. He has consulted, in New York and Boston, with the playwrights and pageant masters who have handled the heavy work of conducting these public plays. He has gathered albums-full of photographs and notebooks full of ideas, and he will apply them all to the St. Louis Pageant, to be held on Art Hill, in Forest Park, next May.

LaBeaume is chairman of the Productions Committee which will stage-manage the big open-air drama, consisting of scenes from the history of St. Louis, and which will be played by a cast of more than 5000 men, women and children.

He is a fire insurance man with an imagination that ranges beyond rate cards and hose tests. The City Club's play, "He Snoops to Conquer," produced last spring, was his work throughout. He and his committee, of which the dynamic Miss Charlotte Rumbold is vice-chairman, have hoisted the flag of the pageant, which is also the flag of St. Louis, on their stationery.

St. Louis Once Had Flag.

IN his historic inquiries, LaBeaume discovered that St. Louis, once had a flag, the design being seven golden fleurs-de-lis, on a blue field. What the number seven stood for, he could not learn, but the number proved just right to set off the words "The St. Louis Pageant," and for that they were used.



Not only flags but posters, stickers, announcement circulars and artistic program books will be included in the contribution which the pageant will make to the ornamental publicity of St. Louis. To prepare these, art competitions are in prospect.

The Art Hill spectacle will be free to the public, and will differ, in this, from the Philadelphia pageant of last October. Although that pageant was held in Fairmount Park, there was a charge for admission. The gate receipts, with revenue from programs and other official matter, brought in \$70,000 of the \$80,000 which the big show cost.

"And Philadelphia," LaBeaume relates, "didn't have to pay any of its 5000 performers, with the exception of a one-legged man who took the part of Peter Stuyvesant. They couldn't get a one-legged man to stump around on a wooden leg for nothing. But we shall have all amateur and volunteer performers and shall pay only our pageant masters. We shall import these trainers—this time. Probably, the next time, we will not need to import anybody."

LaBeaume took East with him a tentative list of scenes proposed for the St. Louis pageant. He asked advice about them from the pageant experts, but found that the experts were not familiar enough with St. Louis history to be sure whether the suggested scenes would be better than others.

No Scene Later Than 1803.

SO the choice of scenes will be left to the local authorities of the pageant, particularly the Productions Committee and the Book Committee, of which Librarian Bostwick is chairman. It has been practically decided, in the last few days, that no scene later than the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 will be shown. This eliminates five of the 13 scenes on the tentative list which LaBeaume took East. That list, as originally made out, was:

1. Aboriginal scene.
2. The expedition of Marquette and Joliet.
3. The Arrival of the French.
4. The Coming of the Spanish Governor in 1776.
5. The Attack of the Indians and English



WILLIAM W. LABEAUME.

6. In 1780, featuring the school mistress (Madame Rogache) in men's clothes fighting at the ramparts.
7. Revolutionary singing in the streets in 1794.
8. Murder of Pontiac.
9. Starting or Return of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
10. The transfer in 1803.
11. Return of the soldiers from the Mexican War, featuring the scene on Twelfth street.
12. Lafayette's coming.
13. The Big Fire in 1849.
14. Camp Jackson.

But for any historic scenes which may be blue-pencilled, LaBeaume believes a novel substitute can be provided. He plans to intersperse the historical dramas with masques, or mythological, allegorical and fairy plays. In some of these, the ancient Greek masks, equipped with speaking trumpets, may be worn. In others, hundreds of children may dance, freely-like, in the twilight along the lagoons' banks.

The suggestion of these more intimate and imaginative scenes came from "The Masque of the Blue Garden," which he witnessed two weeks ago at Newport. This masque was given by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, as a private social entertainment, but it was done on a scale large enough to have been enjoyed by a whole community. Fifty-four professional players, including a number of children, were engaged, and the amateur performers included a number of friends and guests of the host and hostess. Mermaids, sea nymphs and tritons moved about the garden-stage.

Four New England towns, which have held or are about to hold pageants in connection with home-coming celebrations, also are represented in the collection of programs and literature which LaBeaume brought home, and in the ideas of detail for the St. Louis performance. These places are Theford and Meriden, N. H.; St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Darien, Conn. All of these pageants were prepared on a historical basis.

Sinking Sun Stage Light Ideal.

"PERCY MACKAYE, playwright and pageant master, whom I visited in Boston, is enthusiastic over the possibilities of our celebration," said LaBeaume. "He knows the Art Hill location, and he declared that the plan of using the sinking sun as part of the stage setting, as we shall do by having the performance between 5 and 8 p. m., was a splendid one."

The objections to the hours named, which were made by a Post-Dispatch reader in a letter to this paper a few days ago, were mentioned to LaBeaume. These objections were, first, that the light would not permit effective photographs or moving pictures to be made, and that the event would thus not advertise St. Louis to the outside world as it should do; and second, that St. Louisans would miss their suppers and might have to go to bed hungry.

"The first objection would be a very serious one, if it were true," he replied. "The second I decline to worry about."

"We shall have dress rehearsals on Art Hill on several different days, at various hours, and these will furnish all the photographs that can be desired. In New York I visited the headquarters of two of the biggest moving picture firms in the country and was told by both that they would have men here to make pictures of the rehearsals. These pictures will be displayed in moving picture theaters all over the country and probably in other countries also."

"This brings up the matter of preliminary rehearsals, which, of course, will have to be indoors. Philadelphia used an old church as a pageant house, and I could think of no better plan for St. Louis. The old Second Baptist Church at Beaumont and Locust streets, which is

He Is Enthusiastic Over Site and Subject and Plans to Begin Work at Once—Mythological Scenes to Replace Recent History in First Draft of Scenes.

not now in use, would be an ideal place for this purpose, and I shall suggest that we try to get it. St. Louis-Made Costumes and Music.

"THE pageant house would be used not only as a place for rehearsals, but for the making of costumes. We shall make all our costumes, just as we shall make the book and the music, in St. Louis. We have the talent in abundance."

"The Philadelphia pageant was in many respects a model for ours. It was based on the great episodes of Philadelphia's history, as ours will be on our civic history. The early Dutch and Swedish settlers, Penn. Franklin and the heroes of the Revolution were impersonated by the principal players, and the familiar Independence Hall, as a piece of scenery, was put together by stage hands before the eyes of the crowd, as were other 'property' buildings."

"But the Philadelphia pageant, as newspaper reports of the next day show, had one fault. The characters talked too much. The speaking parts were too many and too long, when one considers the vastness of the crowd and the difficulty, even under the most favorable circumstances, of making any large part of the crowd hear."

"We shall hold the number of spoken words down as far as possible, just as Philadelphia would do another time. When Laclede visits Chouteau to chopping down a tree to mark the future site of St. Louis, he can just as well give the order by a gesture, or a half-dozen loudly spoken words, as by a lot of blank-verse which few or none will hear. The idea will be to keep the scene moving, so that the interest will not flag at any time. This can be better done if the spoken parts are few and brief."

"We are getting suggestions for scenes almost every mail, and some of them are valuable. One man has offered the idea of representing the passing of the De Soto and Coronado expeditions. It is a strange historic fact that these two expeditions passed within a few miles of each other, not far from St. Louis, without knowing of each other. He also suggested the 'Coming of Daniel Boone's Sons,' who were the vanguard of the American settlers, as distinguished from the French and Spaniards."

Wealth of Trained Actors.

ONE big asset of the St. Louis pageant, the workers in the movement say, is the number, size and enthusiasm of the societies representing European nationalities in this city. Beside the turauas, there are Swiss, Italian, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Croatian and other organizations, all well supplied with gymnasts and folk dancers. Hundreds of these trained performers will take part in the various scenes of the pageant.

The Executive Committee, here named not merely for the sake of printing names, but because nearly everyone has already done some active work in behalf of the success of the pageant, consists of John H. Gundlach, chairman; Henry W. Barth, vice-chairman; B. J. Tausig, treasurer; Arthur E. Bostwick, Dwight F. Davis, Joseph L. Hornsby, Otto F. Karbe, William W. LaBeaume, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Charlotte Rumbold, Mrs. Sarah Spraggs, George W. Simmons, Charles A. Stix, F. H. Smith, Luther Ely Smith and Lambert E. Walther.

The pageant was originally planned for this fall, but the plan grew on the planners so that postponement until spring was determined upon a month ago. Historic interest in the spring event will be increased by the fact that 1914 is the sesqui-centennial—learn that, everybody—of the founding of St. Louis by Pierre Laclede. It was some time in the spring of 1684—historians are hazy as to exact dates—that Laclede arrived here on the boat journey up the river from New Orleans, which he had commenced in the previous fall.

Another advantage of the spring date is that the hours of daylight will be long, and the processions of Frenchmen, Spaniards and Indians can be kept moving as long as an extraordinary baseball game. There is a plan for an after-night scene, representing the burning of early St. Louis.

Lord vs. Shepherds of Bethlehem Decision.

MANY curious titles are spread upon the records of courts in cases in which the allegations do not seem to always conform to the names of the litigants, says "The Booklet." A Wisconsin case in which the parties fought bitterly to establish a principle, is recorded as Goodfellow vs. Jolly. A divorce recently was granted in the case of Merry vs. Merry in a Maryland court.

It is interesting to know that the case of Lord vs. The Shepherds of Bethlehem, pending in a Texas court, was won by the defendants. A case indicating medieval strife is being presented in an Arkansas court under the title of Spauld vs. Archer.

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SHOOTING OF EDITOR SCHENCK.

As described in the press reports, the reasons that impelled Col. John Lindsay, late County Treasurer, to shoot Editor J. Y. Schenck at Sulphur, Ok., seem singularly inadequate. Col. Lindsay had only charged in his paper that Col. Lindsay was more inclined to socialism than to democracy and urged that if he runs for Sheriff next year he ought to change his ticket. No where is it hinted that the editor called the Colonel a politician or commented on any poisonous qualities his presence imparted to the East or West Sulphur atmosphere.

Immediately before the tragedy, the Colonel presented a copy of the paper in which the editor had printed a few gentle remarks about Mr. Lindsay's connection with the arrogant county ring and insisted that Mr. Schenck should eat the copy. We submit that Mr. Schenck's refusal to take the copy into his system was no provocation for the shooting. The wood pulp in print paper is distressingly indigestible. All attempts to establish the practice of compelling editors to eat editions of their papers must be vigorously resisted.

While the circumstances under which it is justifiable to kill an editor are ill defined, an imperative obligation exists to point out the circumstances under which it is not justifiable. As a matter of fact, Editor Schenck seems the victim of an unusually shocking crime belonging to Oklahoma's territorial days of violence rather than its present status as an organized, law-abiding State. From this distance it looks like a cold blooded, unprovoked, brutal murder, deserving of the penalty Oklahoma prescribes for murder in such degree.

The Washington Herald, observing that while Lindsay leads the Democracy and Roosevelt the Progressives, the Republican party has no leader, rises to nominate La Follette for that honor, and the Wisconsin Senator seems to be entirely satisfied to continue leading the La Follette party.

HOW BANKERS CAN AID FARMERS.
The bankers have again been in convulsion, this time at Kansas City, devising methods to help the farmer.

The American farmer is overwhelmed with good advice, especially from bankers and city farmers, many of whom have good natured contempt for him as a back number, who needs awakening and bringing up to date. The American farmer, through the numerous agricultural periodicals to which he subscribes, knows how to farm. He has heard about the average wheat yield of Europe as compared with the average wheat yield in the United States. And intensive farming is nothing new to him. But the free land having all been exhausted and the days of virgin soil being at an end, a new era in American farming has set in. In order to profitably farm now, as a business in which every penny must count, the American farmer needs the stunts of war, namely, cheaper money. The European farmer, borrowing money at six or less per cent, on long time loans, with very easy terms, can and does follow out all the theories of modern intensive culture. He could not do so without cheap money.

The American farmer, with the best collateral to the world, in the shape of land that more than doubles in value with every decade, must pay 8 per cent, and is looked at askance when he tries to borrow.

The bankers have the stunts of war that the farmer requires. If they will agree to accept his collateral as readily as they do that offered in the way of improved city property, and allow him to borrow at 6 per cent or less, the problem will soon be solved.

The Grand Old Party has reached the stage where Senators obstruct public business while expounding over the party's policies.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

President Wilson is complementing the Monroe doctrine and defining it fully to its logical conclusion in defining the responsibilities of the United States as a constitutional republican government towards other constitutional republican governments of the American hemisphere.

He is outlining principles of justice and of civilization which have only to be understood and practiced to give the hemisphere peace and ensure progress for all its republics.

Under this policy, the same respect for their constitutions and for their rights which forbids the control of any American republic from abroad, compels the disapproval and repudiation of any domestic faction which violates and subverts the constitution of any American republic in gaining political power.

Holding to this, we can define fully for the first time in our foreign relations what American adherence to constitutional government means in our support of our own institutions, logically applied to the support of constitutional government as the supreme condition of existence for other American republics.

When we make the world understand that we will give no countenance or support to any faction, successful or unsuccessful, which assails constitutional government in North or South America, the whole hemisphere will have the same opportunity for peaceful progress which the United States and the Argentine Republic demonstrate as greater under American constitutional government than it is elsewhere in the world.

As against "jingoism," we can demonstrate what moral power means in world-politics and world leadership, until the American hemisphere is redeemed from the curse of jingoism through which every petty Caesar or Napoleon who is turned out of a military school begins to think of making himself a dictator as soon as he puts on his shoulderstraps.

Moreover, the American eagle has no honors to win in a conflict with the Mexican buzzard.

SCIENTIFIC INTEREST.

The policeman on the stand stopped suddenly short in his testimony. When the Judge looked at him inquiringly, the officer stammered, blushed, stopped again, and with an appealing look at the Court, nodded towards the benches, filled with fashionably dressed women.

The Judge understood. He directed all women present who valued their modesty, to leave the courtroom. "Not one stirred." They leaned forward to hear the testimony. It was full of biological detail, important to the "Science of Eugenics," which certain pansciologists purpose to introduce in the public schools.

This incident occurred in San Francisco. Perhaps a similar biological and sociological interest, not less scientific, might be demonstrated in almost any modern courtroom. But it is not wholly modern. No modern pansciologist is more eminent in this line than the serpent who said: "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil."

We understand Gen. Castro, who tried to "come back" in Venezuela, and failed, claims he was doped.

WHY SNOOKUMS STAYS YOUNG.

One of our little readers, a 6-year-old girl of Clarkton, Mo., asks, through her father, why Snookums of the Sunday Post-Dispatch Comic Section does not grow up and go to school as she does, he being supposedly at least 6 years old.

This, no doubt, has been a mystery to many little boys and girls and grown-ups. How is it that Snookums, and Tags, and Willie, and the other funny little folks in the comic pages always stay young? Snookums, we believe, cut another tooth a few years ago, but it got pulled out on a big lump of chewing gum or something of that sort and ever since no other tooth has adorned his mouth.

The fact is, children, that comic artists—those who create the Snookums and the Tags and the Willies—never grow old themselves, and that is why Willie and Tags and Snookums stay at the same age and cut the same capers. When a comic artist begins to get old, he becomes a cartoonist and worries over politics and the evils of society. Then he swells with importance, demands a big salary, and forever turns his back upon Tags and Snookums and Willie. They are henceforth beneath his notice.

If ever so great a misfortune should happen as that all the comic artists should get old at once, Snookums and Willie and Tags would die young. They would neither grow up nor cut any more capers. Let us hope this will not occur.

Prof. Munsterberg indicts women juries with the recklessness of a publicist who never heard of a Scotch verdict.

COMMISSION RULE FOR STATES.

Gov. Hodges of Kansas, as he promised, proposed to the Governors' Conference a remedy for inefficiency in state legislatures. His remedy, as he outlined it, is like King Hal's remedy for treason—destroy the traitor. He minutely elaborated his plan to adopt the commission form of government in place of the legislative system now in use. Mr. Hodges believes the "new rule" which has made good in more than 200 American cities can be adopted with equally good results by the states.

The essence of the commission plan, in its best development, is the election by the whole people of a small board of directors, possessing legislative powers, subject to popular initiative and referendum, and, through agents whom they appoint, exercising also the executive function. It repudiates the theory that legislative and executive functions should be kept in separate hands. It abandons the idea that a city or a state is primarily a political sovereignty, and asserts the newer doctrine that a city or a state government is only a business agency for getting community needs served.

Advocates of the new plan say a small group of picked men, on the job all the time, can manage a city or a state better and at less cost than a double-headed legislature of 100 to 200 members. They say every state legislature is controlled by a little group of leaders, who exercise

authority, without commensurate responsibility to the people.

The late "Blind Boss" Brayton of Rhode Island, long time Aldrich's right-hand man in controlling that State's Legislature, was quick to see the point when it was presented to him seven years ago. "We've got it now," he said, speaking of the commission plan for states, "only folks don't know it. Rid out the regiment of members who do nothing but vote as ordered; then fetch your little governing group out into the spotlight and make 'em responsible, and they'll feel the fear of God in their hearts as they never do now."

The chief obstacles to the adoption of commission rule for states, so far as the people are concerned, will be their reluctance to lose their local district representation in the state's law-making body. Probably a more substantial obstacle, harder to overcome, will be the reluctance of aspiring local politicians to lose the opportunity, offered them by the legislative system, to acquire prominence and at least ostensible power among their neighbors. St. Louis charter makers trying to work out a plan that will eliminate ward lines, are confronted by these same obstacles.

Chicago national banks, threatening if the currency bill passes to give up their Federal charters and become state institutions, are suspected of a desire to make conversation for its effect upon the lawmakers at Washington.

ANTISUFFRAGISTS ON THE RUN.

By Alice Curtice Meyer.

The poor ants! How they run hither and thither and find nowhere the comfort they seek. No where is there a place in which they may lay their defeated heads. Already they are beaten, and they know it. But still they persist and persist and keep seeking and seeking for something new to say in opposition to the cause of woman suffrage.

In all their seeking for something new, they merely thresh over the old, worn-out theories that they and their ancestors have haggled over all down through the centuries. These poor old theories have grown so threadbare, that it taxes all the ingenuity of their advocates to keep them from breaking apart and dissolving into thin mist. Just now the ants have adopted the word "Conservationists." This is to be their subtle word now on, we are told. And they are going to "rescue" women from the "evil effects" of woman suffrage doctrine.

What ungrateful creatures we suffragists must be to prefer not to be rescued. We like the crowd we are in. We are not in the company of the white slavers. Advocates of child labor do not hobnob with us. The buyer of "privileges" looks upon us as a menace to his peace and flees to the other side of the question. And so, dear anti-slavers, we are afraid, sadly afraid, that we shall have to refuse your very kind offer. We like our crowd, and prefer to remain right where we are. We don't want to be rescued.

And, now, let's look around for a moment and see just what we can discover in the way of these "evil effects" of woman suffrage. Let us see: There is poor Wyoming. The women have been citizens there for 10 these many years. What is the matter with these women that they are, in spite of it, a happy looking bunch of matrons and maidens? And there are lovely children, too; plenty of them. And there are as good husbands out there as anywhere in the Union. And the women didn't take the home out in the back yard and shoot it full of holes the moment they were given the vote, either. Some of the happiest homes in all this land are in the wild and woolly State of Wyoming, where the men, upon coming into statehood, insisted upon bringing along the women as citizens. How I have always loved these Wyoming men for this true expression of genuine, worthwhile chivalry.

And there are Colorado women who have been citizens for almost 20 years. It would be a difficult thing to make the Colorado women see themselves in need of "rescue" from woman suffrage, and the men of Colorado would never hear to it for a moment. Why, they are the salt of the earth—those splendid, breezy, wholesome Coloradans! And they wouldn't go back to the old way for anything in the world. No, anti-slavers, the Colorado women don't want to be rescued. They don't need it.

And already the brand-new citizens of Illinois are accomplishing things. It is admitted in Chicago that the ballot came to the women just in time to solve the garbage situation of that city, which, as one of the Aldermen confessed, had been the enemy of thousands of babies who died there every year. And in some of the smaller towns of the State, women have won the day for principles that they had waited in vain for the men to act upon, and they did it quickly and with dignity.

And there are Kansas and the other fully enfranchised states, all healthy and happy, and not the least bit in need of somebody to "rescue" them. Then, there is California, where the new citizens have had a little more time than some of the other new ones. It would require a big space to tell of the many good things that have come about in that State since the women have voted. A prominent California Representative at Washington, classes as a flagrant falsehoods, all the statements that woman suffrage is not proving a success in his home State. A magazine writer said, recently: "A great many people are becoming very tired of the woman suffrage agitation, and are coming to the point where they would like to see it tried." To which the San Francisco Star replied: "Come out West, you hide-bound, hard-shelled mossback, and look on for awhile." And this is what suffragists invite the world to do—to look on—to take the trouble to find out what it is that suffragists really have done, and are doing, and to not accept mere anti-assertions (which are only thinest statements) for facts.

To quote Matthew Arnold, "If ever the time comes when women shall come together, simply and purely for the benefit of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never dreamed." This is what the advocates of woman suffrage believe. Already there are 4,000,000 women voting and already their states are feeling the influence of this power.

Hoke's Gate vs. Armageddon.
From the New York Herald.
"We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord" is in it no longer. The pie-hunters have it skinned 40 blocks. The new spiel is: "We stand at Hoke Smith's gate and yell like a—!"
The pie?



A NOVELTY: THE BLAME IS LAID ON A MAN.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the Post-Dispatch by Clark McAdams.



Socrates: Well, Glaucon, what do you think of our attitude toward Mexico, now you have read the President's message?

Glaucon: I like it much better.

Socrates: You don't think, then, that he made a mistake in refusing to recognize Huerta's Government?

Glaucon: No.

Socrates: Upon the contrary, you feel that we have very much the best of the nations which did recognize it?

Glaucon: Exactly.

Socrates: We do not recognize governments established by murder.

Glaucon: No.

Socrates: Nor can any political exigency compel us to recede from that high ground.

Glaucon: Nona.

Socrates: Very well. Now, which is the better attitude: our own or Europe's?

Glaucon: I like our own.

Socrates: There can never be any hope of improving conditions in Latin-America if governments established by other than constitutional process are to be recognized.

Glaucon: Never.

Socrates: They would just keep on as they have been going.

Glaucon: True.

Socrates: Some other Mexican, for instance, would come along and shoot Huerta, and by that process become President in turn.

Glaucon: Yes.

Socrates: Don't you feel pretty comfortable about it, somehow?

Glaucon: I do.

Socrates: War doesn't particularly matter.

Glaucon: No.

Socrates: Whether we have war or not is a small matter in comparison to the principle of civilization involved.

Glaucon: It is, indeed.

Socrates: We do not recognize governments established by assassination; that is the thing.

Glaucon: Yes.

Socrates: And we want all the Latin-American republics to understand it.

Glaucon: True.

Socrates: That will do them good.

Glaucon: Undoubtedly.

Socrates: It took courage, too, to take that attitude.

Glaucon: Yes.

Socrates: Happily, though, we have a President who has courage.

Glaucon: True.

Socrates: There is no such thing as making him back down when he thinks he is right.

Glaucon: No.

Socrates: And he was right in this matter.

Glaucon: Yes.

Socrates: Anybody can see it now.

Polemarchus: I can. I didn't see it; but I can now.

Socrates: Good! Now let us buy a newspaper and see if Europe is still mad at us for taking a higher ground than she did and getting away with it.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

Mail queries for Sunday a week beforehand, marked "Sunday." No business addresses. No beta address. "Answers, Post-Dispatch," using postal cards if convenient. Write but one question.

CLEANSING.

ALICE.—Ink in linen: Paint with solution of cyanide of potassium, applied with camel's hair brush. As soon as ink disappears linen should be rinsed in cold water, then washed as usual.

BATES.

NO SIG.—The Kishenev massacres occurred in the spring of 1901. Idea is from the Etruscan "Idu." I divide Sketty is of the opinion that idea is probably connected with the Sanskrit "Idu" (the moon). In the ancient Roman calendar they were the fifteenth day of March, May, July and October, and the thirteenth of the other months. The Romans used a threefold division of the month into calends, nones and ides. The calends came on the first of the month, the nones on the fifth and the ides on the thirteenth. The name of the day from an obsolete verb, signifying to divide, because they nearly halved the month.

HEALTH HINTS.

MIKE.—Calcium chloride is used for scrofula, enlarged glands, deficient formation of bones, polities for both, and to increase coagulability of the blood. It is a powerful diuretic. It is cut half short. Treatment: First soft on the crusts with peroxide of hydrogen, full strength, then remove as much pus as possible. Then cleanse the parts with water and tar soap, rinse and clean with sterilized normal salt water—dry the parts and apply with a brush, murine, of 100 to all of the diseased parts. This mode of treatment, applied once a day three days in succession, will usually effect a cure.

NIGHTMARE.

XXX.—Nightmare: The common-sense rule is to look for something wrong in the life habits, or health, or to remove that something. Worms, indigestion, pressure of food on the stomach—after taking a heavy supper—sleeping on the back, a low pillow, and reading exciting literature just before going to sleep, are some of the many things responsible for nightmare. Often, too, it is associated with nervousness and worry. In some cases, where the causes have not been found, relief has been obtained by taking half a wineglassful of camphor water near bedtime. This mode of treatment has been broken what may be called the brain habit of falling into nightmare.

NIGHTMARE.

Mrs. J. E. Graham writes that digitalis cures nightmare. After a year's discontinuance of digitalis the nightmare returned. Three or four drops are taken once or twice a month. Her nightmares were caused by imperfect heart action.

NIGHTMARE.

NELL.—There is no premium on any half dollar later than 1881.

NIGHTMARE.

PADUCAH.—No premium on any quarter later than 1881; none on any time after 1881.

NIGHTMARE.

Mrs. EDWARD.—For names of the killed in the Memphis Trust Building, write Corner at Memphis.

NIGHTMARE.

YOUR READERS.—If you are readers, how have you missed the stamp language? See it at this office.

NIGHTMARE.

MARSA.—The "Butterflies" volume, in Holland's Nature Library, for capture, preparation and preservation of insect specimens. Our space is inadequate to give you satisfactorily the information you ask. The book is in the Public Library, Fairbanks and Other Streets.

E. E.—State Food and Drug Commissioner F. H. Fricks of St. Louis. Appointed Governor term 4 years; salary \$10,000. Deputy Commissioners and inspectors are appointed by the Governor. The salary of the Commissioner is \$12,000 a year, Inspector \$1,000.

IGNORANT.—On the European plan you pay for food and for the meals you actually eat. You may take your meals elsewhere if it pleases you to do so. The time you are the hotel's guest, and this includes the price of meals which you eat there or not.

E.—Simple formula for tanning fresh skins: One part alum, one part sugar, one and a quarter parts water. Make all very fine and cover skin with roll up and leave four days in a cool place.

WIPLO.—This being in name of your deceased husband, who died intestate, you could not give a clear title. Probate Court proceeding is necessary to establish the title to a child's share you intend to claim; and as to sale of child's share, court order is necessary, if a minor. If child is of age, a deed executed by widow and such child will convey good title. If child is married (for husband, as case may be). A purchaser, however, may insist upon your probating your estate unless husband has been dead over 10 years, when such would not be necessary.

BUSINESS.—A company leasing stock must be incorporated. Lowest amount of capital for companies containing shares, \$100. Sole agent, cost of incorporation, not including filing fee and attorney's fee, \$50. No new corporation will be chartered unless it presents a inventory, sworn and subscribed to by the officers, all of whom must be over 18 years of age. The officers must also take oath that the values allowed are true cash values of the property, and that the property is fairly inventoried. Stock subscriptions made by a trustee to the securities of a corporation, or corporation must show what shares are held in trust and for whom. The law applies also to a foreign corporation. Write Secretary of State, Jefferson City.

DE WAIN.—A fall sown lawn has a much better chance of succeeding than one sown in spring. Time is very good fertilizer for grass. The reason that there is a blue grass problem in Kentucky is because of a limestone region. The best method of procuring lime for use on the lawn is to purchase in the spring, sufficient quantity of new lime. This should be placed in a barrel, which should be only half filled or partly fill some boxes. As the lime absorbs moisture from the air it will help to keep the cellar dry during the summer, and by fall the lime will become thoroughly slacked. Apply this air-slacked lime to the lawn, any time after the ground has frozen, at the rate of one bushel to each 1,000 square feet of lawn, or at the rate of 40 bushels to the acre. Lime sweetens soil, and if it is applied each year will rid the lawn of many plants that thrive in sour soil, such as moss and sorrel. It is not advisable to top-dress a lawn with any kind of stable manure. They all contain weed seeds. Bone meal is just as cheap and more lasting a dress.

MRS. WILLIAMS (Supplemental).—The babies competing in shows are marked and graded on a card prepared after great thought. The main heads on the card are history and present conditions. History is divided into individual history and family history. Under individual history the baby has to show what sicknesses baby has had. How much has gained in weight, no matter how it is to be used. How active is baby? Under family history information is sought as to both mother and father regarding health, vaccination, temperament and family tendencies. Why is some baby holding the baby? The division is into the physiological group and the psychological group. Under the first head they try to go further than just to see whether the baby has diarrhea and fat changes in the skin. They cover in the inquiry. When it comes to the second head they go further than to see whether baby has a few spots on its face. Baby has some spots when only a few months old, and a general analysis will serve pretty well as a basis of opinion of the mental condition of baby grows to maturity. The baby has about 400,000,000 cells.

THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

A DIGEST OF THE BEST EDITORIAL COMMENT AND INFORMATION ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE READERS OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MEXICAN MESSAGE

THE important event of the week was President Wilson's message to Congress on Mexico. It was well received throughout the country and the Government's policy of friendliness to Mexico, and desire to help her restore order, yet with a firm determination to protect American rights, excited general approval even in jingo publications.

"Recognize Huerta."

London Times: The failure of Mr. Lind's mission leaves American statesmanship apparently bankrupt. The world will read with bewilderment the President's statement "if Mexico can find a better way"—Not only Mexico, but all foreign residents there and every nation possessing interest in Mexico, already have pointed out a better way. It consists in America following the example of the other Powers and recognizing Huerta.

"The Immediate Issue."

New York World: President Wilson appeals as directly to public sentiment in Mexico as to public sentiment in the United States. We know what the response will be in this country, the temper of which the President has interpreted so correctly and eloquently, but who shall attempt to answer for Mexico, where public opinion, as we know it, is little understood? It may be said, furthermore, that the President speaks for the civilized world, as several of the great Powers "have given this Government their generous moral support in urging upon the Mexican authorities at the City of Mexico the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made." The immediate issue, then, is between a coterie of caballeros who by intrigue and as a result of assassination have seized government in Mexico and the nations of the earth which regard very dubiously the claims to sovereignty thus maintained. By rejecting the good offices of President Wilson in the interest of peace and stability as tendered by Gov. Lind, the Huerta Government, such as it is, manifestly accepts the counsel of pride, selfishness and co-operation. As to the future, it is plain that this Government depends not alone upon moral force, though these are expected to prove powerful. No usurpation can long survive the frowns of civilization.

"Veiled Warning."

The **London Morning Post** interprets the message as a veiled warning that unless peace and order are speedily restored the United States will feel bound to intervene.

"Involves Intervention."

The **London Daily Chronicle**, while thinking that President Wilson is well advised not to intervene actively, expresses the fear that his present policy is more likely in the long run to involve rather than avert intervention.

A Prudent Move.

London Daily News and Leader: If only the European Powers had not stiffened Huerta's back President Wilson's move would prove to be as judicious as it is prudent.

Ultimatum Coming.

London Daily Mail: What the Washington Government most needs is a policy. Does President Wilson suppose that the American citizens in Mexico, managing public utilities representing \$10,000,000 capital, can put the railways and tramways in their pockets when they leave, or whether they are to leave them behind? The message should be quite popular in Mexico. Its only possible claim to reason is that it is the precursor of an ultimatum, and of this we have no hint. Is not Mr. Wilson an apostle of peace?

Amateur Statesmen.

Breveling Standard, London: "The United States, as we have all learned lately, distrusts amateurism in sports. It knows that if you want to win in any contest you must rely on the expert and take care that this expert knows all the details of his business. It is therefore rather surprising that the United States does not apply the same admirable principle to the conduct of its public affairs. In America diplomacy is now 'left to a group of politicians who in foreign affairs are the most amateurish of amateurs, with a Secretary of State at the head of them who is too much occupied in delivering popular lectures to devote all his time to his official duties.'"

President Wilson's only specific, the newspaper continues, is strange enough. It urges all American citizens in Mexico to leave their railways, their mines, their factories and their plantations to be confiscated or occupied by the inhabitants. "Such is diplomacy when it falls under the control of distinguished amateurs. It has only led the United States into an impasse from which there is no escape except by those forcible measures which the pacifist President and his eloquent Secretary of State are so far from opposing."

Very Suspicious.

Post Mail Gazette, London: "The application of moral force consists in urging all the citizens of the United States in Mexico to abandon their occupations and to clear out of the country and in proposing measures which must rest on physical force for preventing the entry of arms and munitions into the country either for Provisional President Huerta or for the rebels. We shall watch the result of the steady pressure of moral force with much interest but without much belief in its success. We have preached many times during these past troubled months that physical force not backed by moral force is both brutal and futile but we are compelled also to accept the converse idea that moral force not backed by physical force is no less futile and in consequence is apt to become even more brutal."

"Undoubted Success."

Post Journal, Paris: Whatever hope President Huerta may have placed in the belief that President Wilson's policy would not be supported must now be dispelled, for the message was an unqualified success.

"Only Waiting."

Berliner Tageblatt, Berlin: The message is moderate and peaceable, but from the words that patience and forbearance are demanded in the present situation it is inferred the United States is only waiting until the road is cooked through.

"On a Hair Trigger."

New York Times: Not only jingos, but conservative Americans who understand the Mexican character may think the President's message did not sufficiently show its teeth to cause any decided effect upon Huerta and the military adventurers with him and against him. Nevertheless we venture to think that Mr. Wilson's message will prove to be stronger than his critics admit or realize. There are in that message some very sharp points, when they come from a

man like Mr. Wilson. Meanwhile with the Mexican situation now on a hair trigger, no American should be very much surprised to slip out of his bed any morning and hear the roll of drums as the United States Government, setting its teeth to the declaration in Mr. Wilson's message, begins war against Mexico.

Policy of Abandonment.

New York American: The United States warning all its citizens in Mexico out of the country, abandoning their property interests, and helplessly waiting through a fourth, perhaps a fifth and sixth year of carnage and chaos over the greater part of that country, is a spectacle which may well be viewed with bewilderment and dismay both at home and abroad. Our Government confessing to the world that it is unable or at any rate unwilling to crush the reign of the bandit and murderer across its southern frontier, unwilling even to extend the protection of the Stars and Stripes to its own citizens next door, is a despondent incident in our national history. But where the President has so far failed, Congress may yet succeed. Mr. Wilson has placed the Mexican situation squarely in its hands.

"Dignified, Resolute Policy."

New York Tribune: The provisional Government of Mexico should realize today how mistaken it has been in the views of the President. It rejected his benevolent proposals partly because "it did not believe that the administration spoke for the people of the United States." There may have been some excuse for such erroneous disbelief since at some deplorable time foreign relations have been made subjects of factional contention. But that excuse must vanish with this morning's news. For surely every public expression, in every part of the country, must with unqualified earnestness approve and support the dignified, benevolent and resolute policy which was yesterday put forward in the President's message.

"Striking Evidence."

New York Herald: No more striking evidence of the truism that in the United States differences of political opinion "stop at the border" than the enthusiastic reception accorded President Wilson's Mexico address by the Congress yesterday. Republican Senators and Representatives, as strongly as those of the President's own party, gave unequivocal approval of the efforts the Executive Department has made to promote peace in our neighboring republic and to the policy to be pursued in the immediate future. This cordial co-operation in support of the President is symbolic of the attitude of the American people.

"Cordial Support."

New York Times: Cordial support of President Wilson's attitude upon the Mexican situation at this crisis is inevitable and right. He has acted according to his convictions and in a spirit of broad humanity and exalted statesmanship. But the reply of the provisional Government of Mexico, through Mr. Cambon, is also lucid and statesmanlike, free from rancor and pettiness.

"The President's Optimism."

St. Louis Globe Democrat: The bandit chief ruling a Mexican city today may be in mountain fastnesses tomorrow. The President's exaltation of the Mexican jefes politico would be amusing were it less serious. It recalls his past errors which shadow the future with the reflection that it will be far less easy to deal with guerrilla juntas, or bandit chieftains, "who seem to exercise authority in any part of Mexico," than with a recognized government consolidated at a national capital, collecting taxes and revenues, administering courts, maintaining both military and police forces and discharging all governmental functions in a majority of Mexican states. The President's optimism in seeing that things in Mexico must get better after they have first got worse as a result of his policy, and through the steady pressure of moral forces breaking down the barriers of pride and prejudice, is a hope for the realization of which all Americans should stand with him. It is his right to express such a hope. It is the right of any other American to express a doubt.

President Wilson vs. the Bankers

REPUBLICAN organs throughout the country strongly intimated during the week that banking was a profound mystery which nobody but bankers under-

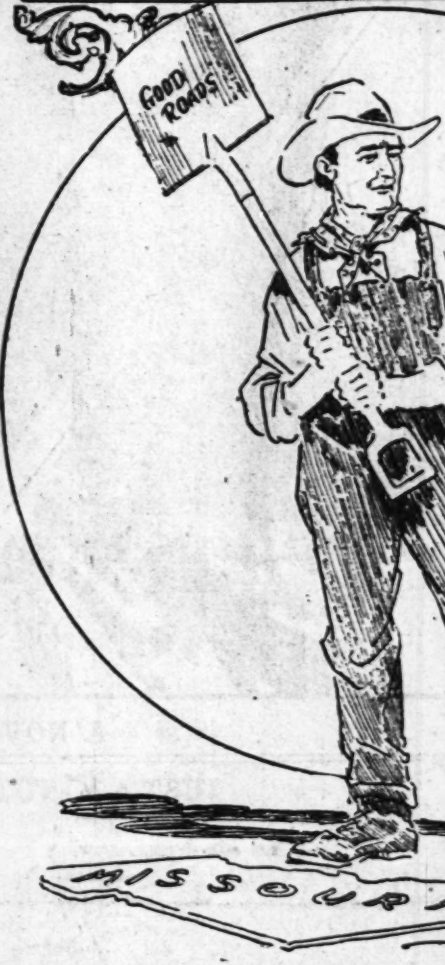


LET THE WOMEN CLEANSE IT

stood. Democratic papers, on the other hand, asserted that Congress understood the question and is quite capable of formulating a new currency measure without professional or interested dictation. This is President Wilson's opinion, which has been heartily supported.

"New System Assured."

Detroit Free Press: The attitude of the administration toward the bankers' convention of last week is rather more arbitrary than was hoped, but we must trust that no irreparable damage will



result from it to the currency bill. The opinions formulated at the Chicago gathering were entitled to consideration. The men assembled there were the trusted representatives of their depositors, qualified to speak on the topic in hand above any possible critics of the pending measure by reason of their intimate experience with its subject and their relations with the people generally. The disposition at Washington seems to be to refuse further modification of the currency bill, however, and it is probable that the amendments asked by the bankers will not be incorporated in it. The power of the administration will apparently be brought to bear now to force the measure through Congress in practically its present form, and in view of the success of the same methods with the

tariff it must be expected that the sitting Congress will comply with the wishes of the White House. The new system, in fact, is to all intents and purposes assured for the country.

"Victory for Sense."

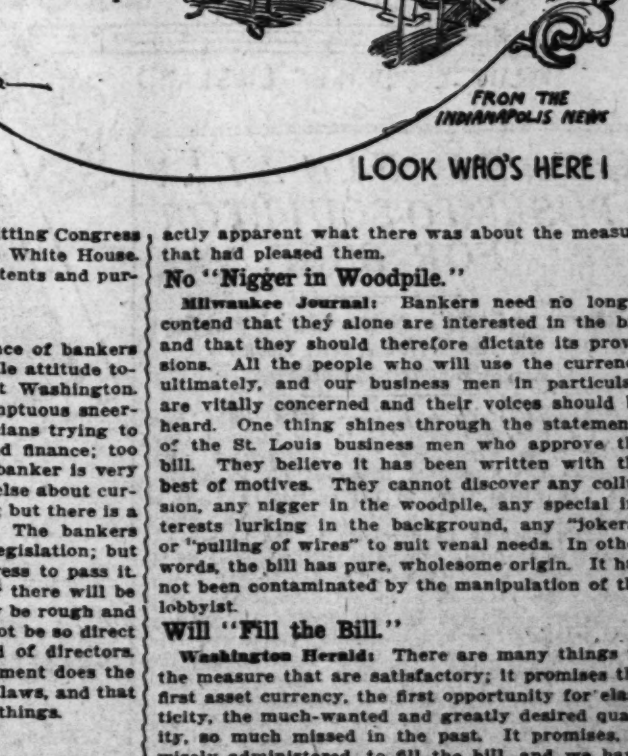
Washington Times: The conference of bankers at Chicago met in a manifestly hostile attitude toward the currency legislation at Washington. There has been all too much contemptuous sneering at the notion of a lot of politicians trying to deal with problems of currency and finance; too much, because in fact the average banker is very likely to know as little as anybody else about currency. He may understand banking; but there is a wide difference between the two. The bankers are agreed that we need currency legislation; but too many of them don't want Congress to pass it. Now, either Congress will pass it, or there will be no legislation. The Government may be rough and unbusinesslike. Its methods may not be so direct or businesslike as those of a board of directors. But the fact stands that the Government does the governing; that Congress makes the laws, and that boards of directors don't do those things.

"Cannot Be Compelled."

New York Times: No victory at the polls, if any were possible along the lines of those resecting the Granger fallacies, would give the country banking without the assistance of banks and bankers. Their action is as necessary as legislation. It is not to be regretted that the facts and heresies of bank haters have had a hearing. Many of them have been rejected, and more will be. It is necessary that no backward step shall be taken in the direction vetoed by the electorate in the past. It must be remembered that the banks must be induced to co-operate, for they cannot be compelled.

"Not Apparent."

Kansas City Times: The bankers' convention at Chicago Saturday began their resolutions by praising the pending Currency Bill. When their criticisms were finished, however, it wasn't ex-



actly apparent what there was about the measure that had pleased them.

"Fill the Bill."

Washington Herald: There are many things in the measure that are satisfactory; it promises the first asset currency, the first opportunity for elasticity, the much-wanted and greatly desired quality, so much missed in the past. It promises, if wisely administered, to fill the bill, and we have no reason to think that public men of the character of those who will from time to time constitute the Federal board of control will be other than cautious, conservative, and capable—for the nation would demand such service. It has been claimed, that some of our great banks have ignored laws, have worked for the great to the injury of the common people. Charges of this character, perhaps exaggerated, have not been uncommon, and especially in the recent "Money Trust" investigation. The forces of the administration are determined to retain control of the banking system under the new law.

"Politics Intruded."

Washington Post: The unyielding opposition of the bankers of the country to the political features of the administration currency bill, as evidenced by the temper of the delegates to the national con-

ference at Chicago, arouses interest in the plan of absolute Federal control of the proposed new system. The political element is still strongly entrenched in authority, and is in position, if we remind, to act as though bankers' advisers had no existence, just as the administration and its defenders in Congress may elect to do as regards the suggestions of the Chicago conference.

"Not a Fanatic."

Louisville Courier-Journal: The fraternity of bankers continue to be in a state of mind touching the Currency Bill, though it is still not yet out of committee in either House of Congress. That a measure will be finally passed meeting the needs of the country and the time, the Courier-Journal does not doubt. The fears of the bankers may be taken indeed with many grains of salt. Not a dozen men, all told, are competent to give expert and unselfish testimony on a subject not alone so complicated, but so open to quibble. The administration has the best of advice. It is now a hostile to the banks. The President is bound to be concerned that the new Currency System shall be bankable. If it is not, the failure will be visited upon him and his Administration. He is not a fanatic and is very much in earnest.

"Suppress Blatherskites."

New York Herald: A banking business cannot be done without banks and bankers. It is a simple and self-evident proposition, but is ignored by the men who are still tinkering at the Glass-Steagall bill in Washington. The bankers from 34 States in conference at Chicago adopted certain suggestions for modifying the bill and prefaced these with the remark that new banking law cannot be successfully operated unless its provisions are accepted by "existing banking institutions, both State and national, country and city." Congress should suppress the blatherskites, set aside demagogic and partisan prejudice, admitting that the bankers are patriotic and knowing their business, give to their suggestions dispassionate and careful consideration.

ROAD-MAKING DAYS FOR OTHER STATES

THE good roads movement throughout the country apparently received a new impetus from the example set by Missouri, where an army of volunteers spent two days working upon the public highways.

"Missouri Makes Good."

Pittsburg Dispatch: In response to the call of Gov. Major for two days work on the roads of Missouri, 250,000 men responded, making improvements which he estimated would have cost the State \$1,500,000. The significance of this achievement is enhanced when it is considered that there are less than 1,000,000 men of 21 years of age and over in Missouri, which means that one out of four responded to the Governor's appeal. Allowing for those incapacitated by age or infirmity, the proportion must be more striking while a large proportion, unable to spare the time from their ordinary employment, contributed of cash for the employment of substitutes. The part taken by the women and children was no less impressive. But great as has been the material gain to Missouri in road improvement, the sense of solidarity of interest, of community of spirit, impressed upon all who took part and expanded upon all other Missourians, should be of incalculable advantage to the State. Such an object lesson in the accumulated power of combined effort for public improvement should be reflected in days to come in better directed appropriations and expenditures.

"The Highways They Built."

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph: Missouri's amateur road builders are favored by circumstances. If the drought in that State lasts so will the highways they built.

Example to Kansas.

Kansas City Times: The fact that Kansas is to have no good roads days, such as Missouri has does not mean, of course, that Kansas has no good roads or that it has no means of making improvements. Kansas is to take some other method of improving its roads. Kansas has some very good roads—and many very bad roads. But Kansas got a good start on its good roads, from the inspiration of the New Santa Fe Trail three or four years ago. And now the State is expanding upon all other Missourians, should be of incalculable advantage to the State. Such an object lesson in the accumulated power of combined effort for public improvement should be reflected in days to come in better directed appropriations and expenditures.

Old Custom Revived.

Boston Globe: It was observed by Horace Bushnell, one of the most forceful, though none too well-known essayists of New England, that the condition of the public highways in a given community afforded an accurate indication of the state of public spirit in that locality. The saying is true, and we may apply it to Missouri, where 250,000 volunteers are out with pick, shovel and crowbar mending the roads. "The workers include the best people of the State and their example might well be imitated in other Commonwealths. It will not be necessary for a State to issue bonds to build new roads if its citizens will turn out and work on the highways. What is going on in Missouri is really a revival of a New England custom, that of working out the road tax. Only a few generations ago it was the custom in every New England town for everybody except the minister to turn out and work on the roads a few days, and those who could not work paid to hire a substitute. It is regrettable that this custom has so generally fallen into disuse, and if Missouri revives it she will have taken a very valuable lesson from an old New England book."

"An Object Lesson."

Philadelphia Record: Missouri has furnished an object lesson to the country during the past few days. Thousands of men and women have volunteered to help put the roads of the State in better condition, and all reports agree that they have accomplished much in that direction. Our Western neighbors have on more than one occasion recently furnished us useful examples of what we might accomplish by helping ourselves instead of depending too much on our public officials. Their road-building ideas may not be of the best, but while it is not practicable to follow their example on our city streets, there are undoubtedly many smaller communities in Pennsylvania where the application of the Missouri plan to country roads would be of great benefit to the people most affected. It has been pretty well demonstrated, for instance, that all on the ordinary city road or street will serve as a good dust reducer, but there are many towns and some cities in Pennsylvania which do not have paved streets in which the only dust is from the wheels of the cars and the other is the rain that falls.

FOREIGN NEWS GATHERED FOR THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

"HIS FACE IS ENOUGH FOR ME"

So Czar's Daughter Rejects Prince

Grand Duchess Olga, Although but 17 Years Old, Shows Much Decision in Rejecting Sprig of Rumanian Royalty When She Sees His Photograph—She Still Loves Her Cousin.

Copyright, 1913, by Press Pub. Co. (New York World.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—"His face is enough for me," exclaimed Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest of the Czar's four daughters, on seeing a photograph of Prince Charles of Rumania. "I don't want to hear any more about him."

Although there has been no official denial of the report that the Grand Duchess and the Prince, who is second in line for the Rumanian throne, are betrothed, that rumor is regarded here as premature, to say the very least. The Grand Duchess is still betrothed to her cousin, Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch, the next heir to Russia's throne after the Czar and Grand Duke Michael, who is in disgrace and exile.

Though the Czar was never anxious for the Rumanian alliance, force of circumstances favored it. Prince Charles was never a favorite at the court. His manners are deemed bad and his education leaves much to be desired. By his mother, Crown Princess Marie, he is a nephew of the Czar, and, strange to say, the Czarina refused to marry his father. Her aversion alone would be enough to break off negotiations, let alone that of Grand Duchess Olga, who still vows to marry Dimitri Pavlovitch at all costs.

In Bucharest the match is prayed for, as it would be one of the royal cathedrals of history if the Czar's eldest daughter, who is both comely and intelligent, should stoop to marry so small a prince. Old King Charles of Rumania is doing all he can to bring it about, but the people only smile at his efforts.

Grand Duchess Olga, though not quite seventeen, is getting attentions from her third suitor. Prince Boris of Bulgaria was the first, though even the Czar seems to talk of that now. Dimitri Pavlovitch came next and Prince Charles is the latest.

The imperial family is now at Dierhof, making delightful excursions on the Gulf of Finland. The Czar is never so happy as when on the imperial yacht, where he throws off all ceremony, chats with the sailors and makes his suite sit down when they are tired, even though he remains standing.

There is no change in the Czar's condition, except that he is bronzed by the sun and wind. His hip pains him as much as ever and prevents his walking.

People begin to whisper that the Czarina's expectation of the stork is another hallucination. Her spirits are better than they have been for months.

PATTI NOW AVOIDS THE CAMERA'S TELL-TALE EYE

Hereafter She Enjoys the Gaze of the Admirer Public, but at Carlsbad This Year She Was a Recluse.

Copyright, 1913, by Press Pub. Co. (New York World.)

CARLSBAD, Bohemia, Aug. 29.—Mme. Adelina Patti, Baronesse Cedstrom, once a famous prima donna, is an annual visitor to Carlsbad, and hitherto has been delighted if thousands admired her, but this year none but the proprietor of the hotel was permitted to approach her. She occupied a suite of apartments with her husband at the Villa Chopina, a house of the Baroness Hotel. Although the restaurant is only five steps from the door of her villa, she took all her meals in her room. Every attempt to visit her was frustrated.

A photographer had a strict order to get a snapshot of Mme. Patti. He begged the villa doorman to permit him to allow him to remain in the neighborhood that the good-hearted man promised not to see him. After two days' waiting the camera man was fortunate enough to procure Mme. Patti leave the door and enter a carriage. At the same moment Mme. Patti noticed him, quickly raised her parasol and the poor photographer got a picture of the parasol.

"I do not want anything of this kind," said the ex-prima donna angrily when she came back. "I have served the public long enough and now I wish to be unmolested."

During the rest of her stay Mme. Patti, before leaving her villa, sent the porter out to see if anybody was waiting outside to photograph or speak to her. She has now gone to her home in Wales.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE MOVING PICTURES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The life of the late Queen Victoria in moving pictures is now in preparation by one of the leading firms in the cinematograph business. After five months of preliminary work in studying historical authorities, Messrs. Barker & Co. are now ready to photograph scenes from the sixty-four-year reign of Queen Victoria at a cost of \$25,000.

KING GEORGE'S YOUNGEST SON IS FULL OF MISCHIEF.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Prince John, the youngest of the five sons of King George and Queen Mary, 4 years old on July 12, is a bright little fellow and full of mischief. His boyish pranks have caused his mother so much anxiety she has put him in charge of what is called a "nurse" woman.

FARMER, MOWING, CUTS LEG OFF SON AND DAUGHTER

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—Michael Keane, a farmer of Tullaghan, County Kerry, was mowing hay when he accidentally cut off his son and daughter, who were lying with other children in the hay.

CHILDREN of royal families who enjoy the sports dear to all boys are shown in this picture. Prince Charles is a suitor for the hand of the Czar's eldest daughter, but he is not having much luck. The royal lady shown has endeared herself to her people in the Balkan wars.



PRINCES LEOPOLD of BELGIUM, ALBERT of BAVARIA and CHARLES of RUMANIA

PRINGELINGS OF THE BELGIANS ARE LIKE OTHER BOYS

Heir to the Throne Is Mentor of His Humiliated but Slightly Older Bavarian Cousin.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

Copyright, 1913, by Press Pub. Co. (New York World.)
BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 29.—Prince Leopold has lately been visiting, in Munich, his little cousin, Prince Albert of Bavaria.

New Prince Leopold feels the weight of dignity and responsibilities of his rank as profoundly as an 11-year-old lad may be expected to do. Not only is he the Crown Prince, but he is heir to the throne of the Belgians and is invested with the title of Duke of Brabant. At home he lords it over his 8-year-old brother, Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, and would dictate to 7-year-old sister, Princess Marie Jose, if that merry, mischievous spirit would let him.

King Albert and Queen Elisabeth paid a state visit to Liège recently, taking all three of their children with them. During the imposing ceremonies Prince Charles saw something that made his eyes bulge out, and in childish excitement he pointed to it, exclaiming: "See that!" Instantly Prince Leopold rebuked him, saying solemnly, with a frown: "Charles! Your hand!"

But when he began to put on airs in Munich he was energetically pulled down from his high horse by Prince Leopold, who asserted himself with all the conscious superiority of an elder. For Leopold was 12 on May 5, while Albert will not be 12 until Nov. 1.

The Belgian royal family has been spending most of the summer at Ostend, where the east wing of the chalet was especially fitted up for their private apartments. The rotunda was turned into a dining room and they had a suit of 20 persons with them, many of whom had to be lodged out.

Queen Elisabeth is better for her cure in Switzerland, but is still depressed in spirits.

The little Princes and their sister, Marie Jose, were in riotous spirits at being by the sea.

The young Prince of Wales has been wandering through Germany for several weeks as the "Earl of Chester." Outwardly no crest of public interest has attended his travels, but it is now confidently asserted that he had an opportunity of meeting the Czar's second daughter, 15-year-old Grand Duchess Tatiana, who is looked upon as the most likely future Queen of England on the horizon today. The two met for a day, quite by "accident." It is said, in the Tyrol at Roman. At the Prince's age (19) King Edward first met his future wife "by accident," on the Rhine.

Grand Duchess Ivan Constantinovitch, who was Princess Helena of Serbia before her marriage two years ago, is sadly missed by the imperial children as she has once more gone to nurse her father's wounded soldiers.

As a bride she was dull and quiet; now she gives tone to the best of the grand ducal sets, where there is much intellectual life. Dominating her young husband and has shown all the haughty Grand Duchess that she will not be treated as an inferior. Her influence at court accounts for the Czar's non-interference in Bulgaria's favor. She is credited with having a large party in Serbia, where she plots to succeed her father, King Peter, and court both the brothers, who are weak and easily influenced. Her husband would be content, but nobody thinks he will take any part in the government. The Czar favors her scheme, as it would give Russia more influence in Serbia.

She owes much to the Queen of Italy, her aunt, who had her niece stay at the Quirinal when she was a girl and taught her all a Queen should know. The Grand Duchess is 23, is an excellent sports-woman, a trained nurse and reads much. Politics and history are her hobbies. She admires Czarine the Great more than anybody she ever heard of or knew.

During her work in Serbian hospitals, an Albanian prisoner patient bit her finger to the bone. She refused to leave him, but took all the Albanians under her care. He set fire to his straw bedding, hoping she would get burned while putting it out. But she went on nursing him till they would do anything she told them to do. When convalescent they did the "rough work" in her ward and watched many nights of the patients. "Tut, the wonderful Princess should get too tired."

THEORY OF LAUGHTER IS TO BE SET BEFORE SCIENTISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—As usual, the program of papers to be read before the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which opens at Birmingham next week, covers a multitude of subjects, from early Egyptian skeletons to the theory of laughter. The Panama Canal is the subject of two papers, one dealing with the land slides in the Colon Canal and the other with the economic effects of the canal's opening.

President Sir Oliver Lodge, who is a noted spiritualist as well as scientist, will discuss in his opening address the relations of matter to the universe. Several papers are presented on the increased cost of living, a subject now attracting considerable attention among students of economics.

Portuguese Wine King Dead.
LISBON, Aug. 29.—Jose Maria dos Santos, the "wine king," who was said to be the owner of the largest vineyards in the world, extending over 60 miles, is dead at Lisbon. He used to boast that he earned enough wine to deluge Lisbon.

STRIKE SHUTS OFF SOME LIGHTS OF LONDON.

Tourists Miss Trafalgar Square Fountains and Queen Victoria Cascades.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Owing to the strike of laborers in the Government department known as the Office of Works, who stopped work in sympathy with the house decorators and painters, Buckingham Palace and many Government offices are compelled to use nonunion labor and employ pickets to protect the workers from interference.

American visitors are deprived of one of the sights of the city, as the famous fountains in Trafalgar Square and the remarkable cascades around the Queen Victoria memorial have run dry owing to the strike of the men who work the pumps.

The London house painters and decorators struck for an increase of wages from 6 to 10 cents an hour and from 15 cents an hour to 21 cents, respectively. The strike is now spreading to electricians, engineers, elevator men, carpenters and employees of the Office of Works.

At this season of the year, most West End clubs and private houses are renovated. This work has been almost entirely suspended, the notable exception being Lord Haldane's house, where 15 nonunion men are working; Buckingham Palace, where work on the new facade is proceeding night and day; also outside the Admiralty, the War Office, Mr. Asquith's residence on Downing street and other Government buildings.

The Crimean and other veterans at Chelsea Hospital nearly went without their breakfast Wednesday morning, but at the special request of the First Commissioner of Works, Lord Beauchamp, the strike committee permitted two boilers to be lighted.

KING OF SIAM'S BROTHER MARRIES A GERMAN GIRL.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.
LUXEMBURG, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—Prince Ranisith, brother of the King of Siam, has just married here Miss Elisabeth Scherberger-Fred of Heidelberg, and after a honeymoon in Switzerland, will take his little German bride to Bangkok.

The Prince is a graduate of Oxford University as well as of the University of Heidelberg, where he met Miss Scherberger-Fred, who is a pretty girl of 19 and a noted tennis player.



GRAND DUCHESS IVAN CONSTANTINOVITCH

PRINCE JOHN of ENGLAND

GORKI FINALLY POSES TO SCULPTOR FOR BUST.

Returns to Capri in Better Health and Says He Shall Not Again Leave Beloved Island.

NAPLES, Italy, Aug. 29.—Maxim Gorki, Russian author, has returned to his villa at Capri after three weeks spent in Switzerland. The change has somewhat improved his health and he has again resumed his customary mode of life.

Each morning he descends to the harbor and makes a boat trip around the island after which he returns alone to his villa for the 11 o'clock meal. He rests an hour and devotes the afternoon to study and literary work. In the sunset hours he receives intimate friends and later betakes himself to his usual table in the cafe to converse with a familiar group of artist friends, mostly of his own nationality.

Gorki's only need is rest and quiet. He does not intend to leave the island again, but will commence with renewed vigor the work he has outlined. He has planned a masterpiece for his theater, but for the time being he will publish nothing, not even his studies on politics and socialism, which are ready.

"They will be an inheritance that I shall leave to my son," says Gorki.

"He will publish them after my death. While I live I shall try to increase this inheritance. I shall give nothing else to the press." Gorki has the greatest repugnance to posing for artists and has persistently refused to sit to painters and sculptors, even when they are friends and fellow countrymen. Late, however, he has made an exception in favor of a young Bohemian sculptor, Botta Supik of Prague, and making no effort to conceal his dislike of the operation, he has posed for a few short sittings. The last is a marvelous success.

AMBASSADOR PAGE GUEST OF ERIN'S VICEROY.

Lord Lieutenant's House Party Calls the Younger Members of Ambassador's Family "Paragraphs."

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—More Americans came to attend the famous Dublin house show this week than ever before. Some had much trouble to find lodging, scarcely a bed being obtainable in the city or within 20 miles of it. Small single bedrooms brought \$40 a night.

American Ambassador Page is one of Lord Lieutenant Aberdeen's house party at the viceregal lodge, where the younger members of Mr. Page's family are facetiously called "paragraphs."

is Lord Ashby St. Legers, who is organizing a new British polo team in the hope of capturing the cup now held in America. Lord and Lady Ashby St. Legers hold strong divergent opinions on the question of suffrage. He is as firmly opposed to giving votes to women as she is in favor of it, so that is one of the topics avoided by the other guests.

There were 1183 entries in the house show, an increase of 55 over last year.

Help Your Child!

Through the two eyes your child must equip himself for his life's work. The child who is dull, backward, stupid and peevish at school is usually so by reason of defective eyes. How about your child's eyes? Better investigate. We'll help you.

Floes Two Stores: 513 Olive 539 N. Grand

Optical Authorities of America

\$3 BOSTON

NAPAMIN 50c

Nothing so beautiful as perfect teeth. If natural teeth are not beautiful, it is not because they are not beautiful, but because they are not cared for. If artificial teeth are not beautiful, it is not because they are not beautiful, but because they are not cared for. Napamin is the only tooth powder that will keep your teeth white and clean. It is the only tooth powder that will keep your teeth white and clean. It is the only tooth powder that will keep your teeth white and clean.

Teeth Actually Pained Without Pain by a Recent Marvelous Discovery

After years of study and research, the most perfect deep-cleaning has been discovered. It is Napamin. It is the only tooth powder that will keep your teeth white and clean. It is the only tooth powder that will keep your teeth white and clean. It is the only tooth powder that will keep your teeth white and clean.

BOSTON DENTAL CO., 616-620 Olive Street

OPEN DAILY, EVENING TILL 10 O'CLOCK, 9 1/2 C.

St. Louisans Begin to Return Home After Spending Summer Months at Resorts in North and East—May Visit New York En Route to View Latest Shows and to Shop.

BY FRANCES CABANNE SCOVEL.

ACCORDING to tradition, this is the last day of Summer and soon everybody who, for three months, we have been sending to cooler climes, North, East, South and West, will "about face" and begin coming home.

First will come the young matrons, who have children to be prepared for school. They will come from Douglas, Gratiot Beach and Pointe-aux-Barques, Mich., where there are so many children in summer. Then the debutants will come along about the end of September, some just in time for the Veiled Prophet's Ball and next will arrive a number of St. Louisans, who have permanent summer homes where they stay until late in October, enjoying the glories of the fall at the Northern Lakes and Mountains in the East.

Up at Wequetoness the St. Louis colony has stayed later and later every year. The Arthur Cliffords, Dwight Blossoms, Mrs. Ashley D. Scott, Mrs. Helster Clymer, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. Robert Burham and the Frank Wymans, Mrs. Thomas Howard and too many others to enumerate don't close their cottages until after the woods are filled with autumn color and there is a "bite" in the air.

Those at Dublin, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Catlin, the J. Lawrence Maurans, the George D. Markhams, rarely return until October.

From Jamestown, N. Y., and Narransett, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Jansdot, Mrs. Charles A. Farish, the Arthur Shepleys, the Arthur Barrets, Mrs. King and many others go to New York for a week or so before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert, the Otto Merzmanns from Narragansett, and the Rye Beach colony, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Strubling, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haastelick, the Clinton Whittemores and the David R. Calouns always are late in returning home.

All along the Eastern coast, from Maine to New Jersey, nearly everywhere in New York for a week or 10 days to see the new plays, do little shopping—just do New York store coming home.

In the hotels, restaurants, cafes and shops are the groups of St. Louis people who have arrived from anywhere and everywhere—good friends who haven't seen each other for two or three months, meeting and talking things over.

Walking on the avenue one sees men and women from home who have been abroad for months; girls who are to be presented to society, making their final purchases; fall brides who are getting the hundred little necessities for their trousseaus on their way home, and girls who are bound for finishing school. It is a never-to-be-forgotten experience—the last weeks of September in New York.

Think of making a 3500-mile motor trip on this road through beautiful scenery! That is what Mrs. F. H. Britton of 2611 Lindell boulevard, and her daughters, Miss Ade and Eda Britton, have just done.

They had their car shipped to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there they went to Geneva, Cooperstown, Lake Champlain as far as Chaffee, then across to Vermont to Springfield, through the Berkshires back to New York and to Atlantic City. From there they started home through the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania, and at Ravenscroft, O., they abandoned the car and had it shipped home.

Everywhere the roads were fine except in Pennsylvania and there, according to Mrs. Britton, they were not really bad.

Mrs. Britton and her daughters have been in Europe and Mrs. Britton said the scenery could not be excelled.

Advance showing of imported hats, fully Meagher, Century Building.

September will be ushered in by several weddings during the first week and the autumn bride will step into the social limelight once more.

The first of these will be Miss Edith Daniels, daughter of Mrs. Josephine M. Daniels, whose marriage to Maurice R. Armstrong will be celebrated tomorrow morning at St. Peter's Church by the Rev. Father Lyons.

Following the ceremony will be a breakfast at the bride's home, 232 Humphrey street.

The bride's sister, Miss Beatrice Daniels, will be her only attendant and Louis A. Hensman will be best man.

After their honeymoon trip in the North, Mr. Armstrong and his bride will be at home at 232 Humphrey street after Oct. 1.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Faldover Fywell and Samuel H. Mills of Greenwich, Conn., will take place Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock at St. George's Episcopal Church.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. J. David Case of Trinity Church in the absence of the Rev. Benjamin T. Sommer, the pastor.

Miss Florence Lockman will be maid of honor and the bridesmaids will be Miss Betty Carter of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Jeanette Mills of Greenwich, the bridesmaid's sister.

W. C. Dwyer will be best man and the ushers will be Clarence Townsend, Charles Russell and Will Powell, a cousin and brother of the bride, and Jack Jones. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Sarah M. Powell of 221 West Pine street.

After the church service, the immediate family and the bride party will go to the home.

The bridesmaids' presents will be pink and blue and very rich. The bride will wear a very rich and her veil will be a lovely old Brussels lace wedding veil, as before.

Guests coming will be the mothers of Mrs. Henry Locke, Miss Helen Locke and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Locke of 221 West Pine street and William and Mrs. John Locke of 221 West Pine street.

mass in St. Margaret's Church at 3 o'clock.

The Rev. Father James J. O'Brien will celebrate the mass and perform the ceremony.

The bride will have her sister, Miss Evelyn Linton, for her maid of honor and Miss Marie Mohan for her bridesmaid.

Albert Maas, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man and Aloysius Louis Mailloche of Dallas, Tex., will be bridesman.

There will be a reception in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock at the home of the bride, after which Mr. Maas and his bride will depart for New York where they will embark on the Creole for New Orleans for the trip that is called "One Hundred Golden Hours at Sea." On their return they will live in St. Louis.

Another marriage Saturday will be that of Miss Flossie Fay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fay of 786 Bayard avenue, and Ollie Lear Jr. of Centralia, Mo., at 7 o'clock in the evening at the home of the bride, the Rev. Fred A. Marshall officiating.

The arrangements are all quite simple and only the nearest relatives will be present.

J. White, Ladies' Tailor, of 1923 Olive street, has returned from the East. Will be ready for business Sept. 2.

When autumn comes and everyone is returning from mountains, lakes and sea, many of the fashionables will be doing a regular "ladies' change or all hands 'round," because about October is the time when everybody moves. It may once have been the style to move the first of May, but not now, at least not in St. Louis.

Everybody seems to have taken somebody else's house this year or built a new one and sold their old one, or something, because never has there been such a ring-around-a-rosie move as this one will be.

Edward Mallinckrodt, his son, Edward Jr., and Mrs. Mallinckrodt, will take possession of their new home, 18 Westmoreland place, when they return from their camp in the Adirondacks, and their old home, 21 Vandeventer place, is being negotiated for.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler will move into their new mansion at Portland place and Lake avenue upon their return from abroad, and Dr. and Mrs. Harvey G. Mudd, who have bought the Vandeventer place home, will take possession of it then.

Mr. Henry Clarkson Scott, who has returned from Europe and is at Rye Beach, will open her new home at 21 Westmoreland place on her return to town, and Dean Carroll M. Davis will move into her old home, 24 Vandeventer place.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wiggins have leased the Strubling mansion, 21 Portland place, in which to bring out their daughter, Miss Eleanor Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Strubling have not announced their plans.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pope O'Fallon, now in Canada, have taken the Alexander G. Cochran house, at 7 Westmoreland place, wherein to present their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Overton. The Cochrans are going abroad for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick, whose new home in Portland place is one of the handsomest in St. Louis, will be in it before Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McKittick's house on the southeast corner of Westmoreland place and Union boulevard will be ready for them in December, and the John F. Shepleys will open their new home on the north-east corner of Portland place and Union boulevard when they return from Jamestown, Md., and Mrs. Richard S. Kennard, who recently bought their old home, at 20 Vandeventer place, will move into it when Mrs. Kennard returns from Eastern Point, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kessler have been occupying the John D. Davis house, 21 Vandeventer place, which they purchased for several months, and Mr. Davis has been living in his place in Brentmore Park for some time.

Mrs. Charles V. L. Scullin will open the Wallace house at 21 Vandeventer place, which she bought before she went East to the Spullin Farm at Helena, N. Y., for the summer. Mrs. Vaughan Clark has already moved into the Clark house, 17 Vandeventer place, left unoccupied when Miss Myra Tull went to Rye, N. Y., last winter to live.

It is said that the Critten McKinties are negotiating for the Virginia house, 2 Vandeventer place.

Dr. and Mrs. Julius G. Ehrhardt have bought the Charles Clark house, 4 Vandeventer place, and will take possession upon their arrival from Europe the last of September or first of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conwell Dummer, who have bought their place, will come from Charleston, in Frio County, and open their home at 21 Vandeventer place, long closed.

The Robert Jones house, 21 West Pine street, and the Robert Jones house, 21 West Pine street, and the Robert Jones house, 21 West Pine street, will be ready for business Sept. 2.

Several engagements of interest were announced during the week which will be followed closely by the weddings.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Raymond Tasche have announced the engagement of Mrs. Tasche's sister, Miss Edna von Tasche of Santa Fe, N. M., and Paul Waterstrat of North Yakima, Wash.

Miss Clare Everson of Nashville, Tenn., who is also visiting Mrs. Tasche will remain to be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding, which will be early in October. Mrs. Ernest von Tasche, the bride-elect's mother, is coming on for the nuptials and will stay a while afterwards to visit Mrs. Tasche.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. W. R. Dickson of Amherst place gave a bridge party in honor of Miss von Tasche. The color scheme of the appointments was green and white. The place cards were hand-painted pictures of the bride-elect, with tulle veil and wreath.

Among the guests were: Misses H. E. Bennett, Joe Bennett, Seth Plummer, W. A. Johnson, Lorenzo Norvell, Roy Smith, Maxwell, G. B. Simmons, Jane Stevens, Ernest Richardson, Frank Jones, Frank Roops, O. Raymond Tasche; Misses Genevieve Plummer, Lucille Hawley, Clare Everson of Nashville, Tenn., and Edna von Tasche.

Another engagement is Miss Lillian Willis Long, daughter of Mrs. Jessie Willis Long of 484 Maryland avenue and Justus Clinton Taylor. Miss Long is a Lennox Hall girl, attractive and accomplished.

She is the granddaughter of Mrs. Richard Jordan Compton and a niece of George B. Compton of Kirkwood. The wedding will be in the early autumn.

Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Miss Dot Lawson of 201 McCausland avenue, and Herbert W. Curtis of 924 Waldemar avenue were married at the home of the bride by the Rev. W. S. Foreman of the McCausland Presbyterian Church.

Miss Alma Arnoldy was maid of honor and wore white and lavender chiffon over white mesaline and carried a bouquet of white asters.

Miss Alma Lawson was bridesmaid and wore white and pink chiffon over white mesaline and also carried white asters. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with blue Irish lace. Her veil was of tulle and she carried a shower of white asters.

The bride was a gown of white satin trimmed with blue Irish lace. Her veil was of tulle and she carried a shower of white asters.

College students, spend their time canoeing, tramping and swimming. Sometimes they go for a two days' canoe trip and learn to be good woodswomen.

Miss Winter will be a sophomore at Washington University this year.

Miss Santa Ratter, who has been abroad all summer with her father, Louis Ratter, is now in Berlin and will return the middle of October in time for the opening of Washington University, where she will be in her sophomore year.

Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Ottery of 2223 Vernon avenue departed today for a fortnight's stay in New York and Eastern resorts. While there Dr. Ottery will attend the second annual convention of the American Association of Progressive Medicine.

Mr. and Mrs. August A. Busch of 9 Busch place and their daughters, Misses

CLISTY



MISS FLOSSIE GAY
MURILLO PORTRAIT
786 Bayard Ave.
Whose engagement to Mr. Ollie Lear Jr., of Centralia, Mo. has been announced.



MRS. JOHN R. STARKEY
formerly MISS ANN KRESS
HANDEL-REMBRANDT PORTRAIT



MRS. FRANK L. ROOPE
PORTRAIT BY T. HARTMAN
Summering in Nova Scotia



MISS MARIE LUCILLE LISTON
Who will be One of the Week's Brides.
Kallwara Portrait



MISS GRACE DENMAN
Of Farmington, Mo., who is visiting Miss Alma Arnoldy
MURILLO PORTRAIT



MISS THEODOSIA BARNETT
Who has been visiting in the East for several months.
MURILLO PORTRAIT

convention of the American Association of Progressive Medicine.

Mr. and Mrs. August A. Busch of 9 Busch place and their daughters, Misses

Continued on Next Page.

HAY FEVER

IS HERE AGAIN!
TAKE ASCATCO NOW

BRINGS THE UTMOST RELIEF, clear nasal passages, promotes the breathing and sound sleep. QUICK ACTION in taking means SUREST escape from discomfort and distress. But in badly REPORTS that almost none, although ASCATCO relieves and eradicates Hay Fever and Asthma in every stage. Within its benefits right at home. WITHOUT CHANGE OF CLIMATE. Has restored many THOUSANDS to perfect health in its TEN YEARS of successful service.

For Hay Fever or Asthma procure pure supply of ASCATCO from the Wolfe-Wilkins Drug Co. 1211 N. 3rd St. St. Louis, Mo. or from the Wolfe-Wilkins Drug Co. 1211 N. 3rd St. St. Louis, Mo. or from the Wolfe-Wilkins Drug Co. 1211 N. 3rd St. St. Louis, Mo.

We Want Everybody to Have a Jordan (THE BEST) Pocket Knife TO DO THIS

WE OFFER SPECIAL Choice of Either Pearl or Stag Handle

Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Miss Dot Lawson of 201 McCausland avenue, and Herbert W. Curtis of 924 Waldemar avenue were married at the home of the bride by the Rev. W. S. Foreman of the McCausland Presbyterian Church.

Miss Alma Arnoldy was maid of honor and wore white and lavender chiffon over white mesaline and carried a bouquet of white asters.

Miss Alma Lawson was bridesmaid and wore white and pink chiffon over white mesaline and also carried white asters. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with blue Irish lace. Her veil was of tulle and she carried a shower of white asters.

College students, spend their time canoeing, tramping and swimming. Sometimes they go for a two days' canoe trip and learn to be good woodswomen.

Miss Winter will be a sophomore at Washington University this year.

Miss Santa Ratter, who has been abroad all summer with her father, Louis Ratter, is now in Berlin and will return the middle of October in time for the opening of Washington University, where she will be in her sophomore year.

Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Ottery of 2223 Vernon avenue departed today for a fortnight's stay in New York and Eastern resorts. While there Dr. Ottery will attend the second annual convention of the American Association of Progressive Medicine.

Mr. and Mrs. August A. Busch of 9 Busch place and their daughters, Misses

Continued on Next Page.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of Those Ugly Spots.

There is no longer the slightest need of "fading" makeup of your freckles, as the prescription, choline-double strength—is guaranteed to remove these blemishes.

Simply get an ounce of choline-double strength—from your druggist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and give a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength choline as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—J.T.

Never have these knives been offered at such low prices.

Jordan's Cutlery, Silverware, Cut Glass

Mail Orders Filled **Jordan's** Mail Orders Filled

417 N. Broadway

Neusteter's

WASHINGTON AV. AT SEVENTH

The store will close at 1 P. M. Monday, therefore these items will hold good for Tuesday as well.

Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Blouses

The Last Call—The Deepest Cut—The Greatest Economies.

45 Summer Dresses	values up to \$20.00	\$4.49
89 Summer Dresses	values up to \$12.50	\$2.49
136 Summer Dresses	values up to \$9.50	\$1.99
100 Summer Dresses	values up to \$4.50	\$1.00
34 Summer Suits	values up to \$9.50	\$2.99
82 Summer Suits	values up to \$20.00	\$4.49
48 Cloth Suits	values up to \$35.00	\$9.50
86 Linen Coats and Dusters	values up to \$10.00	\$1.99
67 Cloth Coats	values up to \$15.00	\$4.99
80 Cloth Coats	values up to \$20.00	\$7.50
118 Summer Blouses	values up to \$13.00	\$4.75
135 Summer Blouses	values up to \$10.00	\$3.75
220 Summer Blouses	values up to \$7.50	\$2.49
205 Summer Blouses	values up to \$4.00	\$1.49
300 Summer Blouses	values up to \$3.00	\$1.00

Autumn fashions for women, misses and girls are arriving every day. Included are the smartest creations ever shown in St. Louis for fashionable and well dressed women, and a wonderful gathering of new styles in school and college Girl's Dresses at very moderate prices.

After Vacation Peel
Your Discolored Skin
(From Broadway Weekly.)
Women returning from the seaside with brown, reddened or freckled complexions will be wise in immediately taking up the mercurochrome treatment. Weatherbeaten skin had best come off, for no amount of "beautifying" will ever make such skin pretty to look at. The sunburnt, safest, easiest way to shed the discolored cuticle is with the treatment suggested. Put the wax on before retiring, as you would cold cream, and rub it in with your fingers. The next morning wash the face with warm water. Minute particles of dead skin will peel off day by day, gradually showing the healthy, youthful skin beneath. One ounce of mercurochrome, obtainable at any drug store, is enough to make any discolored or spotted complexion clear, white and satin soft. Its action is so gentle no injury is caused and the face shows no trace of its use.
Burning heat, irritating winds and dirt are such wrinkle-makers that the daily use of the following astringent-tonic lotion at this season is highly advisable. Powdered azoctic, 1 oz., dissolved in witch hazel, 4 fl. oz., in a face bath, this is a splendid wrinkle remover and preservative.—ADV.

SOCIETY
Continued From Preceding Page.
Marie and Clara Busch, who have been spending the last of the summer at the Busch Camp in the Adirondacks near Cooperstown, N. Y., are expected home today. Miss Clara Busch, who was so ill recently that her father went on about a week ago, has quite recovered.
Another of the Washington University girls who is spending the summer abroad is Miss Rita Monteith, who is traveling with her parents and is now in Glasgow, Scotland. They will return in September.
Miss Ruth Zacker of 605 Berlin avenue, who was president of the junior class at Washington University last year, has returned from a visit to Chereville, Kan.
Miss Mary Virginia Thomas will return from her home in British Columbia early in September to continue her studies at Washington University. She is one of the McMillan Hall girls.
Mrs. P. Taylor Bryan of McPherson avenue and her daughter, Miss Edmonia, and Messrs. Taylor and Henry Bryan, arrived Friday from Rye Beach, N. H., where they spent the summer.
Mr. and Mrs. William S. Drozda of 4133 Magnolia street and their family have returned from a month's stay at Huron Beach, Port Huron, Mich.
Mrs. William Fitzhugh Randolph of 5722 Vernon avenue, accompanied by her daughters, the Misses Violet, Cary, Mamie and Elizabeth Randolph, have returned from Toronto, Canada, where they attended the Canadian National Exhibition. Before returning home they spent some time in Detroit, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.
Mrs. Warren McIntire of 6132 Berlin avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Grace, to Carl E. Roth.
Miss Mercedes Duryee, who was graduated from Sacred Heart Convent in Vienna, Austria, in July, is touring France with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Taggart Duryee of Lindell boulevard. At her graduation Miss Duryee received the highest honors and was president of her class. She is expected home in the autumn.
Mr. and Mrs. Hubert J. Dobson of 528 Melville avenue, University City and their sons, Raymond and George, are at Valley Park, on the Meramec, at their summer home, "Dobson's Roost."
Mrs. Harry Holly Smith of Chicago is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elmer E. Campbell of the New Regent Hotel.
Mrs. J. P. Walters of 2813 Eads avenue is spending two weeks at Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCullough of 3887 Cleveland avenue, has returned from a four weeks' visit at Atlantic City.
Mrs. Dick L. M. Brohammer of 3659 Connecticut street has returned from Jerseyville, Ill., where she spent two weeks.
Mrs. Elmer E. Campbell of 6300 Berlin avenue, who has been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith of Chicago, has returned.
Miss Beatrice Hamilton who has been all summer in Atlantic City has returned home.
Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Bass of 2838 Olive street are home again from Winthrop Highlands, Mass., where they spent the last two months.
Miss Ruth Lasley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Lasley of 6311 McPherson avenue, who has been visiting friends in the South for a month, has returned.
Mr. and Mrs. John McNary of 1457 North Grand avenue and their daughter, Helen, have returned from a month's trip to Niagara Falls, New York, Atlantic City and Washington, D. C.
Miss Sally Mescher of Maryland avenue, and Miss Margaret Kline have returned from Paris and London, where they spent several weeks.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Roope of 5116 Delmar boulevard, have returned from a visit of six weeks in Halifax, N. S.
Dr. and Mrs. William A. Lewin of the Buckingham annex, have returned from Eagle River, Wis., where they spent the summer.
Mrs. J. R. Holton of 4245 McPherson avenue, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Crawford in Seattle, and from there she will go to San Francisco and Los Angeles before returning.
The St. Ilmo Club gave an outing to the members Wednesday on the steamer Gray Eagle. Those present were: Misses E. Young, Mary Lindner, L. Honoff, Randolph, W. Wolf, A. Maxwell, F. Cassidy, A. H. Freyer, C. Randolph, Gorman, M. Norcott, K. Conlon, N. Mulvihill, J. Messing, Maggie Lindner, Misses Mary John, Margaret Northland, Mayne Condon, Mayne Cassidy, Helen Mulvihill, Minnie Lindner, George Wolf, Adam Lindner.
The Hamilton Hotel will give a dinner dance twice a month throughout the winter. The first one will be Sept. 11.
Mrs. Charles L. Burch of Affton, St. Louis County, has returned from a two weeks' boat trip to St. Paul. She was accompanied by her son, Cliff W. Myers.
Mrs. John B. Moseley of Little Rock, Ark., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles L. Burch of Affton, St. Louis County.
A reception was given in honor of Miss Azema Thornhill by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Slattery of 446 South Grand avenue, Thursday evening. Those present were: Misses Azema Thornhill, Ruth Sparks, Lillian Slattery, Elsie Schenk, Ruth Murray, Beatrice Murray, Gladys Murray, Pauline Slattery; Misses A. Knell, Thornhill; Messrs. Paul Karrenbrock, H. A. Knell, Paul Sparks, Owen Karrenbrock, John Vollman, Paul Therman, Ernest Dierl, Edward Horn, Herman Brockmeyer, John Slattery, William Slattery.
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Ghio of 6 Washington terrace, and daughters are now at the Farragut, Rye Beach, N. H.
The engagement of Miss Laura McIlroy McFall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McFall, 4307 Laclede avenue, to Ernest C. Bradford of Portsmouth, O., was announced yesterday at a luncheon for the bride-elect. Miss Laura McFall has often visited her cousin, Miss Laura McFall in Terre Haute and here met Mr. Bradford when he was attending Rose Polytechnic where for four years he was the star of the football and basketball teams.
Mr. and Mrs. William Edwin Chase of Webster Groves announce the engagement of their daughter, Yvonne Hascall to Hurl Walden Pedore of Chicago. The marriage will take place Sept. 19 at the summer home of the bride in Saugatuck, Mich.
Many festivities have marked the week in the White Mountains, where several St. Louis society people are noted. Motor parties galore have arrived from the West over the Ideal Tour by way of New York and the Berkshires, and among those motoring here were Mr. and Mrs. Brockmeyer Jones and the Misses Frances and Mary D. Jones, who created such a sensation at Virginia Hot Springs last spring with their beauty.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Danforth, Miss Dorothy Danforth and Mrs. L. B. Stuart of St. Louis are arrivals at the New Profile House, and have

Kline's
Detroit Cincinnati
309 Washington Av., Near Broadway
We Close Tomorrow—Labor Day—at 1 O'Clock
Sale of New Fall Dresses
Actual \$14.75 and \$16.95
Values—Tomorrow at—
\$9.75
Four of the exact styles, as illustrated.
THESE Dresses come to us from the best Eastern dress specialists—charming effects in fine faille silk, crepe meteor and charming silk—several handsome draped and trimmed styles, all with the newest sleeve effects, and many trimmed with silk girdles—all the new fall shadings are included in this showing.
This reduced price is named with the sole object of stimulating early business in our dress section—equal styles and qualities would cost considerably more when the seasons open.

New Fall Suits at \$16.95, \$19.75 and \$24.75
Nowhere else in this city will you find values to compare with these
PURCHASING, as we do, in enormous quantities for all our various stores, we secure prices concessions unknown to the average dealer, and are in position to offer values surpassing anything shown elsewhere. All the newest styles, richest fabrics and prettiest colorings are included in this offering at the three unusually low prices named above.
A remarkable offering of
Ural Lamb and Caucasian LAMB COATS
Regular \$29.75 Qualities **\$18.75**
THREE of the styles are shown in the illustration and there are also six other styles to select from—full length, 3/4 and 3/8 effects—all beautifully lined—some richly trimmed and others have large silk ornaments—these are coats that regularly would sell at \$29.75—we secured them at a concession, and offer them at practically what they cost us, to induce your immediate selection.

Summer Dresses Must Go
All our prettiest Dresses—including crepe, voile, tulle, and other effects—Dresses that were sold from \$5 to \$29.75—tomorrow, in lots—
Worth \$5.00 to \$10.00 **\$2.00**
Worth \$11.50 to \$16.95 **\$3.00**
Worth \$17.50 to \$29.75 **\$4.00**
SPECIAL
100 Summer Dresses
Regular \$1.98 and \$2.98 values, tomorrow **50c**
None of these Dresses sent on approval and none exchanged.

JACOB MANGE
The Ladies' Tailor
To secure the proper effect in the new long cutaway suits this season it is more than ever essential that your Fall Suit be tailored to order.
JACOB MANGE SUITS—strictly man-tailored to order—are recognized as the highest standard of style, quality and workmanship.
To facilitate selection, the new Fall styles are shown not only in fashion plates, but in made-up model garments, so you can see at a glance how your finished suit will look.
There is a distinct advantage in placing your order NOW—tomorrow—if you possibly can.
Please note my NEW location
709-711 Washington Ave.
SECOND FLOOR—OVER REID'S SHOE STORE

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Newsteter's
Introducing
Our New Millinery Department
and Its Organization
ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, will be formally opened what we believe to be the finest-appointed Millinery Salons west of New York City
We will open this department with an extensive variety of beautiful Parisian models and the smartest modes of the best American makers, including:
Knox Hats
Gage Hats
Fisk Hats
Kurzman Hats
The section devoted exclusively to Ostrich, Paradise and Imported Fancy Feathers and Novelties will be one of the finest features of this department.
We are herewith introducing to you (through their photographs) the heads of the various sections in this department, in order that we may give you the very best service and facilitate your selection. Each of these young ladies is a specialist in her particular line and thoroughly experienced. You may rest assured that each of them will give you her most careful attention and will be able to offer you many valuable suggestions as to your selection.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—Our new department will open with one of the most unusual Millinery Sales ever held. Our entire stock of high-grade millinery will be priced so that you can make an early selection most advantageously.
Washington Av. at Seventh St.

Special Clearance USED PIANOS
AND PLAYER-PIANOS
All of these instruments have been in first-class condition and are offered with our usual guarantee. Some for only
\$1.00 A WEEK
No Interest—No Extras
Vose & Sons—Mahogany case—original price \$400—now **\$125**
Byrne—Mahogany case—original price \$300—now **\$110**
Geo. Steck & Co.—Mahogany case—original price \$450—now **\$75**
Jesse French—Mahogany case—original price \$400—now **\$98.50**
New England—Ebony case—original price \$375—now **\$50**
Weser Bros.—With mandolin attachment—Mahogany case—original price \$400—now **\$145**
Estey—Walnut case—original price \$375—now **\$115**
Weser Bros.—Mahogany case Player-Piano—original price \$650—including music, stool, bench and new—now **\$345**
Harmony Player—Mission case—original price \$450—including music, bench and new—now **\$265**
Newton Player—Used as a demonstrator five months—original price \$600—including music, stool, bench and new—now **\$450**
With each piano we include free course of piano lessons
1000 ROLLS 18c
of 88-note music—per roll
May, Stern & Co.
12th and Olive Sts.

ERUPTION ALL OVER CHILD'S BODY
Began With Small Red Spots. Cried Almost Day and Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Well in One Week.
R. F. D. No. 2, Jackson, Mo.—"Our daughter who is ten months old was suffering from an eruption all over the body. In the beginning they were small red spots and afterwards turned to bloody sores. We tried all sorts of ointments but they did not procure any relief for our child. She had no rest day or night and we tried everything to procure relief for our baby. She cried almost day and night and was scarcely could touch her, because she was covered with sores from head to foot.
"We had heard about the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and made a trial with them, and after using the remedy, this is to say the Soap and the Ointment, only a few days passed and our child could sleep well and after one week she was totally well."
(Signed) August F. Bartels, Nov. 25, 1913.
TO REMOVE DANDRUFF
Prevent dry, thin and falling hair, ally itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoo with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, afford a most effective and economical treatment. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."
Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

The Home Beauty Parlor
by Betty Dean
L. M. P.: You are unduly alarmed about the seeming coarseness of your complexion. The sun and wind are hard on delicate skins, and maybe you have used some injurious face powder. Here is a preparation which will serve the double purpose of cleansing your skin of the sallow, muddy look and whitening it in the way the best of cosmetics cannot. It is natural in effect and will cling and look like a part of your skin. Dissolve 4 ounces of spumax in 1/2 pint hot water, adding 2 teaspoonfuls glycerine. This gives you a beautiful, velvet-like complexion, besides preventing skin defects.
Queenie: Yes, dotted vell is bad for the eyes, but I hardly think that is your whole trouble. You need a tonic to rest and strengthen the eyes which ache from overstrain. Here is a formula you can mix at home at slight cost: Dissolve an ounce of eryth in a pint of water and put 2 drops in each eye daily. It is soothing to inflamed lids, relieves eyes of redness and is a great help to those who wear glasses. If your lids are puffy and dark underneath, this daily treatment will be of immense benefit.
Bella Will: Yes, it surely is alarming when you begin to grow too fat to wear your best gowns. But here is a flesh reducer which I have never known to fail. Get 4 ounces of parnosin (all druggists have it) and dissolve it in 1 1/2 pints hot water. Take a tablespoonful before meals. This is all my experience. I have never known this recipe to fail. Get one ounce of parnosin, one ounce of castor oil, and 1/2 ounce of cod liver oil. Add 1/2 teaspoonful glycerine. This is a beautiful cream that will keep the skin soft and supple. It is a favorite of actresses and all women who desire the most beautiful and healthy skin. It is a beauty tonic and a flesh reducer. It is a beauty tonic and a flesh reducer. It is a beauty tonic and a flesh reducer.
Tabitha: You are right to want to get those wrinkles before they grow deep. Come fast if you let them grow. I have all my experience. I have never known this recipe to fail. Get one ounce of parnosin, one ounce of castor oil, and 1/2 ounce of cod liver oil. Add 1/2 teaspoonful glycerine. This is a beautiful cream that will keep the skin soft and supple. It is a favorite of actresses and all women who desire the most beautiful and healthy skin. It is a beauty tonic and a flesh reducer. It is a beauty tonic and a flesh reducer. It is a beauty tonic and a flesh reducer.

La Palmo White Lillac Face Powder
for 10c and Coupon
A daily perfume of La Palmo White Lillac Face Powder, followed by all the great New, delightful, harmonious, fragrant notes of the East and West.
La Palmo Toilet Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
Name _____
Address _____
Cut this coupon, take it to your favorite drug store, and get a box of La Palmo White Lillac Face Powder. Mail orders promptly filled.

Don't Persecute your Bowels
Cut out catarrhs and spasms. They are bad!—necessary, by **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**.
Purify the bowels. An absolute cure for constipation, biliousness, indigestion, flatulence, and all the ailments of the bowels. Cleanse the system. Small, harmless, and reliable, as a cathartic. **Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price**.
Genuine must bear Signature **Wm. Wood**
To reach individuals, households and those who direct big business, the investor, employer and employee, try a Post-Dispatch Want Ad.

El-Rado
removes disfiguring growths of hair from the face, neck or arms. It ACTS INSTANTLY WHEREVER APPLIED, leaving the most delicate skin perfectly smooth and clear.
EL-RADO is a scientifically prepared, thoroughly tested and absolutely safe depilatory. Its superiority can be demonstrated with a single application.
Sold in Two Sizes, at **50c and \$1.00 per bottle, at JUDGE & DOLPH DRUG CO.** and other drug and department stores.
Write for booklet of valuable information, mailed free on request. **71 GRIM MFG. CO., 37 E. 28th St., N. Y.**

Why Suffer from Chiggers?
ANTHROPOGENE prevents chiggers from getting on you. Try your druggist or send the coin for box, mail, prepaid. Free sample sent for 1c parcel post stamp. Anthroponene Co., 1815 E. Broadway, St. Louis.

SOCIETY

Continued from preceding page.

On the Mount Washington at the annual ball on Saturday evening was Miss Foster of St. Louis. Miss Foster attended a dinner preceding the ball given in the banquet room by Miss Croft of Pittsburgh.

CAFE KURCAS
OPEN SUNDAYS
NOON TILL MIDNIGHT
Table d'Hôte, 5 to 9.
3106 S. GRAND (SEAL ST.)

Monday **Garland's** Tomorrow
SUMMER DRESSES
Sensational 1/2-Day's Sale
CHOICE OF
THE HOUSE

\$7.98

Whether the former price was
\$7.95, \$10, \$15 or
Even \$19.95

"We Need the
Room More
Than We
Need the
Dresses"

And we want to
crowd a full
day's dress busi-
ness into the
half day.

8:30 to 1 O'Clock

Come Early for Best Selection.

There are Plain and Striped Voiles, Pompadour and Dolly Varden Voiles, plain and striped combination Ratine Coatee Dresses, pure linens, dainty white lingerie and batistes, some richly lace and embroidery trimmed, dainties, nets, shadow laces, etc. There are probably 60 or 70 styles. There are all sizes 14 to 18 years and 34 to 44 bust measurement. Take your unrestricted choice of the house (but be on hand early) for \$1.98.

THE W. GARLAND 408-411-413 Broadway

Savings Department of St. Louis Union Trust Company Will Be Open Tuesday Evening, Sept. 2, From 5 to 8.

Ordinarily the savings department is open every Monday evening from 5 to 8 for the special convenience of those who cannot call during regular business hours. The above change is made because Monday, Sept. 1, is a legal holiday.

We also want present as well as prospective savings depositors to take advantage of the fact that all Savings Deposits Made With the St. Louis Union Trust Co. on or before Sept. 5 Bear Interest From Sept. 1.

Beautiful the Complexion

in THE CREAM

Radical Cream

The Unparalleled Remedy

Guaranteed to remove tan, freckles, pimples, liver spots, etc. Extraordinary results.

When using this cream, wash face and neck with soap and water. Then apply the cream, and leave it on for 15 minutes. Then wash off with water. Use twice daily. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. By toilet counters or mail.

Radical Cream Co., Paris, France.

HOTELS

New York City Leading Hotels

LOCATION AND RATES

HOTEL ALBERT

ONE OF A UNIVERSITY

Hotel in St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL BARTON

NEAR BROADWAY

HOTEL FLANDERS

ONE OF A UNIVERSITY

Hotel in St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL HENNING

ONE OF A UNIVERSITY

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J. D. Bascom of St. Louis is at the New Profile in France for a few days of mountain climbing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tipton of St. Louis have been of the week's arrivals at the Intervale House at Intervale in the White Mountains, and with them is E. E. Holden, also of St. Louis.

Miss Florence Baumann of St. Louis is at the Fabian House, and will make the trip to the summit of Mt. Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Feuerbacher and son of St. Louis are staying at the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods for a few days. They will also visit the Crawford House, the Mountain View at Whitefield and the Intervale House.

This has been a very lively week in Western North Carolina, social events following in quick succession. The annual German at the Battery Park Hotel was most successful, the

favorites being unusually pretty. Arrivals at Battery Park, Mrs. O. M. Bigger, St. Louis, Mo.; at Margo Terrace, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Barla, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Reed, St. Louis, Mo.

SOCIETY NOTES

Miss Hazel Brown of 615 Famous avenue entertained last Sunday afternoon with a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Nora Hollocher, whose wedding will take place Sept. 17th at the Wagoner M. E. Church. There were about 35 guests present.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Roetiger of 245 Ann avenue, have returned from a trip to Denver, where they spent several weeks.

A miscellaneous shower was given Thursday in honor of Mrs. Fred J. Bagemann of 232 Red Bud avenue, by Miss Lily Bagemann. Among those present were: Misses Mayme Horstmann, Adeline Anderson, Irene Weimayer, Marjorie Stans, Estelle Wahmeyer and Lily Bagemann; Messrs. Hugh Smith, Charles Nehl, Con Reinbeck, Charles Bagemann and Fred J. Bagemann.

A surprise lawn party was given in honor of Miss Nellie Morgan Tiersman, at her home, 451 Morgan street, Thursday evening, by Maybelle Kalsche. Those present were: Misses Alma Wolcott, Estelle Maas, Esther Uhlrich, Eoline Uhlrich, Helen Kirm, Marie Busack, Mary Hoyer, Maybelle Kalsche, Nancy Rean, Nellie Tiersman, Messrs. E. Ludwig, F. Hammler, Gersham, H. Walke, K. Pottler, L. Tiersman, R. Weber, R. Schmidt, W. Reagan, Messrs. and Mesdames Luke Tiersman, Leo Tiersman, Eugene Horn, Leeb.

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Mary Calvin Hyatt entertained a number of friends at her studio in the Musical Art Building. An interesting program was rendered by the following little girls: Mary Sharpe, Ada Louise Zimmer, Dorothy Ward, Mary Ida McGee, Jessamine Hopkins, Elizabeth Burley and Nellie Bower Robinson. Irvin McGee won the prize in a musical contest.

Oswald Walsh of 2708 Junata street and her daughter, Miss Adelaide Walsh, have returned after a two weeks' vacation trip to South Haven, Mich.

Miss Ida Beahler of 219 Eads avenue has returned from a three months' visit to her cousin Mrs. R. H. Combs of Indianapolis, Ind.

A euchar, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Rose's Church, will be given Thursday evening at St. Rose's Hall, for the benefit of the Altar Society. Mrs. E. C. Hansen is in charge, assisted by a number of young ladies of the parish. There will be many prizes.

Mrs. John Egan of 837 Junata street and two daughters will depart tomorrow for Denver, Colo.

Mrs. George W. Thompson of 408 Hartford street entertained Wednesday evening in honor of Misses Martha and Ell Cleveland of Sweetwater, Tenn., who are visiting their sister, Mrs. Myrt A. Rollins. Those present were: Misses Martha and Ell Cleveland, Grace Hawk; Misses Myrt A. Rollins, George W. Thompson; Messrs. Myrt A. Rollins, George W. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hayes.

Miss Hilda Fruth gave a card party Wednesday at her home, 308 Hawthorne boulevard, to announce the engagement of Miss Leona Witte to Larell McGorraw. Miss Witte is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Witte of 870 Hawthorne boulevard. The wedding will be in the autumn.

At 5 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Miss Gertrude Louise Farmer and Arlie A. Appier will be married at the home of the bride's parents, 615 Washington boulevard. Only the families of the bride and bridegroom, about sixty persons, will be present. The bride's sister, Mrs. William Enticott, will be matron of honor, and Frank Willis of Jackson, Tenn., will be best man.

Miss Eleanor Johns will be married quietly in Seattle, Wednesday, to Leo de Fern Bird, an Englishman, who has made his home there. Miss Johns is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. D. Johns of 408 McPherson avenue, and has been in Seattle since last winter with her sister, Mrs. H. A. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Newman will be at home at the West End Hotel today, after touring Colorado for two months.

St. Louis Not Ready for Elevated Roads, Better Service Needed

Continued from Page One.

able. But even those who live near the suburban stations, and find the train schedules fairly convenient, are carried only to Union Station. The silly party is to that, to back into the station, the train is often pushed far east of Twenty-ninth street. A little further, and they could deposit passengers at a station on Seventh or Eighth street. Or, if the Eighth street tunnel were opened to this traffic and purified of its horrible gases, they could be carried, say, to an underground station on Pine or Olive street.

The United Railway Co. takes the position that it is getting most of the nickels now, and by extensions would not get enough more to pay for building and operating extensions. It can charge only 5 cents within the city limits.

Unable to reduce the rate, and unable to enforce extensions to change the local company's extension campaign, the city's sole means of taking back all or a part of such excessive charges is by taxing them into the public treasury. The practice of other cities which have done this three decades ago, is worthy of emulation. It would not only reduce the rates and remove excessive charges, but it would also remove the

street railways, but the city enforces a universal 5-cent fare, with transfers. No reduction from the 5-cent fare is made at any time of day or night or for any class of riders. The entire mileage is owned and operated by the Cleveland Street Railway Co. Operation is under direct supervision of the city. Under the franchise ordinance the Mayor appoints a commissioner, who represents the city in operation and maintenance of the line. The commissioner makes reports and suggestions to the City Council in regard to operation, finances and improvements. The Council controls these matters and directs the company to carry out its wishes. The stockholders of the company are paid 6 per cent dividends, no more, no less. If net receipts warrant a higher percentage on stock, fares will be lowered; if receipts fall below the 6 per cent rate, fares will be raised.

The City of Chicago, on the other

hand, collects 55 per cent of the net receipts of the surface and elevated railways; its share for the last fiscal year was \$1,870,988. This is, of course, in addition to a large sum collected by direct taxation. Fares are 5 cents for adults, half that for school children at all connecting points, with universal transfers.

In St. Louis the city collected for the fiscal year ending April 7, 1919, \$150,509.08 in franchise taxes on the underlying franchise of the United Railway Co. The United Railway Co.'s total taxes for 1911—last year for which I have available figures—was something over \$400,000, charged, of course, against operating expense, and not reducing its 30-cent per cent of excessive earnings on the actual investment.

When I hear a man praising St. Louis' street car service, I ask him what breed of automobile he uses.

Sonnenfeld's

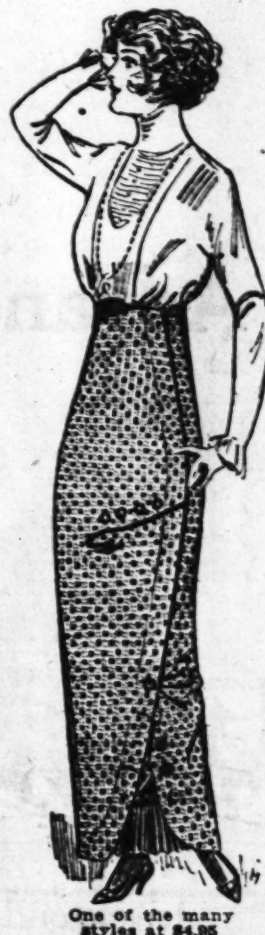
L. ACKERMAN, Manager
610-612 Washington Av.

WE CLOSE MONDAY, LABOR DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

An Exposition of the New Skirts

Supreme Values
at \$4.95

YOU may choose at this popular price from more than a score of clever styles—made up of the newest materials, including honeycombs, diagonal checks, plaids, mixtures and the ever-popular serges. There are so many fashions, it is difficult to describe even a few of them. The women who are looking for dashing as well as conservative styles, real clever modes, will be interested in this unusual display. The values are extraordinary—choice.



One of the many styles at \$4.95

Last Call!

Spring and Summer Garments at Give-Away Prices

From 8 A. M. Till 1 P. M.

Garments Worth to \$15

Voile Dresses.....\$1.95

Lingerie Dresses.....\$1.95

Colored Wash Dresses.....\$1.95

9 Short Silk Coats.....\$1.00

18 Raincoats.....\$1.00

Garments Worth to \$25

14 Shadow Lace Dresses.....\$5.00

11 White Voile Dresses.....\$5.00

18 Odd Summer Dresses.....\$5.00

4 Silk Pongee Dresses.....\$5.00

7 Chiffon Party Dresses.....\$5.00

14 Silk-lined Suits.....\$5.00

24 Fine Mohair Suits.....\$5.00

3 Satin Coats.....\$5.00

33 Sample Cloth Coats.....\$5.00

Choice of our very finest Spring Cloth Coats, suitable for early Fall wear.....\$9.95

Lingerie Waists

Values to \$2.00—all sizes—50 dozen

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Not only will we take all the bother of developing and finishing off your hands, but we will give you pictures of surprising beauty at trifling cost.

Films, any size, either 6 or 12 exposures, developed, per roll 10c

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FAMOUS ACTRESS LOSES 70 LBS. OF FAT

Texas Guinan, Star of the "Passing Show" Company, Offers Her Own Marvelous New Treatment to Fat Folks

NEW TREATMENT GIVES ELEGANCE OF FIGURE AND STARTLING RESULTS QUICKLY

If You Are Fat and Want to Be Thin, You Can Reduce as Many Pounds as You Desire By This Astonishing New Method.

As Texas Guinan had to perform at the matinee it seemed the easiest thing in the world to arrange an interview without consulting her. The vigilant stage doorman was easily passed. The dressing room was hospitably turned over by a maid, and then—well, Miss Guinan, that is what is left of her, appeared.

"So you have come to learn the story of my weight reduction, have you?" said Texas in her breezy style, with her glorious countenance beaming in smiles at her supreme gladness, realizing how appreciative the world was in bestowing admiration and applause upon her, all on account of the new glory of her form which she transformed almost as if by magic with her own marvelous new treatment.

"While you are not going to get away with my secret," said Texas, "it is true that my seventy pounds of weight reduction was brought about with my own delicate treatment, but it cost me a pretty sum of money to learn it, and I am not giving my secret of how I lost my weight free to reporters, but I have written a book telling all about this wonderful new treatment which rescued me from the thralldom of fat. This book has just come off the press and is offered free to fat-burdened men and women, as I early learned in life that the only way to know happiness was to give it to others, and it by letting me know of this harmless, quick method of reducing weight I can do a great good, then I will feel that I have not lived in vain."

"But won't you give me an inkling of its component parts? Just a suggestion as to what it is, or will I have to be content to read your free book telling all about it?"

"That is exactly it," said Texas, "but I don't mind telling you what the treatment is, it does not consist of internal drugs or medicine; there is nothing to take internally. Neither is there any pink colored camphor water, or worthless, harmful stuff to rub on the body. There is no sweating, no bandages, no Turkish baths. The treatment does not consist of a single exercise or physical culture of any description. There is no diet. One may absolutely eat all the food they desire of any kind, and go right on reducing without depriving themselves in any way. "There is no harmful massaging, no sweating garments to wear, no immersing yourself in hot baths with the tub filled with obesity water or epson salts, nor does it include any medical concoction of any doctor, and it has nothing to do with any drug store prescription to have filled. There is no formula to carry out, no soap to rub on the skin, neither is it a religious faith cure or Christian Science stunt. It is not a vibratory electric massage treatment, mental suggestion—no, and it is not a belt or mechanical device of any kind. "I have tried many such fakes. I tried drugs, pills, capsules, harmful concoctions to rub on the body. I have tried sweating and taking Turkish baths, exercising, physical culture and everything known to science without result, and without losing weight. As I was about to despair and give up in disgust all further efforts to reduce my enormous weight, which was two hundred and four pounds, I, by lucky accident, learned of the most simple, harmless, rapid, safest fat reducing treatment on earth. I tried it on myself with astonishing results. My friends stood aghast in amazement, marveling at the wonderful change in my appearance. My fat just rolled away. After the first three days I noticed it beginning to leave me. My reduction grew greater and greater until finally, I was almost appalled with delight when I realized the stupendous success of my efforts and when I awoke to the fact that I had reduced 70 pounds of my fat without leaving a wrinkle on my face, or a mark on my body, and the grace and beauty of my curves gave me the admiration of the world. I enjoyed the triumph of my life and the peace of my whole career when my manager, Mr. Schubert, on account of my glorious new figure, made me the star of the "Passing Show," and mind you, this very same manager had said I was doomed to obesity."



MISS TEXAS GUINAN
God's masterpiece and the most fascinating actress in America.

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Wrote just a short time before when I tipped the scales at two hundred and four pounds. I was crushed and bewildered when he told me he could give me a part in the "Passing Show" unless I could reduce my enormous weight, and my heart hangs heavy with the memory of the fat days that are gone when my fat, ugly, sagging made me realize that I was doomed to despair and failure.

"My success in reducing my own fat proves that there is no such word as 'fate.' I simply would not be resigned to my fate, and although everyone said, 'Texas, there is no way out of your dilemma,' and told me that no fat reducing specialist could reduce my weight, I determined not to give up in despair, with the result that I absolutely conquered my fat. My new, great book on obesity, which gives full particulars of my simple, safe, quick, harmless fat reducing treatment, is now ready and will be sent free to all who wish to reduce their weight any number of pounds."

It is simply astonishing the fever this new treatment is causing among the intimate friends of Miss Guinan to whom she has given it. A letter from the world's most famous dancer, La Petite Adelaide, says: "Dear Miss Guinan: Let me congratulate you upon the high excellence of your remarkable new obesity treatment, which I read, and reduce me as rapidly as you did. I am sure that this treatment is not unlike the treatment used by the court ladies and famous actresses of the old world, who have been using a similar method for centuries. It is the most remarkable thing I have read of since I read your free book, which is now ready for distribution. It is requested by all who desire quick reduction. It is written in a fascinating style. It explains how, by her treatment, Texas Guinan, who is known as the most successful actress in the world, reduced her weight 70 pounds, and conquered the monster fat."

This glorious little volume is doing her utmost to benefit fat men and women who are in need of a better body. Everything will be sent to you in a personal package. The book is written in a room, away from all prying eyes, you may plan to reduce your weight at once. Miss Guinan wants to help all who are burdened with superfluous fat, and thereby do good. Write her at once, and learn the agonizing tale of the fat, which has been started to develop to abnormal proportions. Read of the many who have been helped by her "fat" made her realize that she must give up her previous career, and her profession. Learn how she experienced how it felt to be fat, and how she overcame it. Everything will be sent to you in a personal package. The book is written in a room, away from all prying eyes, you may plan to reduce your weight at once. Miss Guinan wants to help all who are burdened with superfluous fat, and thereby do good. 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THREE BIG BANKS SEEK QUARTERS IN MONWARD BLDG.

St. Louis Union Trust Co., German Savings Institution and Mississippi Valley Trust Co., Are Rivals for First Floor Lease.

BROADWAY AND PINE GROW IN PROMINENCE

Another Skyscraper Is Proposed for This Section—Plans for Tower on Monward Building Are Held Up Until Lease Is Made to Tenant.

By Berry Moore.

Two trust companies and a bank, according to stories in realty and financial circles, are negotiating for the first floor of the Monward Building under construction at the northeast corner of Broadway and Olive street.

The rivals for the occupancy of the quarters are the St. Louis Union Trust Co., the German Savings Institution and the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., it is understood.

The St. Louis Union Trust Co. has offered, it is said, to take a 25-year lease of the quarters at an annual rental of \$100,000, provided the Monward syndicate will purchase the financial establishment's building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Locust streets.

The status of negotiation with the St. Louis Union could not be ascertained.

Skyscraper Project Falls.

George F. Tower, a client of the Holbrook-Blackwelder Co., recently signed up a deal by which the St. Louis Union was to remove to the ground floor of a skyscraper projected for the southwest corner of Sixth and Olive streets, but the promoter was unable to obtain control of sufficient ground for the project.

Another plan is also being swayed whereby the German Savings Institution will take the first floor of the Monward Building. This construction, it is said, the Monward syndicate is shirking the 25-year lease, which the savings bank recently acquired at the southeast corner of Broadway and Pine street, the property of the Gebner estate, and which provides for the erection of a building to cost not less than \$125,000.

Given the foregoing story by the fact that construction of the new building at Broadway and Pine has been apparently suspended, only a handful of workmen now being on the job.

Merry offers have been forthcoming for the Broadway and Pine street corner, and it is believed that the Monward syndicate would be able to sublet the premises at an advance rental.

The annual net rental being paid by the German Savings Institution is \$2000, which is relatively lower than that at any other Broadway corner in this locality.

New Skyscraper Proposed.

The ground floor and basement of the new National Bank of Commerce Building, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Pine street have been leased to the Mortgage Trust and Mortgage Guaranty companies, of which Tom W. DeWitt is the president, while it is understood that a skyscraper, the ground floor of which is to be occupied by a bank, is proposed for the northwest corner of Broadway and Pine street.

Thus, in the early future, this downtown junction will leap into new prominence. Negotiations by which the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. was to occupy the first floor of the Monward Building and high collapsed, have been revived, it is understood. Negotiations in this business also provide for the absorption of the Mississippi Valley's lease to the only one or two years to run at the northwest corner of Fourth and Pine streets.

The second floor and Pine street, accordingly, promises to give new impetus to Broadway, which for several years has languished in a Rip Van Winkle nap.

John D. Dana, who promoted the Monward Building, and who more or less conscientiously with great satisfaction, it is returned to the city after a brief vacation. Dana was reticent as to developments there, but admitted that negotiations were pending with the trust companies and the bank. He declared, however, that a lease of the Broadway and Olive street corner would not be consummated until the return on Tuesday of Lawrence B. Pierce, the dominant stockholder in the building syndicate.

Obviously, the upshot of present negotiations is a gamble.

Monward Tower Plans Held Up.

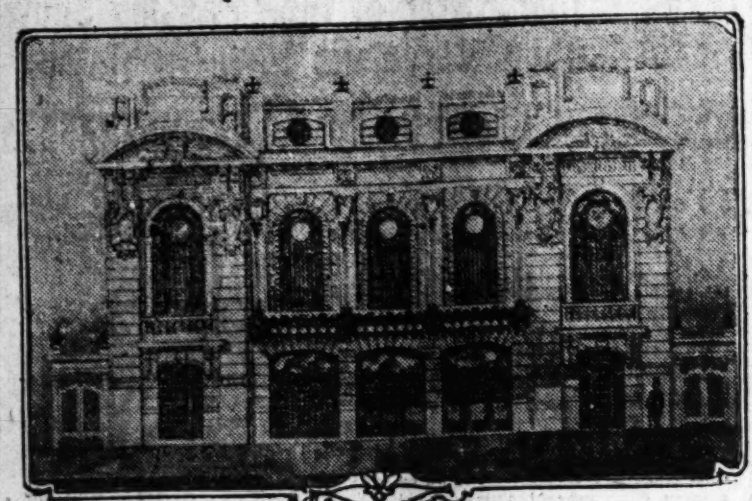
Until a lease of the ground floor of the Monward Building is closed, the plan for the 10-story tower, 42x42, to surmount the structure, will be in abeyance, according to James & Young the architects.

The theory is advanced that the first-floor tenant may elect to acquire a controlling interest in the building, and might, besides, acquire that feature.

The Third National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, the foremost banks of this city, lend the glamor to Broadway and Olive as the banking quarter, according to realty operators. Both have erected representative structures at this point, which are becoming profitable investments.

There is not a vacancy in the Third National Bank Building, which has a waiting list of 25 or 30 prospective tenants, while the Bank of Commerce is also filled up, it is said.

\$100,000 Theater to Go Up on West Delmar



Plans have been completed for the erection on the north side of Delmar avenue, west of Hamilton, of a vaudeville and motion picture theater building to cost \$100,000.

The site, 55x150 feet, has been purchased from the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association by a syndicate, headed by Frank M. Kleiber and John Cafferata, for \$25,000.

The purchase was arranged by the Hagerman-Pittsman Realty Co.

The theater, promoters declare, will be the most elaborate of its kind in the city.

The building will be of re-enforced concrete and brick construction and fireproof. The exterior will be of white terra cotta, designed in the modern French style of architecture. The front will present a tower effect at each end, with corresponding returns on each side, and a center group of three semicircular arched

TAXES LOWER HERE THAN IN MOST OTHER CITIES

"Service" Points Cleveland and San Francisco Alone Pay Less in Proportion.

"Lower Taxes," a pertinent article in the August issue of Service, the magazine published by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., contains two interesting statements. The first is that St. Louis property owners pay less in taxes on the actual assessed valuation of their property than inhabitants of any American city of more than 350,000 people, save two—Cleveland and San Francisco.

The St. Louis rate, which officially is \$2.25 on the \$100, is on a two-thirds valuation, so comes to only \$1.45 on a 100 per cent basis. Cleveland's is \$1.36 and San Francisco's \$1.04, while Buffalo and Newark are at the head of the list with \$2.40 and \$2.04, respectively.

The other statement of general interest contained in the article is that taxpayers, by paying at any time in September, can get a discount at the rate of 8 per cent a year on the part of the taxes due to the city, or approximately 5 per cent of the entire bill. How trust company clients can have their taxes added to is told in the article. Other business stories, written in the style which gives this little publication its distinctive tone are "The Will and the Way" and "Ask for It," G. Frather Knapp is editor of Service.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS' REPORTS ON THEIR SALES

Anderson-Stocke-Buermann Realty Co. reports the following sales: For V. A. Chisberg, 3301-3-7 North Broadway, a double three-room flat, rent for \$1400 per year, on lot 17-1212, to Thomas Lord.

For V. A. Chisberg to Thomas Lord, 4224-4226 Sacramento street, being double three-room flat, rent for \$750 per year.

For V. A. Chisberg, lot 2 in block 2, in University City, fronting 100 feet on east line of Harvard avenue, to Robert W. Innan.

For W. D. Miles, 6119 Julia street, new brick residence of six rooms, lot 32-125, to H. S. Drecher.

For R. S. Fingree, 619 Lucas avenue, a two-story modern brick residence, lot 400, rent for \$2000, to H. M. Brockstedt.

For E. A. Yankel, 5034 Vernon avenue, a single modern brick residence, lot 400, rent for \$1800, to J. E. Kalmé & Co.

For Joseph P. Trevis Jr., 4337-30 North Broadway, a double three-room flat, lot 42-1212, rent for \$912 per year, to Thomas A. Abbott.

For A. C. Crank, 2606 McPherson avenue, single apartment building, containing three flats, lot 42-1212, rent for \$1800 per year, to Dr. Caroline F. and Feach.

For Stewart & Hay Building Co., 80 feet on Cornwell avenue, lot 32-125, to Dr. F. A. H. Gless, 1009 Walton avenue, lot 32-125, rent for \$812 per year, to Dr. F. A. H. Gless.

For Dora Coffin, 2087 Minerva avenue, modern single flat building, containing five six rooms, lot 32-125, sold to Martha B. Bassett.

For Stewart & Hay Building Co., 3300-00 Kennerly avenue, a double flat of four and five rooms, lot 42-1212, rent for \$912 per year, to Richard R. Menow.

For Harry U. Housholder, 100 feet of ground on Delmar boulevard, for V. A. Chisberg, lot 17-1212, to Thomas Lord.

For Jacob Rubin, 2133-534-555-556 Maryland avenue, the corner of Cornwell avenue, being a new double brick flat building, of four and five rooms, lot 42-1212, to John C. Gless.

For Edward A. Bohl to Paul H. Housholder, 2224.

HENNELMANN-SPACKLER R. E. CO. reports the following sales: For C. J. D. Gless, 1009 Walton avenue, lot 32-125, to Dr. F. A. H. Gless.

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NORTH BROADWAY REALTY IS MOST ACTIVE ON LIST

Mississippi Valley Trust Co. Is Said to Be Behind Leading Transactions.

TERMINAL A BIG BUYER

Land Deals in South St. Louis Are Expected to Arouse Activity of Section.

With the opening of fall, decided activity is displayed in realty and building circles, canvass of leading agencies reveals. Under way are negotiations whose successful issue will clinch for the city several new and large enterprises. The most important negotiations involve the acquisition of valuable property on North Broadway and in the district east of this highway. These, according to concerns on Chestnut street, are being engineered by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., whose achievements in this part of the city have been redeeming features of the St. Louis realty market.

Laid in this district, with shipping facilities, is listed at from \$2 to \$4 a square foot. That which is most available for factory or shipping purposes has been snapped up by syndicates or professionals at prices ranging from \$1 to \$2 a square foot and at a lower scale of price. Resales at the advanced prices are now forecast, operators declare.

Terminal Purchases Best.

The best purchases of the year in the railroad section of North St. Louis were those by the Terminal Railroad Association of holdings of Peter Wilson and of Franklin K. Jackes at Bremen avenue and Hall street. The investments aggregated more than \$400,000, being at the rate of a \$1 a square foot. As a rule to conceal the identity of the principals, the purchases were made under the direction of James A. Rohan, vice-president of the Title Guaranty Trust Co., rather than by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., the financial agent of the Terminal.

The operation of the manufacturing railways in South St. Louis on the fraternal plan as proposed as a means of ascertaining the terminal cost, although only an experiment, the consensus of opinion is will arouse this section of the realty market. Sites in this district having terminal advantages range in price from \$5 to \$1 a square foot.

Announcement of the railway plans it is believed, will stimulate prices in this part of the city materially, awakening new projects.

The outlook for new concerns is brightening, notwithstanding the season is in its inception. The tenor of the correspondence of this character indicates that a commercial in pouring awaits only the breaking of the bridge arbitrary and the completion of the Municipal Free Bridge.

Railways Build Bridges.

In other cities, the railways are spending the money for the bridges, rather than the municipality. This is especially true at Louisville, Ky., where the railways are replacing old bridges with modern structures. At Portland (Louisville, Ky.) a bridge built less than 20 years ago has just been replaced with a new modern structure, while another Ohio River bridge at this point is to make way for a \$12,000,000 structure, the cost of which is to be borne by the railways. Louisville, styled the "Gateway to the South," and having only 350,000 population, has three bridges, all built by the railways.

Apartment and flats are attracting the attention of investors in both St. Louis and abroad, the indications being that sales the coming autumn and winter will embrace much property of this character. Yielding from 20 per cent to 30 per cent net, apartments are the most lucrative forms of investments.

Investments in Washington Heights and in the Cabanne districts are magnets. The demand for Washington Heights apartments will exceed the supply when the new big public school planned for this section is erected. The district has at present school buildings with provision for only the lower grade. Pupils of the higher grades of the grammar school are compelled to attend the Dorsey school at Maple and Goodfellow avenues.

Bids for Hardy Property.

Several substantial offers, it is understood, have been forthcoming for the Hardy property on the north side of Maple avenue between Thornby place and Hamilton avenue. The property is owned by Capt. James Hardy. The site has a frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 526 feet, and is regarded as one of the most eligible in the West End for a large apartment building. The depth of the tract was originally 526 feet, but extension of Thornby place yards has reduced it.

The McNamee place, on the south side of Maple avenue at this point, is also exciting the attention of apartment building promoters. Originally the McNamees owned the entire block on the south side of Maple avenue between Laurel street and Maryville avenue.

The demand for apartments and flats in the district south of Tower Grove Park rivals that north of Forest Park, according to agents. Property throughout the South Side is in fair demand, sales in this section of the city being a feature of the market.

Mrs. Kirchhoff Sells Home.

Cornet & Zellig have sold the home at 3584 Chestnut avenue, formerly Mrs. M. Kirchhoff to Dr. C. Y. Bassett. Mrs. Kirchhoff is to make Springfield, Mo., her home. Dr. Bassett will move into his home about Sept. 15. The Watts Realty Co. represented Dr. Bassett.

W. S. DROEDA REALTY CO. reports the following sales: For George Gless and wife, Angela, to Angelo Merlo and his wife, 97 feet on north side of Broadway, west of present Delmar avenue, St. Louis County, \$250.

For C. J. D. Gless, 1009 Walton avenue, lot 32-125, to Dr. F. A. H. Gless.

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ST. LOUIS SEED CO. LEASES BUILDING ON WASHINGTON

Closes Deal for Occupancy of Quarters at 411-13, Beginning Nov. 1.

A lease was made yesterday by the Mercantile Trust Co. and McNair & Harris Realty Co., acting respectively for the owner and for the lessee, on the building at 411 and 413 Washington avenue.

GROSSMAN FURNITURE CO. GOES TO 515 FRANKLIN

Ethical Drug Co. of Kansas City Leases Building at 417 South Broadway.

The Martin-Breit Real Estate Co. has closed a five-year lease with the Grossman Furniture Co. for the building at 515 Franklin avenue, at a rental of \$1800 a year. The company also leased the store-

room at 511 North Seventh to the

Gruber & McKelvey Candy Co. for six and a half years at \$400 a year. It intends to operate a number of stores in St. Louis.

A lease to the Ethical Drug Co. has been closed on the building at 117 South Broadway. This is a new concern with headquarters in Kansas City.

Phone your Want Ad to the Post-Dispatch, Olive-600-Central. Your credit good if you rent a phone, or your druggist will phone the ad.

It will be occupied Nov. 1 by the St. Louis Seed Co., now at Fourth street and Lucas avenue. Contracts have been awarded for a new show window front, elevators and other improvements.

Visits Illinois Oil Fields.

Thomas A. Walters of the John J. Reardon agency has returned from two weeks in the oil fields of Southern Illinois. Walters has important oil investments and he spent most of the time in familiarizing himself with the situation.

Advance Display of New Fall Styles

Queen Quality SHOE

Sold Exclusively at Brandt's in St. Louis

In extending our cordial invitation to the women of St. Louis to visit our initial showing of the new Queen Quality styles, we want to emphasize the three most important features of the famous shoes:

The Style—Each Queen Quality Shoe represents a definite idea carefully worked out by specialists in women's footwear. These designers have come to St. Louis to study fashion conditions here, and the shoes we show are the direct result of their investigations into the style demands of the women of this city.

Comfort—It's not particularly hard for any manufacturer to copy Queen Quality styles, but no other maker has ever succeeded in duplicating the ease and flexibility that is built into Queen Quality Shoes, making them the most comfortable, as well as the most stylish shoes a woman can wear.

Value—While Queen Quality Shoes are sold at popular prices (\$3.50 to \$5.00), they are worth more, intrinsically, than the footwear that is ordinarily associated with those prices; they give longer and better service. The high grade of the materials used and the fine workmanship are only possible because of the enormous scale on which Queen Quality Shoes are produced. The largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to women's shoes (output of 17,000 pairs per day) is kept running at full capacity fifty weeks in the year to supply the demand for Queen Quality Shoes.

Doesn't it seem as though every woman in St. Louis owes it to herself to at least see these shoes, in order to ascertain their desirability as far as she is concerned?

BRANDT'S

Bows and Buckles in Great Variety

THE PLEAZALL SHOE HOUSE

616-618 Washington Av.

Exclusive Agents London Cross Street

Phone your Want Ad to the Post-Dispatch, Olive-600-Central. Your credit good if you rent a phone, or your druggist will phone the ad.

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SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH'S REVIEW OF MARKET CONDITIONS

WALL STREET IGNORES THE MEXICAN SITUATION AND POOR CORN CROP REPORTS

Prices Show a Strong Upward Tendency During the Past Week.

LONDON IS CHEERFUL
Big Foreign Banks All Hold Very Heavy Reserves in Gold.

By Special Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted financial review today, says:

"All important American markets were closed for an extra holiday today, but European stock exchanges were opened and the New York bank statement was published as usual.

"An interesting topic of debate would be, whether the passive attitude of financial markets, during this week's Mexican crisis, is to be explained by the altered temper of our people as compared with 1913, or by the conservative attitude of the administration towards foreign policy, or by the fact that the markets were themselves in no such a condition as to not fear a passing war.

"The discussion would no doubt involve some hypothetical questions. What would have happened on the stock exchange this week if the private letter of a Mexican diplomat, attacking disrespectfully our President, had been stolen and printed in a yellow newspaper; if an American merchant had blown up in the harbor of Vera Cruz?

"The fact that no one of these supposed conditions existed this week, leaves it optional with the individual philosopher to select any or every explanation suits him for the financial slaphy.

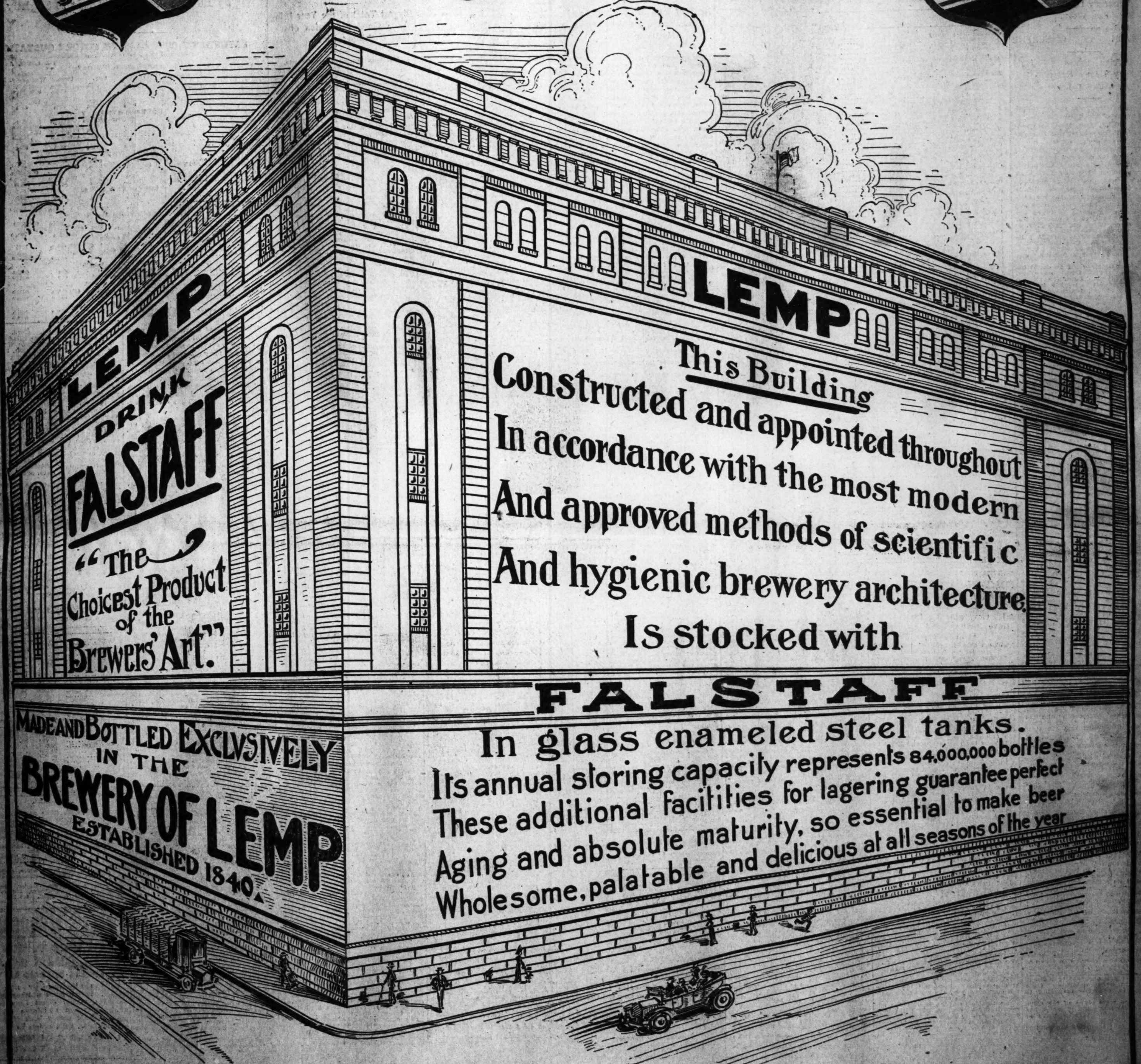
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NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Reported weekly for the Post-Dispatch by G. H. Walker & Co., 301 N. Fourth at FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 29.

STOCKS	Open	High	Low	Close
American Tobacco common	40.00	39.75	39.50	39.50
American Tobacco preferred	3.00	2.95	2.90	2.90
American Sugar common	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
American Sugar preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
American Cigar & Foundry Co. common	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
American Cigar & Foundry Co. preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
American Cotton Oil	8.00	7.95	7.90	7.90
American Petroleum common	13.00	12.95	12.90	12.90
American Petroleum preferred	13.00	12.95	12.90	12.90
American Sugar common	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
American Sugar preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
American Ice	14.00	13.95	13.90	13.90
American Tobacco	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
American Cigar	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
American Steel Foundry	8.00	7.95	7.90	7.90
Atlantic common	8.00	7.95	7.90	7.90
Atlantic preferred	8.00	7.95	7.90	7.90
Bethlehem Steel common	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Bethlehem Steel preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Baltimore & Ohio	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Baltimore & Ohio preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Canadian Pacific	13.00	12.95	12.90	12.90
C. C. & St. L.	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Chicago & North Western	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Chicago Great Western	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Colorado Fuel and Iron	14.00	13.95	13.90	13.90
Colorado Southern common	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Colorado Southern preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Corn Products Refining common	8.00	7.95	7.90	7.90
Corn Products Refining preferred	8.00	7.95	7.90	7.90
Delaware & Hudson	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Delaware & Hudson preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Denver	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Erie common	6.00	5.95	5.90	5.90
Erie preferred	6.00	5.95	5.90	5.90
General Electric	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Goodrich common	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Goodrich preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Great Northern	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Great Northern preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Harbor common	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Harbor preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Harbor Metropolitan preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
International Harvester	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
International Harvester preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Kansas City Southern common	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Kansas City Southern preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
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Kansas City Southern preferred	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Kansas City Southern	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30
Kansas City Southern preferred	1.40	1.35		

A RECENT ADDITION TO THE HOME OF FALSTAFF

LEMP
ST. LOUISLEMP
ST. LOUIS

DRINK
FALSTAFF
"The
Choicest Product
of the
Brewers' Art."

LEMP

This Building
Constructed and appointed throughout
In accordance with the most modern
And approved methods of scientific
And hygienic brewery architecture.
Is stocked with

FALSTAFF

In glass enameled steel tanks.
Its annual storing capacity represents 84,000,000 bottles.
These additional facilities for lagering guarantee perfect
Aging and absolute maturity, so essential to make beer
Wholesome, palatable and delicious at all seasons of the year.

MADE AND BOTTLED EXCLUSIVELY
IN THE
BREWERY OF LEMP
ESTABLISHED 1840

Plant open to the public for inspection during
working hours, when every opportunity will be
afforded visitors to verify the above statements.

EXPERIENCED GUIDES IN ATTENDANCE.

LEMP
ST. LOUISLEMP
ST. LOUIS

Than All of the Other St. Louis Newspapers
Combined, Because It Has the Circulation

Sunday Circulation More Than 300,000

PART TWO.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1913.

PAGES 1-8B

General News
 and
Department Stores

If They Get Any Tighter or Any Thinner the Men Will Have to Take to the Woods—500 Steps Across Broadway, or in the Footsteps of Eve—Miss Barelegs on Parade—Lady Godiva Goes Automobileing.

BY CLARK M'ADAMS

YOU'VE a very narrow skirt,
Little girl.
Are you sure it doesn't hurt,
Little girl?
That's a mincing little stride
Where the street is wild and wide;
Are you sure there's room inside,
Little girl?

II.
What will happen if you slip,
Little girl?
Aren't you fearful it will rip,
Little girl?
You would better take a sack,
So if anything should crack,
It would serve you coming back,
Little girl.

III.
Does your mamma know you're out,
Little girl?
We're afraid to go about,
Little girl.
If we met you in the sun
With your skirt so thinly spun,
Why, we might all have to run,
Little girl.

IV.
Let the bottom out a bit,
Little girl.
It is much too tight a fit,
Little girl.
As the matter sadly stands,
You'll be walking on your hands,
And in that event—my lands!
Little girl.

LET IS NOTHING-
LIKE THE MODEST
AND MANFULLY
IMPRESSION
MOTHER- USED
TO MAKE.

A cartoon illustration of a woman in a large, tiered dress and a man in a suit standing next to each other. The woman is on the left, wearing a large, tiered, light-colored dress with a dark belt and a large, dark, ornate hat. She is holding a small, dark, rectangular object in her hands. The man is on the right, wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a bow tie. He is looking towards the woman. The background is plain white.

ORDINARILY a man has something to say about what his wife wears. His daughter, however, wears what she pleases. This is because a man's wife is contemporaneous with him, whereas his daughter is not. She belongs to a new era. It has new moral standards, new fashions, new ideas about things. This explains why the chief danger of going about on the streets of St. Louis this summer is that one will meet a young woman who is not adequately clothed.

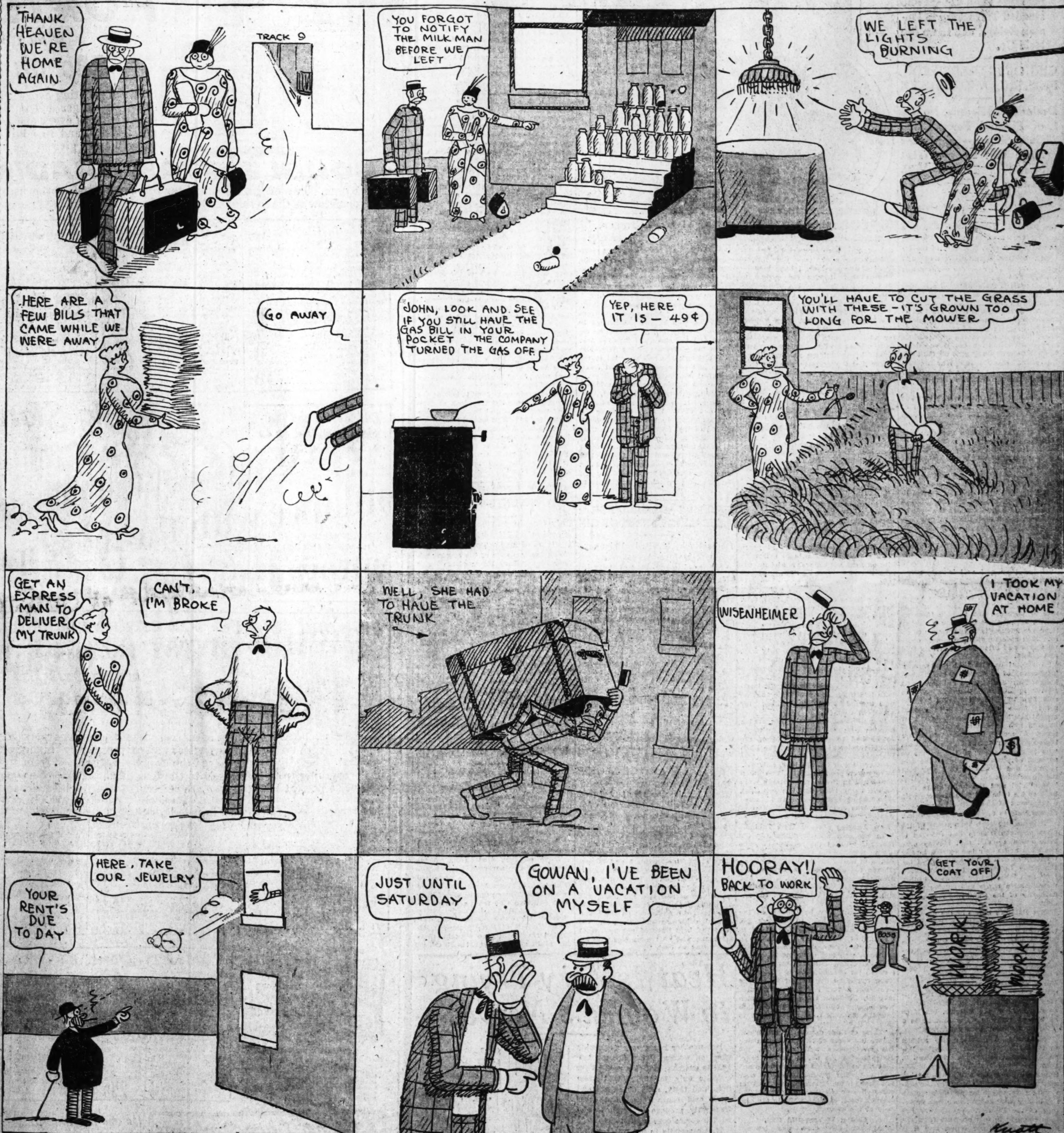
There is a crisis in this matter. Ordinarily we doesn't notice what the women are wearing, but when they are not wearing anything or its equivalent, even the most disinterested person begins to observe it. What the young women of St. Louis are not wearing this summer has become especially noticeable. They have evidently escaped from all parental restraint, and are running around over town harem-scarem, so to speak. The mere fact that the band occasionally strikes up, "Here Comes Your Daddy Now," does not alarm the girl in the diaphanous skirt. She is free as a bird, blithe as a cricket, and unashamed as Herr Wandschneider's apotheosis of the naked truth.

Skins have been narrow now for some time, but they have not long been diaphanous. Knees and shinbones, which are sometimes pretty and sometimes gnarled and grotesque, have always

HAREM - SCAREM

born there, but we have not been seeing them until very recently. It is quite common this summer to see a boy of young girls coming down the street, their legs flying as if they were in a pony ballet, and their garters and hose displaying all the radiance of the rainbow. It is nothing like the modest and maidenly impression that mother made upon the community when she was a girl. What with the little mincing step, the coquettish display of things seen as through a pane of glass, vividly, and the shock of the slit skirt, the wind flirts it aside, one cannot

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
by JEAN KNOTT.



help having upon some of our best streets the panicky feeling that one ought to run.

BY a crisis I mean that skirts cannot get any tighter or thinner. If they do, they will begin to pop, and we shall find ourselves skeddaddling wherever we may—the girls going one way, and the rest of us willy-nilly to avoid them. Nobody wants to have the girls humiliated too much. They are nice girls, and will make good, desperate mothers when their own daughters go in for bare busts or whatever it is to make it embarrassing for the men in another 10 years.

The persistent tendency of womankind to be something less than the safe and sensible creature which man would like to see her become is a great grief to him. It is, for instance, puzzling to stand on one of the downtown corners in St. Louis and see where the next generation is go-

ing to get wives. Is little Miss Shinbones, stumbling along in her ridiculous skirt, going to try to be some man's wife? Are the eel-like young ladies getting out of the automobile, with

IN THE
FOOTSTEPS
OF EVE



the sun shining clear through them, going to try to settle down subsequently in something opaque? It is hard to believe. Yet it is probably so.

Perhaps the greater danger is that with squealing and clamping themselves in as many ways as they can, the women are going to make themselves so lively that they will become in time nothing more than playthings. It is astonishing how many wee little girls one meets on the streets of St. Louis this summer. One wonders if they were always so small, or if they will grow any more. The average girl one meets is about 4 feet 8 inches high. She weighs about 85 pounds. With her close-fitting clothes, she looks smaller than the midgets we used to see on the stage. It is really refreshing to see a good, old-fashioned girl once in a while—one with some hint to her, a swing in her stride, and a hand hunt for housework. One feels instinctively that

this kind of woman is for a home, whereas the "chickens" one meets are for doll houses. They don't look as if they would ever become real women, though probably the mother of Caesar looked like that, too, when she was young. You never can tell.

On the Art of Buffing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. EDWARD SMITH, outer office buffer of Postmaster-General Burleson, works on the theory that there's a time to bluff and there's a time to sidestep and let the chief do a little bluffing himself. In theory, this particular member of the celebrated Smith family stands between the Postmaster-General and the hotheaded polio that would have audience with him. Undesirable visitors are supposed to "bump up" against Smith and rebound.

Smith has two ways of getting rid of them.

sort of callers. One is to shoot them away. The other is to let them in. One day a woman called and said she would like to speak to Mr. Burleson. Smith said he was very sorry, but the Postmaster-General could not be seen that day and it might be on, over so many days before he could be seen. "Very well," said the woman, "but I have come here to see the Postmaster-General, and I'm going to stay here till I see him."

Smith saw that she did not bluff with a cent, and changed his tactics. In a few minutes he showed the woman into Burleson's office. Burleson had a bad quarter of an hour getting rid of her. When she had gone he summoned Smith. "Did you discover," he demanded, "that that woman was determined?"

"Oh, yes," said Smith. "I discovered it all right. That was why I brought her in. It was the only way I could get rid of her."

Ambo Camarines is a regularly organized province under control of the Philippine Assembly; yet since the American occupation children have been sold into slavery there off and on.

"What reason has the Philippine Assembly for blocking laws which would

paid, by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 418 Washington st., Monticello, Ill.

Money only (total) 2,007,600

well, Denver, Colo., was once pale and
sallow-looking, but now has a pretty
complexion, and naturally ill.

colors, for Monday (Fourth Floor)..... 8c
 for hotel keep-
 ers only (4th Fl.).. 19c
 wide, black, sup-
 pler, guaranteed
 and washable; many pretty
 patterns to select from; 29c
 Monday only (4th Floor).
 Fourth Floor.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

TEN AUTO THIEVES SWELTER IN JAIL

Activities of Auto Club and \$150 Reward Has Already Secured Four Convictions.

The activities of the Automobile Club of St. Louis in apprehending and securing the conviction of automobile thieves has not abated. There are now 10 men in jail awaiting trial, charged with taking automobiles without the consent of their owners and several convictions have already been made. The maximum penalty assessed on these convictions so far has been 90 days in jail and several chauffeur licenses have been revoked by the Secretary of State.

For taking an automobile without the consent of the owner the maximum penalty is a fine of \$500 or six months imprisonment in jail, or both at the discretion of the court. Stealing an automobile with intent to deprive the owner of its ownership is grand larceny, and the maximum penalty for that is five years in the penitentiary, so that it is now possible to secure the conviction of either a joy-rider or an automobile thief.

The Automobile Club of St. Louis has a standing offer of \$150 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person who steals or takes an automobile without the consent of its owner, and Roy F. Britton is special counsel to assist in the prosecution of all cases. An important feature of the law which was passed by the last session of the Missouri Legislature is that if the joy-rider who drives away with an automobile is a chauffeur, his conviction carries with it cancellation of his license as a driver, which cannot be renewed for two years. In addition, he can also be fined and imprisoned.

Edward M. Fiesh, president of the Automobile Club of St. Louis, says: "We are convinced that there is an organized gang of automobile thieves in St. Louis and the Automobile Club intends to break it up. We believe that we have it broken up now, but we also intend to vigorously prosecute the rascals who take cars from in front of the downtown buildings or garages, and chauffeurs who take out the cars of their employers for joy-rides without the owner's consent. This is part of the work that the Automobile Club of St. Louis has been organized to do for the benefit of its members and motorists in general, and on this we are now making a vigorous campaign for more members. The dues of every new member that we may get adds that much to our ability to oil and mend county roads, apprehend automobile thieves and supply touring information and routes to our members. We now have about 1500 members and we believe that by Nov. 1 we will have 3000. Application for membership can be made to any member of the club or direct to the office of the club, which is in the Planters Hotel."

MANY HILLS ON HIGH
Fifty-six miles on high gear over city streets and country roads without a single gear-shift was the performance of a Franklin air-cooled six Thursday afternoon. Sales Manager Wolff of the Franklin Automobile Co. invited a party of out-of-town friends for a ride over the principal parts of the city, and the route traversed took them through not only city streets congested with traffic, but over country roads as well, through Tower Grove Park, to Clayton, and back via Forsythe road, through Forest Park, up all the hills in the park, through the residence section of the West End, through Fairground Park and then to O'Fallon Park.

One of Wolff's stunts was to drive east on Grand avenue down the hill from the Water Tower towards Broadway, using the middle of the hill turn round and then back up the hill on his high gear. The car has been delivered to L. Bartlett, Louis Boger of the North St. Louis Trust Co. and Sam Gast of Cottage avenue.

CARBURETOR ACTION
Of great interest to St. Louisans who have watched the development of the Carter carburetor, manufactured in St. Louis by the Carter Carburetor Co., was its remarkable performance on the recent tour to the Pacific Coast of the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers' Association. Several of the six-cylinder cars in the tour were equipped with the Carter, and throughout its terrific troubles and trials, the Carter behaved remarkably. The tour was through every conceivable condition of road, altitude, temperature and dust and desert. Its superiority lies in its multiple jet fuel tube which act automatically with the action of the motor, giving exactly what it needs and no more, insuring perfect flexibility.

EITHER SEAT DRIVE

The new warm-driven Rauch & Lang electric car popular in St. Louis. Three of these cars are already running on the streets and orders for six more have already been placed by customers. The new double-drive arrangement which permits of the car being operated from either the front or rear seat, is unique in that will allow drive to be taken from the other is automatically disconnected. This feature is obtainable in no other car. The warm gear has permitted of a clean cut change, absolutely quiet in operation.

Several of the new warm driven cars have been made in St. Louis, Mo. Henry Leachman and Mr. E. G. Rasmussen.

The Post-Dispatch Leaf and Found Service is at the service of Post-Dispatch Leaf and Found Service with-

AUTO SHOW PLANS FOR GREATEST YET

Elaborate Decorations and Display of 250 Kinds of Cars to Be Supplemented by Accessory Exhibits.

If all promises are kept the Seventh Annual Automobile Show of the St. Louis Automobile Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association at Forest Park Highlands, Oct. 6 to 11, inclusive, will be the greatest and most beautiful in dressing ever held in this country.

The applications for space will be in the hands of the Show Committee, Sept. 1, and Sept. 5 the committee, which consists of W. C. Anderson, chairman; H. B. Krenning, John H. Phillips, T. L. Hausmann, P. H. Fahrreng and Samuel Breton, president of the Automobile Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, will then select the spaces to the applicants. Contracts will be mailed at once to the exhibitors, and the work of preparing the show will go on as rapidly as possible.

Preparations for the show require a great deal of very hard and quick work. Contracts with decorators, sign makers, printers, bill posters and others are made and the actual work of decoration will begin about two weeks before the show. This is a big task in itself as the scheme of decoration this year will be entirely different from any seen in St. Louis or elsewhere. While latticework entwined with vines, leaves and flowers will be the dominant motive, and to some extent a Roman garden effect will be sought. Even the signs will carry out the lattice-work idea. The contract has just been closed with Cavallo's Band to give three concerts each day and evening during the show with an orchestra of 15 pieces.

The number of cars that will exhibit at the coming show, the dates of which are Oct. 6-11, is greater than ever be-

fore shown in St. Louis, and puts it on a par with the New York Show. It is also expected that there will be fully 35 kinds of trucks and delivery wagons exhibited, and there will be a special exhibit of electric cars located in the new pavilions to the east of the main entrance.

All information about the show can be secured at the Automobile Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association office, 1829 Washington avenue, from the show manager, Robert E. Lee.

ANSELM WILL HANDLE TERRITORY ON REGAL

The newest addition to the St. Louis motor field is the Anselm-Ganahl Motor Car Co., which was incorporated last week. The new company will handle the Regal line of cars and is temporarily located at 2741 Gravois avenue, but will move Sept. 10 to 1512 Locust street.

Although the company is new, Anselm is well known, having been formerly associated with the Grand Motor Car Co., former distributors of the Regal.

Heretofore the local handlers of the Regal have been operating as retail distributors of this line, but the new company has been allotted territory comprising the eastern half of Missouri, the south half of Illinois, the northern half of Kentucky and the entire State of Arkansas, considered a very live field.

The officers of the new company are Roy Anselm, president and manager; Leo F. Ganahl, vice-president, and Richard Ganahl, secretary and treasurer. V. L. Hanson, for the past five years associated with the Western Motor Car Co., has joined the sales force of the Anselm-Ganahl Co.

GRAY WITH VELIE CO.

Announcement is made by the Velie Motor Co. of Missouri, local agents for the Velie car, that W. Ashley Gray has been made vice-president and general manager of the company. Ashley Gray was formerly with the Morris Motor Car Co. and the Lindsay Motor Car Co. and is one of the best-known and best-loved automobile men in St. Louis. He assumed his new duties last week.

WILL DEDICATE ST. CHARLES ROAD

One Mile Stretch to St. Charles Bridge Opens Entire State to St. Louis Motorists.

With the completion of the one-mile stretch of road from the former end of the St. Charles road to the bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo., St. Louis now has a direct road, in excellent condition, from St. Louis to Kansas City. This mile of roadway has for years been the nightmare of farmers and automobilists. In wet weather it was impassable as a vehicle would go to the hubs in mud. In dry weather the same vehicle would go to the hubs in dry sand.

The new stretch of road was opened to traffic Saturday, Aug. 23 and its opening is to be celebrated next Saturday, Sept. 6 by the Automobile Club of St. Louis who will invite as their guests the members of the Automobile Manufacturers and Dealers' Association, the Motor Accessory Trade Association and a number of individuals of prominence. Among these will be former Gov. Hadley, under whose administration the Cross-State highway was begun, Gov. Major, Mayor Kiel, Col. F. W. Buffum—State Highway Commissioner, the Mayor of St. Charles, Wm. Ibring—County Engineer and Wm. Seibel—County Clerk. The particular guests of honor will be the three county judges of the St. Louis County Court, Judge John Wietaupt, Judge William Buermann, Judge Albert A. Williams, whose interest in the road led them to order the appropriation for its building.

The Automobile Club of St. Charles will join in the celebration. It has not yet been decided at which end it will be given, but there will be speech-making and refreshments served and it is expected that a large

number of motor enthusiasts from St. Louis will be present. The keynote of the speeches will undoubtedly be the congratulations on the fact that the new road completes a fine chain of highways from St. Louis through the county and opens up the entire State to St. Louis motorists over the St. Charles bridge.

POSTING COUNTY ROADS

The officers of the Automobile Club of St. Louis are pushing the work of posting all the roads in St. Louis County as fast as possible. At each intersecting road a sign board is being put up which tells the name of the two roads and the distance to the next important road. When this work is completed St. Louis County will be as easy to travel in an automobile as any of the city streets.

VESTA BATTERY BRANCH

The Vesta Accumulator Co., manufacturer of batteries and electric lighting equipment for automobiles, has opened a St. Louis branch and service station in the new building at 3034 Locust street, which is in charge of C. E. Duncan, branch manager.

This concern is one of the largest manufacturers of this class of goods in the country and St. Louis is the last large city which it has to enter, there being other branches from coast to coast.

See page 3 of next Tuesday's Globe-Democrat and Republic (issue of September 3d) for an important notice of interest to women only

B. NUGENT & B30, D. G. CO., Broadway, Washington Av. & St. Charles

Union Labor Transforming Our Store

The Following Unions Are, Or Have Been, Actively Engaged.

BEGINNING TUESDAY, WE OPEN AT 9:30 AND CLOSE AT 5:30.
This is a radical change from our usual custom of remaining open after 9:30 until 6 p. m. We want to give our employees full opportunity to make the most of these closing Summer days. We trust this shortened shopping day, over previous years, will not prove inconvenient to our patrons.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America.
United Association of Plumbers of America.
United Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers of America.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.
International Association of Steam Engineers of America.
Bricklayers and Masons International Union.
St. Louis Structural Iron Workers.
Concrete and Cement Workers.

All work halts Monday in celebration of Labor Day. Tuesday begins again the transformations from which is to come a completely Remodeled Store—modern in display of goods, fixtures, lighting, etc., and exelling in convenience.

Nugent's WE CLOSE AT 1 LABOR DAY SPECIALS

(NOTE—No phone or mail orders can be filled. We reserve the right to limit quantities.)

59c Foulards, 25c
Special for Monday Only—Navy blue foulards with white polka dots in all sizes; 24 inches wide; "Labor Day" Special Price... 25c (Main Floor)

10c Percales, 6c
Special for Monday Only—Book-fold Percales in a complete range of colors; standard 10-cent quality; "Labor Day" Special Price... 6c (Basement)

25c Poplin, 19c
Special for Monday Only—Highly mercerized white Poplin; 27 inches wide; "Labor Day" Special Price... 19c (Main Floor)

EXTRA SPECIAL—Regular 7-cent Bleached Muslin, soft finished; is full 36 inches wide; "Labor Day" Special Price... 5c (Basement)

EXTRA SPECIAL—Old Dutch Cleanser; usual 10-cent cans; "Labor Day" Special Price, 4 cans, 25c (Basement)

\$3.50 Napkins, \$2.89
Special for Monday Only—Full bleached linen satin damask dinner napkins; 24 inch size; "Labor Day" Special Price... \$2.89 (Main Floor)

Satin Hats, \$4.50
Special for Monday—\$5.95 to \$6.95 Satin Hats, Lace Hats and new styles; "Labor Day" Special Price... \$4.50 (Second Floor)

50c Vests, 35c
Special for Monday Only—Women's pure white linen, mercerized little and Swiss ribbed Vests; "Labor Day" Special Price... 35c (Fourth Floor)

\$1.00 Hosiery, 50c
Special for Monday—Women's pure thread silk stockings; slightly imperfect; all popular colors; "Labor Day" Special Price... 50c (Main Floor)

Union Suits, 29c
Special for Monday Only—Women's 50-cent Union Suits of pure white and ecru cotton; most all sizes; "Labor Day" Special Price... 29c (Fourth Floor)

Handkerchiefs, 15c
Special for Monday Only—Men's 25-cent Handkerchiefs of pure linen, hemstitched; in a large size; "Labor Day" Special Price... 15c (Main Floor)

EXTRA SPECIAL—Coats or Clark's O. N. T. Sewing Thread, in black and white; all numbers; "Labor Day" Special Price... 3 1/2c (Main Floor)

Great Sale of Men's Suits

Never Such Bargains as We Offer in This Sale. For Every Kind of Labor They Are Unsurpassed.

Were \$20.00, \$22.50 and Even \$25.00

Take advantage of your day off tomorrow—come and see for yourself just how remarkable these bargains are. We haven't any doubt that your experience will be the same as that of thousands of other men who were so impressed with the extraordinary opportunities they felt compelled to buy two, three and four suits in justice to themselves.

The only possible reason for selling such Suits at such a price is that the incoming new Fall lines have been ordered. WE NEVER CARRY ANY SUITS PAST THEIR SEASON—HENCE THIS SALE. Here are suits that can be worn the year round, and every one is from a tailor noted America over. They are, in every respect, high-class suits—worth far more than this price made to take them all out in a few days' rousing selling.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Men's fancy striped, perfect fitting, worsted and cheviot Trousers, in all sizes; real \$25.00 and \$30.00 kinds; remarkably priced at... \$1.95

Men's Shirts at 49c
On a great Main Floor bargain square—a remarkable group of men's real 75-cent, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Negligee Shirts in stripes, figures and plain whites—the renowned "Perfecto" and "Eice-Six" makes; a great "Labor Day" special at this price... 49c (Main Floor)

Men's Shoes at \$2.50
On our Third Floor—a wonderful offering of Men's Shoes in a great range of good styles and in all sizes—the best \$3.00 shoes we know from one of America's foremost makers offered tomorrow morning only as a great "Labor Day" special, at... \$2.50 (Third Floor)

\$8.85

Tomorrow—A New Line of Women's and Misses' Serge Suits

In new Fall styles that are clever adaptations of finest, exclusive models

AND— Made of a serge that is evidently worthy

BUT— Priced Low at \$12.75

We welcome the most thorough scrutiny of this line of Serge Suits at \$12.75; the fullest comparison with any line selling anywhere at this price and more. We know no better made inexpensive Suits; we guarantee the styles are the latest. Choice of the staple blues and blacks and of the new Fall colors.

\$12.75

Pumps and Oxfords
Great Sale for Women
\$2.50 to \$3.50 Kinds.
In one great group we are offering choice of all broken lots from our own regular lines of women's \$2.50 to \$3.50 Pumps and Oxfords in an assortment involving patent oxfords, tans and full leathers, in all sizes. Our price for any lot is just... \$1.25
Women's \$2.50 to \$3.50 Pumps and Oxfords, in sizes 1 to 6; all leathers and styles; Monday at... 50c
Women's \$2.50 to \$3.50 white canvas high shoes in good styles; broken lots and nearly all sizes; in the lot... \$1.35 (Basement)

For School!—Late Selections Can Be Made

Boys' \$5.00 and \$6.00 Suits, \$3.00

Here are all sizes for boys 7 to 17 years old, and these are Suits that are splendid \$5.00 and \$6.00 values. They are of all-wool chevrons, in double-breasted and Norfolk coats with Knickerbocker trousers. They are the best bargains we have ever had to offer in boys' suits. They are going fast at... \$3.00

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses at \$1.00

One of the best "dollar lines" we have ever had to offer in Girls' Wash Dresses; an unsurpassed line for school wear. Are of plaid and checked gingham, linens and percales in blues, tans and pinks; made in all the latest models with pleated skirts. Choice of all sizes 6 to 17 years. Every dress a great bargain at... \$1.00

Girls' \$2.25 to \$3.95 Dresses
of percales, gingham and chambrays, in sizes 6 to 14 years. Priced at... \$1.50

Girls' \$5 to \$10.75 Dresses
of ratine, rep, French chambray, gingham, lawns, etc.; sizes 6 to 14 years; at... \$2.50

Children's Hats
\$1.50 Hats of tan corduroy with attached brims and alpine feather trimming; special value Monday at... 98c

Children's Hosiery
Mercerized Little Hosiery, in medium weight, with linen spliced heels and toes; black, white and colored... 25c

Boys' Hosiery
35-cent corduroy ribbed school hosiery, in black cotton, macramé, double linen knees and fashioned foot... 19c

On the Third Floor—Boys' \$2.50 Shoes at \$1.35

We made an unusual purchase of shoes for boys and little girls—a line that is unsurpassed for school wear, being especially well built with broad toes and the kind that gives both boys and parents the utmost satisfaction. They are actual \$2.50 shoes, but because of our great purchase we can sell them much below their real worth at... \$1.35

\$1.35

Free Greeting Cards to all orders.
We are sending 1000 beautiful line of Greeting Cards for school year, having been made in our factory, remarkably priced at... \$2.25

B. NUGENT & B30, D. G. CO., Broadway, Washington Av. & St. Charles

Studebaker A Car Not too Large, Not too Costly, and Splendidly Efficient

The beautiful lines and handsome finish of the Studebaker "25" always get attention the moment they are seen.

You will admire them—so will your friends.

And when you experience the smooth, silent, vibrationless power of this car, we are certain that it will set you to thinking.

The Studebaker "25" is a splendidly efficient car, and incidentally a shining opportunity for you and every other man who wants a high grade car, reasonable to purchase and easy to maintain.

For what more can a man desire than a car, a

Studebaker car, which opens to him all the joys of motoring, with the added assurance that in design, in quality and in sheer thorough-bred performance it has no superior within double its price.

The highest priced cars are by no means the most satisfactory, and thousands of contented owners will tell you that this remarkable Studebaker "25" is a well-nigh perfect type of high standards at reasonable cost.

The sturdy Studebaker "25" will satisfy you through every day of the years and years of service it will give you.

See it! Not some other day, but now!

\$885

Specifications Studebaker "25"

Long stroke, silent motor
Five passenger
Three speeds, forward and reverse
Heavy nickel trim
Carburetor dash adjustment
Extra rim
Press-O-Lite tank

Studebaker Jiffy curtains
Deep upholstery
Speedometer
Electric horn
Tire holders
Ventilating clear-vision windshield
Lamps, Tool box, Tools, etc.

(Price, Complete, f.o.b. DETROIT)
(Add Freight to Point of Delivery)

Buy it Because It's a Studebaker

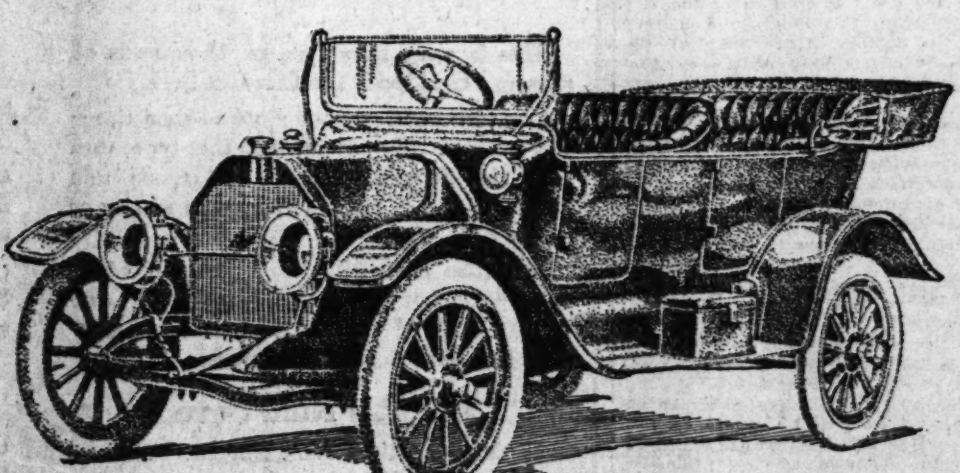
Studebaker Standards

The Studebaker "25" is as well built, with the same pains-taking attention to details, as every other Studebaker car, no matter what the price.

The design of the Studebaker "25" motor can be compared in excellence only with one or two of the most famous foreign cars.

The position of the pump and magneto on a silent cross shaft in front of the motor has forever answered the question of where they should be placed. Your examination will bear out this contention.

The sides of the bloc-cast cylinders are clean and the enclosed valves quickly accessible.



There are over 225 drop forged parts in the Studebaker "25" and every one of these light, strong forgings is heat-treated in our own huge ovens from three to six times.

Sturdy Driving Qualities

The Studebaker "25" has become widely known as a glutton for work. It is powerful in that high degree which renders it capable of accomplishing every motoring task you set before it, with a rush which is as easy as it is successful.

It will thread in and out of traffic on high gear without laboring, and across country will take the hills without trouble or hesitation.

Not the least satisfying feature of the "25" is its quiet and full response to the throttle.

Comfort and Convenience

The long, resilient springs, cushion any road-motion and the deep upholstery adds full comfort to the admitted driving power of the car.

The Studebaker Jiffy curtains can be put in place quickly from inside the car.

The throttle and spark levers are where they belong, above the steering wheel. In finish also, this car is quite up to Studebaker standards. The "25" is in every way a car for long use and complete satisfaction.

\$1290 Studebaker "35"

\$1550 Studebaker "SIX"

STUDEBAKER, Detroit, Mich.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
ST. LOUIS BRANCH
Wholesale
Cor. Boyle Av.
and Forest Park Bl.
Retail
Weber Motor Car Co.
910 Chestnut.

CONCRETE SUPPLANTS

MACADAM ROADS

"Waterbound macadam roads, which for practically a century have been adequate for the traffic, have now, under the new conditions, become obsolete, and their further construction means a serious waste of public funds," is the opinion of former President Lewis R. Spear of the American Automobile Association.

"Macadam may answer for side roads and cross roads where there is little travel to wear the surface into dust, and few fast moving vehicles to throw the dust into the air to be blown away. But for main roads, anywhere and everywhere, a method of construction

must be put in operation which will produce durable roads.

"Wherever it can be used concrete makes a most excellent road, or a road base, for some other kind of surface. The State of California has adopted concrete construction for practically its entire system of State highways, after a most thorough investigation. Wayne County, Mich., has been building concrete roads for the past five years, and they have given most excellent satisfaction.

"The only proper way to figure on the cost of a road, is to consider both the original cost and the expense of maintenance for a period of ten or fifteen years. Under present conditions of travel a macadam road would have to

be resurfaced every two or three years, and would be in bad condition two-thirds of the time. The aggregate cost would be far greater than that of a concrete road with a bituminous surface and the latter would present a good road all the time."

OVERLAND'S NEW HOME

T. L. Hausmann, president of the Overland Automobile Co. of St. Louis, closed a 10-year lease Saturday for the building at 2305 Locust street. The company, which is now located at 2310 Locust street, handles the Overland and Chandler Six lines. The new building will be remodeled at once and put into condition for salesrooms. The finish and furnishings are to be elaborate.

TO TRY FOR RECORD TO KANSAS CITY

Three St. Louisans in a Cadillac Going After Fast Time of 11 Hours, 25 Minutes Made Tuesday by Reo Car.

It's becoming the fashion for St. Louis motor enthusiasts to try to break the record for an automobile run to Kansas City from St. Louis. Up to last week there was no officially timed record of the run, but unofficial records exceeded 13 hours. During the week the record for elapsed time, all tire and other troubles counted in, was lowered to 12 hours and 55 minutes.

Sunday morning at 3:30 o'clock another attempt will be made to reduce this record, and the new contestants start out with high hopes of pulling it down to 10 hours. They are Erwin Stelzer, Harry Wissler and David F. Jones. Stelzer and Wissler will drive and the car is Wissler's rebuilt 1908 Cadillac. All are employees of the Cadillac Automobile Co. of St. Louis. They will be officially started from in front of the salesrooms of that company in the damp, deep darkness of the early Sunday by R. E. Lea, secretary of the Automobile Manufacturers & Dealers' Association.

The runs are not "speed trials" in any sense, but are a test of the driving ability of the man at the wheel to keep his car running consistently at an average speed of about 25 miles an hour. The drive will be via the Boon's Lick Trail, following the same route as that taken by the contestants who started last Tuesday morning. They will be checked in at Kansas City by W. P. M. Stevens, secretary of the Kansas City Automobile Club and Western representative of the American Automobile Association.

The run which set the record of 12 hours and 55 minutes was made in a Reo car which started from in front of the Kardell Motor Car Co. salesrooms, 434 Olive street, Tuesday morning at 3:30 o'clock. The car was driven by Harry Steiner of that company, and the other passengers were Theo P. Golt, secretary of the Phoenix Auto Supply Co., and J. L. Johnson and Horace K. Bell of the Kardell Motor Car Co. Their actual running time for 200 miles was 11 hours and 25 minutes.

The Reo had considerable tire trouble en route, owing to the tough, rocky roads encountered. In places the rocks cut great chunks out of the tires and changes were found necessary, all of which were time consuming. The worst roads were found between Warrenton and Minocula, where steep hills and rocky roadbeds were the rule. The distance is 26 miles, nearly all by wagon road.

The Reo was met by W. P. M. Stevens, A. A. A. official, and a detachment of motorists and escorted to the office of the Mayor, to whom they delivered a message from Mayor Kiel of St. Louis. En route the car was not adjusted once, and the Kelley-Spring field tires used gave fine service, roads considered.

During the week the Kansas City agent for the Chalmers car will start from that city to try to eclipse the Reo's record, and will be officially checked into St. Louis.

SIXTY-TWO YEARS OLD

Aug. 1 marked the sixty-second anniversary of Nordyke & Marmon Co., makers of high-class machinery, and in honor of this event, the company has issued a special folder giving many interesting points in the history of the concern.

The first page of the folder shows views of the factory at various points in its existence, from a small frame machine shop located in Richmond, Ind., in 1851, to the larger factory of 1870, the Indianapolis factory of 1895, and the great institution of today.

Following this is given a history of the factory from 1851 to the present day, telling of the gradual growth of the business over 62 years of its career.

An interesting feature shown in the center of the folder gives views of the Marmon cars now in operation, dating back to 1905. An article on the development of the Marmon car describes the first car built in the Indianapolis factory in 1901 and 1902.

RIGHT CARE OF A TIRE

Remember that new tires carried on the side of a car, if not protected from the sunlight, will quickly oxidize, crack and become quite worthless.

A new tire should preferably be put into service a little while until the cover has been soiled. It is better, however, to have a cover for extra tires.

Do not store them quickly in a warm place for any great length of time. Light or heat will cause the sulphur to come to the surface and make the cover minutely porous. After this oxidation takes place, the nerve fiber of the rubber is destroyed and naturally the durability is greatly impaired.

A dark, dry room at a temperature of 40 or 50 degrees is most favorable for retarding chemical action in the rubber and the "friction" stock on the fabric layers. This is the excellent advice given by J. P. Patterson, St. Louis manager for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

PLAN / EUROPEAN / TOUR

Much interest in automobile circles has been aroused by the statement that C. A. Brantton, of A. J. L. M., the well-known English automobile engineer, who accompanied the Hoosier tourists to the Pacific Coast, has formally requested Elwood Haynes, president of the Haynes Automobile Co., to permit one or two of the Haynes cars to make a difficult European tour, embracing the roads in England, France, Germany and Switzerland, among other countries.

Under the auspices of one of the British automobile clubs, it is planned to select a route that will be marked with hard traveling in order to better impress upon the minds of Europeans the remarkable degree of endurance and perfection which has been arrived at in the building of American cars.

FIRST HUDSON DELIVERIES

The first deliveries of the 1914 Hudson six-44, with the new "streamline" body, began this week. Deliveries were made to E. J. Walsh, Mississippi Glass Co., Former Mayor Rolla Wells, H. F. Urbauer, Urbauer-Atwater Heating Co.,

W. R. Bush, Bush Construction Co.; P. H. Craig, Rice, Stitz Dry Goods Co.; W. H. Toberman, Pierce Building; V. Viriama, Hamilton Cooke, New York Life Co.; G. P. Wagner, Belleville; Fred A. Groves, Cape Girardeau; J. Sadash, Belleville; M. C. McDavid, Hillsboro, and L. J. Sexton, Duquoin.

BAD ILLINOIS ROADS

Dr. E. O. Grier of 2750 Park avenue, St. Louis, has just returned from a tour of three weeks and 1900 miles through northern Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. He found the roads of Illinois in bad condition in many places. In Indiana they were

better with a number of turnpikes. The National Pike he found much neglected. The Ohio roads were in excellent condition, and he traveled over 800 miles of good roads in that State. Dr. Grier was accompanied by his family and visited his former home at Columbus, O.

Our Store Closes Tomorrow at 1 O'Clock in Celebration of Labor Day

On account of Monday being Labor Day we will close our store at 1 P. M. It will, therefore, be necessary to do your shopping in the morning.

Boys and Girls Returning to School will find us ready to supply all of their needs for Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Stockings, etc., from a stock of Fall Merchandise that can be depended upon to be the best for the price no matter what the price.

Women's New Suits, Dresses and Coats

If you are anxious to make an early purchase of Fall apparel we are prepared to show you—NOW—a splendid assortment of authoritative new garments at a price-range that will prove satisfying to all.

In Tomorrow Afternoon's Papers

we will tell you about a number of new things that have been recently received. Those interested in Fall styles—all women—should be sure to read our Monday afternoon's advertisement.



Striggs-Vanderhoof-Barney

OLIVE and LOCUST from NINTH to TENTH
In connection with James McCreery & Co., New York

How much of your car is standardized?

There's a big difference between a completely standardized car and a car containing only a few standard parts. A standardized part is any part which has been built so well that it has become the standard whereby all similar parts are measured.

New Series Nine



The Standardized Car

Is the world's first car that is 100 per cent standardized. To leave out a single standardized part is just as fatal as cutting an inch out of a telephone wire. In comparing the car you drive, or in buying your next car—insist that it embody the "proved bests." Get the principle of standardization firmly fixed in your mind—study the Cole Roll of Honor—and never again will you have to depend upon the judgment of another in buying your motor car.

Cole Service

The Cole is by far the best value today of any car on the market, but in addition we promise and will give you such service after you start running your car that will make you an enthusiastic about our service as you will be about the Standardized Cole. This has been the experience of the 187 buyers of the 1913 Cole in this territory and they will gladly tell you so.

Come in today and examine the New Series Nine Models, a Four and Six Cylinder, selling at from \$1925 to \$2600 respectively, or telephone us and we will arrange to give you and your family an enjoyable ride in the magnificent, aristocratic, roomy, comfortable, powerful Cole.

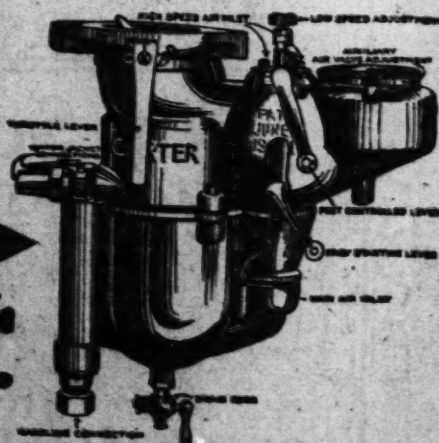
Cole Motor Co. of Missouri

ST. LOUIS

KANSAS CITY



Seven Passenger Touring Car, Wheelbase 126 inches, completely equipped, \$2600.



Carter Carburetor

HERE is a record that every St. Louis car owner ought to consider seriously. On the "Indiana Manufacturers' endurance test to the Coast—just finished—as many Carter Carburetors were used on six-cylinder cars, as all other makes combined; and here is a report of their performance:

Neither the clay mud of Illinois and Missouri, nor the foot-deep alkali of the American Desert, nor the tremendous altitudes of the Rockies could lessen the "Carter." At every temperature, at every altitude, under all conditions, they were smooth running, powerful, flexible, dependable. At Denver, a "Carter" which had up to that point used another well-known carburetor, changed to a "Carter," after which the car took other runs over the highest peaks of the Rockies with such phenomenal speed and power as to earn the title, "Big Brother."

Six hundred St. Louisans—every one a "Carter" enthusiast—can give similar testimony. They will tell you that the Carter saves 10% to 40% of fuel—will run a motor at 4 miles an hour and jump to 40 without "loading"—will take a car up Basell hill on high gear (20% more power than formerly)—and in winter, no matter how cold, or how long the car has been standing, will start the motor on quarter turn.

FREE TRIAL—Give the Carter a try-out. No cost to you except to install and to remove, and if, after 30 days it doesn't "make good," we replace your old carburetor and return your money. The Carter will pay for itself in a year's time. And don't forget that anyone using it can get FREE ADJUSTMENT and repair service at our General Service Stations, or at the factory, as long as he has a Carter on his car.

GENERAL SERVICE STATIONS: Louis J. Davis Motor Works, 214 West and Allen Avenues. FORD SERVICE STATIONS: Continental Equipment Co., 221 Locust Street and 222 Locust Avenue.

Called in bulk at the factory and by the following Distributors:

St. Louis: Adams 1924 Locust Street. St. Louis: Adams 1924 Locust Street. St. Louis: Adams 1924 Locust Street.

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Rim-Cuts Ruin 1 Clincher Tire in 3

This is why hundreds of thousands of men use Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

The clincher tire—the hooked-base tire—will rim-cut. You must, with that type, turn your rim flanges inward. And those thin curved-in edges cut the tire when wholly or partly deflated.

Statistics show that 31.8 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are discarded for rim-cutting only. And these statistics were gathered by certified public accountants.

All This Ruin Saved

No-Rim-Cut tires can't rim-cut. That we guarantee. You set your rim flanges so they curve outward when you use this tire. A deflated tire then rests on a rounded edge.

In a tire of this sort the tire base must be made unstretchable. Six flat bands of 126 braided wires are vulcanized into our tire base.

We control these bands. They are made in secret under lock and key. And, without these bands, one cannot make a satisfactory tire of this type. Single wires or twisted wires won't do.

Control of this feature gave to Goodyear's rulerhip of Tiredom.

Blow-Outs Saved

No-Rim-Cut tires get the "On-Air Cure." That is, they are finished on air bags shaped like inner tubes. Cured under road conditions.



Goodyear

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

St. Louis Branch, 1909-11 Locust Street

Phone: Bell, Belmont 2510; Kinloch, Central 1554.

London Address: Central House, Kingsway, London, W. G.

ENDS BACKACHE AND KIDNEY DISORDERS

Crozone Helps Lifeless Organs Regain Health, Strength and Activity.

It is useless, dangerous and unnecessary to be tortured with the distressing twisting pains of backache or suffer disagreeable kidney and bladder disorders when Crozone is guaranteed to promptly and surely relieve all such misery. Crozone masters these troubles because it quickly reaches the cause of the disease. It seizes right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the membranes and linings; cleans out the little filtering glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid and makes the kidneys filter and sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that clog the system and cause such troubles. It does not matter whether you have but slight symptoms of a chronic, aggravated case, it is practically impossible to take Crozone without results. An original package of Crozone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if you are not entirely satisfied the very first time you use it.—ADVERTISING.

EVERY WOMAN

wants to feel well and look well. This condition can be attained only by keeping all of the organs of the body in perfect health. Healthy action and a clear skin freedom from pimples and a clear, bright eye and a feeling of well-being will follow the use of

Radway's Pills

which assist nature in purifying the whole system. All disorders of the digestive tract, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., are cured. See a box of Radway's Pills. RADWAY & CO., 45 Lafayette St., N. Y.

Men and Women

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is highly recommended by thousands.

Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that so many people say it has proved to be just the remedy needed in thousands of even the most distressing cases.

At druggists in 50c and \$1.00 sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

MANY GREAT THINGS
Have small but
important—often as the
resulting of a poor
which want Ad may be
the first step to the
superiority of a man's
Please send to the
Binghamton, N. Y.

TO SELL THE AUBURN

A deal will be closed this week by which the Grand Motor Car Co. of 1837-39 South Grand avenue, will take the

agency for St. Louis and the surrounding territory for the Auburn six. This car is not well known in St. Louis, but it has an excellent reputation elsewhere for stability, style and speed.



NEW 1914 PRICES

Effective August 1, 1913

Model T Runabout . . \$500
Model T Touring Car . . 550
Model T Town Car . . 750

With Full Equipment, f. o. b. Detroit

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

AUTO NEWS AND GOSSIP

Harry E. Daniels, local sales manager for the Case car, returned Saturday from a trip to the Case factory, where he arranged for his show display and the delivery of the new and natty 1914 line of Case cars.

E. H. Hand, formerly with the E. R. Thomas Co., has joined the staff of the new J. L. Handley Co., Indianapolis, who are selling agents for the Marion and American lines.

W. McKay White, who was chairman of the Indiana automobile manufacturers' tour to the Pacific Coast, has resigned as advertising manager of the Marion Motor Car Co. to take up another line, to be announced later.

The suit for an injunction brought by the Automobile Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association against the demand of the City of St. Louis for garage ordinances, is in the hands of Judge Hugo Grimm for decision.

C. E. Borier, just because he took the Henderson agency for Farmington, Mo., celebrated the event by attempting a record run to that city in the De Luxe Henderson, purchased for demonstrating purposes. He claims his time of three and one-half hours for the 78 miles smashes all previous records.

Nelson S. Gotshal, manager of the Cole Motor Co. of Missouri has returned from an extended summering at Edgewater Club, St. Joe, Mich. Friends of "Gotshal" who were there say that in anticipation of winter he spent the last seven days in the lake from Sunday to sundown, having his meals brought down to the beach.

Several St. Louis auto dealers are negotiating with the Springfield (Mo.) Leader for two five-passenger touring cars, which are to be given away in a subscription contest.

W. F. Siegmund, president of the Detroit Electric Car Co. of St. Louis, has just returned from Detroit, where he closed with the Anderson Electric Car Co. as St. Louis distributor for the Detroit Electric for another year.

T. J. Moss, president of the T. J. Moss Motor Car Co., has returned from a two months' summering at Asadena, Cal.

D. W. Isenminger, traveling representative of the T. J. Moss Motor Car Co., is back from a trip through the southern part of the State.

J. A. Hutcheson, president of the General Motor Car Co., is back from the Hupmobile factory, where he went to arrange for his exhibition cars for the automobile show.

H. F. Fahrerkrog of the Kardell Motor Car Co. is back from Detroit, where he went to get a line on the 1914 Reo. The announcement will be out next week, and he will have a full line of cars for the auto show.

OVERLAND SHOWS SOME NEW POINTS

The 1914 Models, Being Shown in St. Louis, Give More Car for Same Cost.

Specifications of the new models of the Overland car, announced Saturday, reveal a line applying three body designs to the same chassis. In keeping with the policy of the Overland company, not to announce new models until prospective buyers may view the product at the local showrooms of the dealers, the Overland announcement finds the new cars on the floor of the Overland Automobile Co., at 218 Locust street.

The 1914 models are not radically different from those of 1913, although they show a difference in a number of points, most of the changes being in the matter of dimensions, added equipment, making far more car for the price. A brief review of the details show that the motor is very similar to that of Model 8, of which the Overland company built more than 40,000 in 1913.

The motor is somewhat larger and has been improved by the adoption of a constant level splash lubricating system, while the push rods can be removed without removing the camshaft and the appearance of the car. The touring cars, roadsters and coupes are electrically lighted and started, while the coupe is made rather attractive by the fact that the plate glass sides, right and left of the wind shield, are round and are without the usual dash.

A roomy cow dash touring body, seating five passengers and finished in dark green and nickel and aluminum trimmings fulfill all claims as to the appearance of the car. The touring cars, roadsters and coupes are electrically lighted and started, while the coupe is made rather attractive by the fact that the plate glass sides, right and left of the wind shield, are round and are without the usual dash.

GEAR SHIFT IS PERFECT.
Automobile drivers are much interested in the recent report on the practicality of the latest automobile improvement, the electric gear shift, as recently made by Chief Engineer Frank N. Nutt of the Haynes. It will be recalled that the Haynes was the first of the big automobiles standard equipment on all models and they have consequently been leaving no stone unturned in their tests and experiments.

Nutt reports that in tests covering 105 days of actual trials, the electric gear shift equipment on a Haynes Six proved 100 per cent efficient in every test. Tests covered hill climbing, muddy, rough and all kinds of bad roads, forcing streams, and in fact, every sort of traveling to which a car could possibly be subjected. Conditions of weather and climate varied from coldest winter to hottest July and from snow to rain. In no instance did the electric gear shift fail to operate properly nor did it require any attention.

NEW TIRE FOR ELECTRICS

A new electric tire called the Goodyear Power Saver Pneumatic Tire, is to be Goodyear's contribution to the electric vehicle industry for 1914," announced L. C. Rickhill, manager automobile tire department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., who has just returned to Akron after an extensive tour of the Pacific Coast, investigating the automobile conditions of the country.

"This tire will be supplied to our branches in about two weeks so that they will be enabled to serve electric car owners promptly.
"In perfecting an ideal tire for electric, two fundamental qualities must be incorporated in order to make a desirable tire. These properties are resiliency and durability. The tire must not be made so resilient for the purpose of saving power, that it will not wear for a reasonable mileage, and on the other hand, durability cannot be accomplished at too great an expense of resiliency. We have covered both of these points in our new electric tire."

USE TRUCKS IN OZARKS

The first of three Kiesel Kar trucks purchased off bright and passenger traffic in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri has been delivered and placed in service. This truck operates between the towns of Houston and Cahoon, a stretch of 20 miles over very difficult hills and unimproved roads. One round trip every day is made. Another truck will be used on the same run, so as to make two daily trips possible. The third truck will run from Houston to Marshall.

Public Library Branch—Second Floor.

WEATHER: Fair.

Public Phone, Private Booths—Third Floor.

STIX, BAER & FULLER D. C. CO. GRAND LEADER

Entire Block—Sixth, Washington, Seventh and Lucas

This Store Will Close Monday at One O'Clock

In Observance of Labor's Annual Holiday, and We Have Planned a Number of Unusually Interesting Sales for This Half Day

Monday sales have been made particularly interesting because we shall endeavor to do a full Monday's business tomorrow up to 1 o'clock, when the store will close.

To those who are preparing children for school, and to those who are giving the home attention at this time, we can be of especial service.

Advertised Items Will Also Be on Sale Tuesday While the Quantities Last

A delightful musical program is rendered in the restaurant daily between 12 and 2 p. m. by Mr. Eugene Rodemich and his orchestra, well-known to frequenters of Sunset Inn, assisted by the well-known soprano-soloist, Miss Gertrude Herak.

\$1, \$1.50 Kimonos, 50c
Our entire line of lawn Kimonos, made of figured lawn dimities, in Empire and semi-fitted styles, lace trimmed. All sizes, choice, Monday, at 50c (Bargain Square 7—Main Floor.)

Get Your Theater Tickets While Shopping
This store will inaugurate a new service that our patrons will appreciate.
We will take your order for theater tickets to the

Olympic and Shubert Theaters

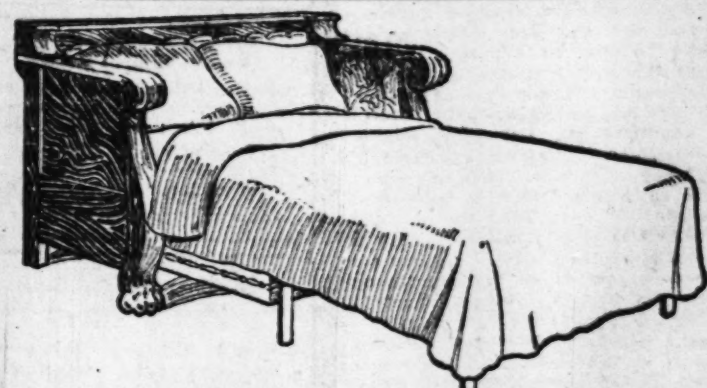
and issue to you a certificate which will be honored with regular tickets at the theater box office.

You may pay cash or have these tickets charged to your monthly account.

For further information apply at Main Floor Post Office.

\$2 and \$3 Broadcloth, \$1.39 Yard

About 800 yards of fine lustrous Chiffon Broadcloth, in black and good street shades. All 54 inches wide. We purchased this lot from a prominent mill at a decided price concession, enabling us to offer regular \$2 and \$3 Broadcloths at \$1.39 yard. (Second Floor.)



Davenettes as Pictured, \$24.75

The pattern shown is one of the most desirable—is perfectly plain.

Fitted with easily adjustable springs, and by simply unfolding, you can instantly make this Davenette into a bed. Finished over oak, and with serviceable coverings.

Other Specially-Priced Davenports:

\$55 "Owens" Davenports at \$42.50
\$32.50 "Owens" Davenports, \$14.75
\$42.50 "Owens" Davenports, \$32.75
\$35 "Kodak" Davenports, \$27.50
\$37.50 "Pullman" Davenports, \$32.50
\$37.50 "Unfold" Davenports, \$32.75
\$37.50 "Marvel" Davenports at \$32.75
Vernis Martin Continuous Post Beds, \$5.85

Extra strongly built Iron Beds, with 2-inch continuous outside post and straight filling rods. Finished in Vernis Martin which is both lasting and neat in appearance. Sizes 4 feet 6 inches and 3 feet 5 inches. Choice.

\$23.50 Quarter-Sawn Oak Dressers, \$18.75

Chiffoniers to Match, Special, \$18.50
Both pieces are unusually well made—finished in rich golden, polished and are made with roomy-size base. The oval mirrors with beveled edge add much to their appearance.

Splendid Princess Dressers at \$12.75

Liberal size, and arranged with one large and two small drawers, large-size mirror. Usually priced \$17.50.

Turkish Rockers, Special at \$3.75

These Rockers are comfortable, roomy and are good looking. Made with wing slides, broad, comfortable back rest and spring seat. They are equal to Rockers customarily offered at \$12.50. (Sixth Floor.)

Until 1 O'Clock Monday and While Lots Last

- Doeskin Gloves, 90c Pair**
Choice of our entire line of \$1.25 Doeskin Gloves, only 90c pair at \$1.50 quality at (Main Floor.)
- \$1 Long Gloves, 75c Pair**
16-button length Chamissoe Gloves, in white, with black stitching—best make. (Main Floor.)
- 19c Cotton Vests, 10c**
Women's Cumby-cut Swiss ribbed cotton Vests, with mercerized tape neck and arms. Special, 10c (Main Floor.)
- 75c Wash Dresses, 45c**
Children's Percale and Gingham Dresses, in plaided skirt style, trimmed with contrasting colors. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Special, 45c (Second Floor.)
- Ripelette Rompers, 39c**
Come in high-neck and long-sleeve style. Choice of pink, blue and tan stripes. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 50c quality. Special, 39c (Second Floor.)
- \$1.50 Rag Rugs at 75c**
Size 25x34 inches. Come in pretty color combinations. Offered Monday until 1 o'clock, and Tuesday while the lot lasts, at 75c (Fourth Floor.)
- Ceiling Dusters, 50c**
Washable Ceiling Dusters, made of lamb's wool, special for Monday and while lot lasts, 50c (Fifth Floor.)
- Curtain Madras, 8c Yd.**
New Curtain Madras, in a good assortment of pretty designs and beautiful colorings. A material which washes and irons perfectly. Fifty pieces to sell Monday and while the lot lasts, 8c yard (Basement.)
- Men's \$1.50 Shirts, \$1.15**
Shirts of mercerized materials in neat colored stripes, with soft French turn-back cuffs and extra soft collars to match. Sizes 14 to 17-inch neckband. Choice, \$1.15 (Main Floor.)
- \$1 Waste Baskets, 60c**
Fancy Waste Paper Baskets, in a variety of pretty colors, good size—special at (Fifth Floor.)
- \$2.50 Matting Rugs, \$1.75**
Japanese Matting Rugs, with pretty stenciled figures. 9x12-2. 17x25. Special, \$1.75 (Fourth Floor.)
- Axminster Rugs, \$22.50**
Extra high-grade Axminster Rugs, in handsome Oriental designs. Size 9x12 feet. Usually \$30, at \$22.50 (Fourth Floor.)
- 90c Linoleums, 42c Sq Yd**
Beautiful high-grade Linoleums, in the 4-yard width, which will cover the ordinary-size room without a seam. 42c square yard (Fourth Floor.)
- 3 Cakes Soap for 10c**
"Sweetheart" Soap—a limited quantity, and no more than six cakes to a buyer, no mail or phone orders filled, at three cakes, 10c (Main Floor.)
- 25c Bath Powder at 19c**
Hebe Bath Powder—softens the water. Always 25c a box. Monday until 1 o'clock, 19c each six boxes, \$1, or 10c box (Main Floor.)
- Curtain Stretchers, \$1.59**
Strongly made of seasoned woods, size 6x12 feet, with adjustable pins. Regularly \$1.59—special, \$1.59 (Fifth Floor.)
- \$1.39 Stepladders at \$1.05**
Combination Stepladder and Chair, strongly made and nicely finished. Monday until 1 o'clock, and Tuesday while lot lasts, \$1.05 (Fifth Floor.)
- 85c O' Cedar Mops, 49c**
Two hundred O' Cedar Mops, for cleaning and polishing varnished and waxed floors, also woodwork, complete with handles (no mail or phone orders filled), at 49c each (Fifth Floor.)
- 29c Ratine Suitings, 15c**
Heavy, all-white Ratine Suitings, so popular for women's suits and skirts, specially priced for Monday at 15c yard (Basement.)
- 60c Dress Swiss, 19c Yd.**
Very fine white St. Gall Dress Swisses, with small pin dots—slightly soiled on edge, at 19c yd. (Basement.)
- \$1.25 Nightgowns at 85c**
Women's sheer nainsook Nightgowns, in slipover, Empire and square-neck styles. Yoke and kimono sleeves of lace insertion. Special, 85c (Second Floor.)
- 90c Hotel Sheets at 59c**
Extra length ready-made bleached Hotel Sheets, size 24x33 yards, Monday until 1 o'clock, and Tuesday while the lot lasts, 59c each (Basement.)
- \$2 Scrim Curtains, \$1 Pr.**
Pretty Scrim Curtains, in flit effect, and come in white, ivory and Arabian color. \$2 and \$2.25 qualities, \$1 pair (Basement.)
- 19c Cretonnes, 15c Yard**
Beautiful new Cretonnes which were purchased to sell at 19c and 25c a yard, offered at the special price of 15c yard (Basement.)
- Silk Gloves, Special, 50c**
"Kaiser" two-clasp Silk Gloves, in tan, navy, brown, gray, white and black—guaranteed finger tips—special, 50c pair (Basement.)
- \$1.50 Dress Fabrics, 39c**
High-grade Suitings and Costings—the design pieces of a large mill—27 inches wide, which is just half the usual width. Full width sells at \$1.50 and \$1 a yard. These pieces at 39c yard (Basement.)
- \$1 Serge Suitings, 60c Yd**
New gray-mixed Serge Suitings, in mannish stripe effects. All wool and 42 inches wide—priced special at 60c yard (Basement.)
- 25c Union Suits at 16c**
Women's Jersey ribbed cotton Union Suits, low neck, sleeveless style, torchon lace trimmed at knees. While the lot lasts, 16c (Basement.)
- 75c Union Suits, 37c**
Women's Swiss ribbed lace thread Union Suits, with lace-trimmed knees, special at 37c (Main Floor.)
- \$2.50 W. B. Corsets, \$1.50**
A new Fall model, with medium bust, extreme long hips and back. Three pairs of best web hose supporters attached. Special, \$1.50 (Second Floor.)
- 50c Union Suits, 29c**
Women's fine Swiss Ribbed and Lace Thread Union Suits, with lace-trimmed knees. 50c and 65c qualities, choice, 29c (Basement.)
- 25c and 35c Vests, 17c**
Women's fine Swiss Ribbed Cotton Vests, with fancy or plain yokes. Regular and extra sizes, while the lot lasts three for 50c, 17c each (Basement.)
- Vests Three for 25c**
Women's Swiss Ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck and sleeveless, 12 1/2 and 15c qualities at 25c (Basement.)
- \$1.25 Broadcloths, 65c Yd**
Black all-wool Broadcloths, for coats and skirts. 32 inches wide. Special at 65c yard (Basement.)
- 35c Union Suits, 17c**
Boys' Bathing Union Suits, with short sleeves or long sleeves, and in knee length. Three suits for 50c, 17c each (Basement.)
- Whisper Suitings, 15c**
Come in gray, black and white, suitable for children's dresses and skirts. 22 inches wide. 50c grade. Special, 15c (Basement.)

Mackay FURNITURE CO.

1126 - 1128 - 1130 OLIVE ST.

1126 1128 1130 OLIVE ST.



Steel Range

The body is of blue steel, closely riveted and well braced. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Has a large warming closet, good size oven and is handsomely trimmed with bright nickel. Special price,

\$21.25

3 ROOMS \$79.00 COMPLETE

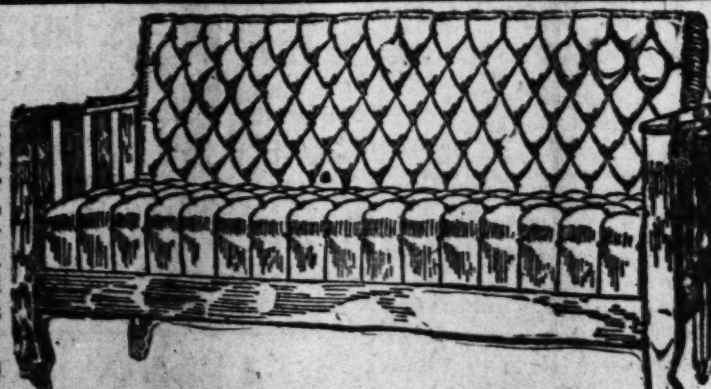
Everything for Your Home
\$7.00 Cash \$1.25 Week

We show a complete line of Buck's and Quick Meal Heaters and Ranges

Davenport

Full size, genuine Chase leather Davenport; makes a bed at night and a beautiful parlor piece by day. The frames are made of solid oak and very highly polished and finished. The upholstery is guaranteed over best oil-tempered springs; at the unheard-of price.

\$13.85



Iron Bed

(brass top head and footboard)

—heavy, substantial and well finished.—comes in all colors.—enamel is baked on and will last a lifetime.—has brass top head and footboard.—full size.—special price

\$4.35

Room-Size Rugs

—these Brussels Rugs are made of best worsteds, are of firm weave and very durable. We have a large assortment of patterns from which to choose.

\$8.95



HEROIC FIGURES FOR JAHN STATUE ON THE WAY HERE

Monument to Be Unveiled in Forest Park, Following a Parade, on October 11.

ON CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Exercises to Close Celebration of German War of Liberation—Meeting Today.

The three heroic figures of the Jahn monument, which will be unveiled in Forest Park, Oct. 11, are on their way from Darmstadt, Germany, to St. Louis. They are the bust of Frederick Ludwig Jahn, the originator of physical culture, and the figures of an athlete putting the shot and a young girl in a graceful wand exercise. The dedication of the Jahn monument will close the centennial celebration of the German War of Liberation. It will be essentially a festival of the St. Louis turners.

Robert Cauer of Darmstadt, who created the Gen. Franz Sigel statue in Forest Park, is the sculptor of the Jahn monument, which will be located on Art Hill, in a line from Washington University to the shelter house, and a short distance south of the point where the German House stood during the World's Fair.

In time a driveway, 30 feet wide, will be built past the monument, and stone steps will lead up to the semi-circular structure, where Jahn will be enthroned among symbols of his life's work.

The excavation for the base of the monument, 10 feet deep, has been finished. The excavation will be partly filled with concrete to make the foundation as strong as possible. Marble and granite will be used for all the structure except the base.

Preparations for the dedication are in

STAR OPENING OLYMPIC SEASON SUNDAY NIGHT



CHARLOTTE WALKER

the hands of this committee—Rudolph Weber, chairman; Charles Happel, William F. Knorr, Albert Saxauer, Hermann Will, Leo Osthaus and George B. Schultz, all turners.

A parade will precede the dedication exercises. John H. Gundlach will be grand marshal.

Otto F. Stifel, Charles H. Gallenkamp and Otto Kallmeyer will confer with Ben Blewett, Superintendent of Public Schools, regarding the participation of school children in the ceremonies.

This afternoon at 2:30 a mass meeting will be held at St. Louis Turner Hall, 1508 Chouteau avenue. All members of German societies, men and women, are invited. Moving pictures will be taken of the meeting, and a chorus will entertain the visitors.

Phone your lost ad to the Post-Dispatch. Call Olive-6000-Central; or your druggist will phone the ad.

"LONESOME PINE" OPENS SEASON AT OLYMPIC THEATER

Columbia, La Salle and Princess Open With Vaudeville, Melodrama and Music Play.

BILLS AT OTHER HOUSES

"The Man From Home" at American; Vaudeville, Pictures, Burlesque Elsewhere.

CHARLOTTE WALKER in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Olympic Theater. Opening of season this evening. Extra holiday matinee on Labor day. Play is a dramatization by Eugene Walter of John Fox Jr.'s novel of feudal life in the Virginia hills. Charlotte Walker portrays role of June Tolliver, daughter of the feud-leader of the Tolliver clan. Romantic story of love affair between June and John Hale, a young mining engineer from the East, played by George Bancroft.

Others in the cast are Bernard Thornton, as Bob Berkley, Hale's friend; George Woodward, as Uncle Billy; Lillian Dix, as Old Hun, his wife; W. S. Hart, as Judd Tolliver, feud-leader; Willard Robertson, as Dave Tolliver, his nephew; in love with June; Alice Martin, as Loretta, a mountain girl; and Cyrus Wood, as Cal Heaton, her sweetheart.

VAUDEVILLE. Columbia. Season opens Monday afternoon and evening. Bill headed by Jessie Lasky's production of Cecil B. DeMille's comic play, "Blackbirds," with Jean Murdoch and William L. Gibson, supported by a capable company. Other features are Gertrude Barnes, in the latest song hits and dances; Robert Everett's "Monkey Hippodrome," a trained animal act; Billy "Suede" Hall and company, in "Made Good," a farce-comedy; Yvette, singing violinist, direct from the Folies Bergere, Paris; Bellinger and Reynolds, on the tight and slack wire; Jed and Ethel Dooley, singers, dancers and instrumentalists; Charles Clcott, in "A Comic Opera in Two Minutes," and the first run of the Pathe Weekly. An innovation this season is the daily bargain matinee, except Saturdays and holidays, at 25 and 50 cents admission.

"THE CONVICT MILLIONAIRE." La Salle. Season opens this afternoon and evening. Melodrama, telling story of a scoundrel's attempt to win the wife of another man who has gone to Indian Territory and succeeded in making a fortune. Said to be rich in thrilling situations and good comedy. Special scenery carried for production.

"MY HONEYMOON GIRL." Princess. Season opens this afternoon and evening. New play, presenting the Princess Musical Stock Company of 30 players in musical comedy. Company includes Drena Mack, prima donna; Ruth Albright, soubrette; Loretta DuBois, ingenue; Harold Skelley and Don Barclay, comedians; Harry Wright, baritone; Joseph Lyons, juvenile; and Francis Grey, character. Prices 25, 15 and 10 cents at night and Sunday matinees, and 10 and 20-cent week-day matinees.

"THE MAN FROM HOME." American. Booth Tarkington-Harry Leon Wilson comedy for the first time at popular prices. Walter Marshall plays role of Daniel Voorhees Pike created by William Hodge. Company includes Harry Farnham, Richardson Cotton, John Kermack, J. G. MacFarlane, Lotta Emmmons, Jane Hampton, Anna Pomeroy and others.

Next, Neil O'Brien and his American Minstrels.

VAUDEVILLE. Grand Opera House. H. S. Whitney's Operatic Drolls; Rice and Cady, in songs and patter; Burns and Fulton, dancing duo; Mlle. Nadja, physical culture girl; Zenita, violinist; Frances and Lewis, strong man and clown; Zarnes and Rio, comedy magicians, in "Watch the Professor"; Irene May, "the mystery girl"; the Bellmontes, Roman ring performers, and new kine-magicians.

SAM HOWE'S LOVEMAKERS. Standard. Burlesque and vaudeville.

THE MONTE CARLO GIRLS. Gayety. Burlesque and vaudeville.

VAUDEVILLE. Forest Park Highlands. The Samartins, six terpsichorean artists; Four Santa Brothers, musical instrumentalists; Trovillo, ventriloquist; in "At the Road House"; Karl Grees, lightning oil painter; Wilton Brothers, comedy bar performers.

DELMA. Cabaret at Villa "Zigomar," the Phantom Bandit, feature picture.

PHOTOPLAYS. New Grand Central. "The Call," (Vita-graph); "Broken Threads United," "His Athletic Wife," "What Cupid Did," "Fool Luck" and "Decline Uncle Sam." Attractive musical program.

VAUDEVILLE. Empress. Regular season opens. "The Piano Bug," big musical act, with nine performers and five pianos, heads bill. La Reine, a St. Louis girl feature dancer, and other acts. Change of bill Thursday, headed by William S. Gill and company in the dramatic playlet, "Bill Jenks-Crook."

VAUDEVILLE. Shenandoah. The Symphony Four, classic music; On-Ko-Mon, Street Tactician; Minetti, "the cruel acrobat"; Moore and Moore, man, girl and piano.

PHOTOPLAYS. Juniata. "A Doll for the Baby" (Vita-graph); "How Betty Made Good" (Bell); and other pleasing subjects.

"CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE." Mansion's Park. Stanley stock company. Dancing, swimming pool and cabaret performance.

NEXT WEEK. Marguerite Clark Theater opens under Wilbur Highby's management with "The Butterfly on the Wheel." Also Landay and Herbert Hayes head new stock company, of which Philip Sheffield and Miss Ursula Daniels, both St. Louisans, also are members.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news sent to the Associated Press.

IN HONOR OF LABOR DAY, TOMORROW, WE CLOSE 1 P. M.

Special Half-Day Sale

Bigger Bargains Than Usual in Order to Turn Monday's Half Into a Whole Day's Business

Basement

\$1.00 Children's School Dresses; sizes up to 14 years.

50c

Penny Gentles

BROADWAY AND MORGAN ST.

Basement

40c Silk Mercerized Poplins; black, white and colors.

22c

98c SHEETS

Made from extra heavy, linen finish, bleached sheeting; without seams; extra large size 84x99; they are seconds, but the imperfections are very slight; special price for Monday.

59c

\$4 and \$5 TAILORED SKIRTS

A special lot of new check and plain serge Skirts, in the new Fall styles; draped, slashed or tailored; Monday.

\$2.98

\$12.50 TAILORED SUITS

300 all-wool Tailored Suits, in full weight materials; all colors and black; coats satin lined; till 1 o'clock, for.

\$5.00

\$1.00 Tablecloths

Bleached Damask; two rows openwork border all around; size 60x72 inches; a great variety of beautiful patterns; special price for Monday.

49c

\$2.00 SCHOOL DRESSES

New, neat, dark patterns in stylish Girls' Dresses, 6 to 14 years; neat trimmings, etc.; full skirt; special Monday.

98c

MEN'S 50c UNDERWEAR

Gauzeisle and porous Mesh Shirts and Drawers; Shirts short sleeve; Drawers ankle or knee length; regular 50c values.

29c

75c GLOVES

16-button length Chamotte and superior Lisle Ultras; all sizes; colors tan, brown, gray and natural; worth 75c; your choice, per pair.

25c

\$3.00 LACE CURTAINS

Scotch, Brussels and Saxony Net Lace Curtains, 2 1/2 and 3 yards long, in white and ecru; real lace effects; regular \$3 value; on sale Monday, a pair.

\$1.50

30c WINDOW SHADES

Opaque cloth Window Shades; light and dark colors; mounted on spring rollers; regular 30c value; on sale Monday.

19c

39c Gingham Petticoats

Women's Gingham Petticoats; blue and white stripes, with scalloped flounce; 39c value; at.

19c

50c Children's Petticoats

Children's Muslin Petticoats, trimmed with lace or embroidery; to fit 4 to 12 years; 50c value at.

25c

Great Clean-Up of Boys' Wash Suits

Come and take your choice of any Wash Suit \$1.00 tomorrow morning (Sept. 2) 39c (No phone orders).

39c

1/2 DAY SALE WALL PAPER

Special for Monday

Any White Back Paper in the house, 200 patterns; per roll.

5c

98c Tango Sashes

The very newest, and they are tremendously popular; rich, lustrous black sashes, 3 yards long and are extra wide, or named with a rich silk black fringe or large Medallion; till 1 o'clock, Monday.

69c

GERMAN SILVER VANITY CASES

These are so popular now, and so handy and convenient, too; beautifully engraved German silver cases, with handy partitions for powder puff and very stylish and popular; Monday till 1 o'clock.

50c

\$3.00 Gas Iron

Only 250 of these famous HENRY Gas Irons—cool, efficient and only cost 30 cents to run; while they last.

\$1.25

\$3.00 to \$10.00 Gas and Electric Fixtures and Showers

An entire sample line of Gas and Electric Fixtures and Showers; worth \$3 to \$10; Monday (come early) 98c.

98c

85c LINOLEUM

Cut from the roll, as many yards as you want; all new and perfect; made of genuine cork; choice patterns; hardwood, tile and floral effects; special, yard.

39c

EXCURSIONS

A Real Excursion Steamer

A REAL DANCE FLOOR. BELLE OF THE BENDS

FOOT OF OLIVE STREET.

To Alton, Chattanooga and Illinois River, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Leave 6:30 A. M., Return 6:30 P. M. Fare 50c, and Children 25c.

EXCURSIONS

FAMILY EXCURSION

HIGH-GRADE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR LABOR DAY OUTINGS

ON ACCOUNT OF DANGEROUS LOW WATER ON UPPER RIVER AT NIGHT

SCHEDULE CHANGED FOR SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY

STE. GENEVIEVE HOUR AND HALF TO VIEW

Leave 9:30 A. M., Return 10 P. M. Fare \$1.00, Children 50c.

Phones: Cent. 1558, Olive 3678. A. D. FRANZ, Gen. Pass. Agent.

AMUSEMENTS

HIPPODROME

SIXTH, Near WALNUT

60,000 People Were There Opening Week!

SECOND TRIUMPHANT WEEK

Beginning Monday Matinee, Sept. 1

The Bubbling, Whirling Big Musical Comedy.

LEW CARROLL'S "Choo Choo" Girls

With Pretty Girls, Catchy Music, Funny Comedians and the Latest Dancing Cranes. A Riot of Fun and Glee.

Another Big Headliner.

BELLE OLIVER

"The Tetractant of Rastine," The Girl Youth Talk About.

"THE POWER OF OFFICE"

With JACK KELLS and a Capable Company. Full of Thrills.

LAUREN, SHERRY & CO.

England's Foremost Ventriloquist.

ANGELO ARMENTO TRIO

The World's Greatest Tumbling Act.

ORPHEUM LOU LOU FOUR

Comedy Quartet.

LEORA TRIO

Supreme Acrobats.

DOROTHY OVERMIR

Phenomenal Vocalist.

WILBER HARRINGTON & CO.

Singers, Dancers and Barrel Jumpers.

CAIR & ODOM

Patterers and Pianists.

10c Continues from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. 10c

AMUSEMENTS

STANDARD

Playing the Consolidated Empire and Columbia Amusement Circuits.

A REAL BURLESQUE

SAM HOWE'S LOVEMAKERS

A Live-Wire Show, in the Snappy, Gingers, Two-Act Musical Showers.

"THE KISSING MAID"

Direct from 100 Nights' Run at the Columbia Theater, Broadway, N. Y.

Filled to the Brim With Fun, Music, Songs, Dances, Specialties and Plenty of Pretty and Lively Girls. Costuming Gorgeous, Staging Elaborate.

SAM HOWE—FLORANCE BENNETT

COUNT DE VASSY

AMELIA CRAWFORD

FRED RUTH

HARRY PRESCOTT

Next Week—THE BON TOX GIRLS

AMUSEMENTS

THE HOME OF FOLLY

TWO PROLOGUES DAILY.

Special Labor Day Matinee Tomorrow.

AMUSEMENTS

CRYSTAL KATATOPOLIS

COOK AV. EAST OF GRAND AV.

Open to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children Every Morning, Afternoon and Evening Except Saturday Afternoon and Sunday and Sunday Afternoon for Men and Boys only.

"WATER AND BUILDING HEATED"

Both Parks. G. HANSEN JR., M. T.

AMUSEMENTS

FALL OUTING

Benefit of the GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME

St. Charles Park Road, on the Grounds of the Home.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1—SEPT. 14TH.

Admission, Complimentary.

AMUSEMENTS

BASEBALL TODAY

SPORTSMAN'S PARK

BROWNS VS. CLEVELAND

Game Starts at 2:30 O'CLOCK.

AMUSEMENTS

POST-DISPATCH

Wants appeal to the thoughtful, patriotic workers who are over the limit for advancement and appreciate the responsibility of good work.

AMUSEMENTS

IN THE HEART OF ST. LOUIS

GAYETY

14th AND LOCUST.

What You Should Know.

WEEK STARTING SUNDAY MATINEE

MOATE CARLO GIRLS

Harry Welch & Big 4 Quartet

30—Big Grand Chorus—30

Next Week—BLANCH BAIRD'S BIG SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS

HAMILTON SKYDOME

Easton and West

Extra Big Attraction for Week of September 1st.

Coming Monday, Sept. 1.

MILITARY FOUR

Comedy Singing and Talking.

Also Four Other Big Acts.

EXTRA GOOD PICTURES WILL BE SHOWN.

Picture Changed Every Day.

Next Week—The Bon Tox Girls.

AMUSEMENTS

THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE

By EUGENE WALTER.

From the Popular Book of the Same Title by John Fox Jr.

AMUSEMENTS

LA SALLE

TENTH PINE

PRICES MATS. 10c & 25c NIGHT 10c 20c 30c 50c MATS. EVERY DAY

Starting Today

A THRILLER THAT THRILLS

THE CONVICT MILLIONAIRE

Next Week—"When a Woman Wins"

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCESS THEATER

OPEN TODAY

GRAND AND OLIVE—ON GRAND

STARTING THE NEW POLICY OF REAL MUSICAL COMEDY BY THE NEW PRINCESS MUSICAL STOCK COMPANY

"MY HONEYMOON GIRL" WITH 10 NEW MUSICAL NUMBERS

30 CLASSY PLAYERS IN

Daily Mat. 3 P. M. Two Shows Nightly, 7:30 and 9 P. M. Nights and Sunday Mat. 10c, 15c, 25c. Week Day Mat. 15c, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS

FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS

THE BIG PLACE ON THE HILL

HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE

KARL GREES THE SIX SAMARITANS

FOUR SANTA BROS. THE PERFECT AND MOST SANITARY SWIMMING POOL

AMUSEMENTS

DELMAR

GARDEN

10c DAILY MATS.—2 SHOWS NIGHTLY—10c

ONLY REAL CABARET IN TOWN

Proved by Test **BATHING BEACH** | Only Seven Days More of the Delmar Season

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Market, Bet. Broadway and Sixth

Starting Monday Matinee

H. S. WHITNEY'S OPERATIC DOLLS

Novelty Singing Offering

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION

The Metropolitan Comedians

RIE & CADDY

In Original Songs and Patter.

BURNS & FULTON

Dainty Dancing Duo.

Mlle. NADJA

Physical Culture Girl and Perfect Woman.

ZENITA

Vaudeville's Youngest Violin Star.

FRANCIS & LEWIS

The Strong Man and the Clown.

ZARNES & RIO

In Ridiculous Magic.

IRENE MAY

The Girl from the Golden West.

THE BELLMONTES

Experts of the Roman Rings.

WILLIE & LATON

The Singer and the Girl.

KINEMACOLOR

10c—ADMISSION—10c

AMUSEMENTS

SHENANDOAH

THE SYMPHONY FOUR

CLASSIC MUSIC

ON-KO-MON

THE SONGS OF INDIA

MINNETTI

The Great Criminal

MOORE & MOORE

The Man, the Girl, the Piano

AMUSEMENTS

JUNIATA

High Class Photo-Play

(Vita-graph)

A DOLL FOR THE BABY

(Bell)

How Betty Made Good and other good subjects.

AMUSEMENTS

POOR RICHARD SAYS:

"When thou hast completed thy inventory and findest two articles where but one is needed, remember a word will dispose of the extra one for a neat sum."

Call Olive-6000-Central.

AMUSEMENTS

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Tax Payers intending to take advantage, on September 1st, of the rebate allowed on taxes, and who wish to avoid the crowd and delay by remitting through the mail, can get a statement of amount due by addressing the Collector so that letter will reach him not later than August 27th, or by applying at office prior to that date. In all cases stamps must be enclosed for return mail.

EDMOND KOELN, Collector.

AMUSEMENTS

Clothing Salesmen Wanted

With experienced and established trade to represent a large manufacturing concern of men's and young men's clothing (all wool, \$7.50 to \$15.00), also children's line (\$1.50 to \$4.00), in general Middle-Western States. All communications confidential. Address P. O. Box 51, Cincinnati, Ohio, with reference and list of territory.

AMUSEMENTS

Aladar de Sio's Hungarian Orchestra

Place of Performance

8 to 10 to 12 to 14 to 16

AMUSEMENTS

Our Medicines Cure CONSUMPTION

of the lungs in a hurry. You may get your money back.

WATERBURY MEDICINE CO., Du Quoin, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL—1-Gal. Hanging Fish Globe, Extra Smooth Finish, 2 Fish, 1 Toy Food and Moss. 69c

Out-of-town people, when ordering Fish, send 25c for Shipping Post.

AMUSEMENTS

HALLER'S Bird Store

Has a fine lot of birds for sale. Also a fine lot of birds for sale. Also a fine lot of birds for sale.

AMUSEMENTS

THE BEACONETS WE SELL

are of the newest and most distinctive types, and every taste can be readily satisfied. This ONE is a handsome creation, of hand-wrought platinum, set with 19 white, sparkling diamonds; priced \$325.

AMUSEMENTS

"Sapphires" for September

We show here a lady's ring of hand-wrought platinum, with fine sapphire surrounded by 12 brilliant white diamonds. \$160.

AMUSEMENTS

Fine Stationery

This department contains a complete selection of fine quality writing paper and correspondence cards. There is a wide range of styles, colors and finishes from which to choose. Designs and estimates submitted for monograms, crests and engravings of all kinds. Wedding invitations from \$8 to \$28 per 100.

AMUSEMENTS

La Balliere

Very pleasing concept of hand-wrought platinum, with square sapphire and 7 sparkling diamonds; with platinum chain. \$100.

AMUSEMENTS

Pendant

This modern hand-wrought platinum design contains a handsome white diamond, complete with platinum chain. \$85.

AMUSEMENTS

Hess & Culbertson

"Most Favored Jewelry House in St. Louis."

Seventh and St. Charles

AMUSEMENTS

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With experienced and established trade to represent a large manufacturing concern of men's and young men's clothing (all wool, \$7.50 to \$15.00), also children's line (\$1.50 to \$4.00), in general Middle-Western States. All communications confidential. Address P. O. Box 51, Cincinnati, Ohio, with reference and list of territory.

AMUSEMENTS

Aladar de Sio's Hungarian Orchestra

Place of Performance

8 to 10 to 12 to 14 to 16

AMUSEMENTS

Our Medicines Cure CONSUMPTION

of the lungs in a hurry. You may get your money back.

WATERBURY MEDICINE CO., Du Quoin, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL—1-Gal. Hanging Fish Globe, Extra Smooth Finish, 2 Fish, 1 Toy Food and Moss. 69c

Out-of-town people, when ordering Fish, send 25c for Shipping Post.

AMUSEMENTS

HALLER'S Bird Store

Has a fine lot of birds for sale. Also a fine lot of birds for sale. Also a fine lot of birds for sale.

AMUSEMENTS

THE BEACONETS WE SELL

are of the newest and most distinctive types, and every taste can be readily satisfied. This ONE is a handsome creation, of hand-wrought platinum, set with 19 white, sparkling diamonds; priced \$325.

AMUSEMENTS

"Sapphires" for September

We show here a lady's ring of hand-wrought platinum, with fine sapphire surrounded by 12 brilliant white diamonds. \$160.

AMUSEMENTS

Fine Stationery

This department contains a complete selection of fine quality writing paper and correspondence cards. There is a wide range of styles, colors and finishes from which to choose. Designs and estimates submitted for monograms, crests and engravings of all kinds. Wedding invitations from \$8 to \$28 per 100.

PLAYER FAVORS BONDS FOR NEW PUBLIC WORKS

Report to Assembly Advocates System to Stop Drain on Current Revenue.

DEBT LIMIT NOT REACHED

Tax Increase of 23 Cents Necessary if All Bonds Possible Were Issued.

To avert the necessity of large increases in the tax rate in the next few years, Comptroller Player believes, the city should issue bonds to pay for new public work of the kind now paid for from current revenue.

He elaborates this idea in a special financial report to the Assembly, copies of which have just been printed.

The report shows that St. Louis can still issue \$14,000,000 of bonds before reaching its constitutional limit of in-

debtedness. If these bonds were all issued, for the completion of the free bridge, for parks, sewers and other permanent improvements, a tax increase of 23 cents would be necessary to provide for interest and sinking fund charges. But at the same time there would be a material decrease in the tax rate for general municipal purposes, as many of the demands now made on current revenue would be otherwise met.

Had to Trim Allowances.

The figures contained in the report show that the Comptroller was compelled to cut down the allowances of the street, park and sewer departments to prevent a big jump in the tax rate. Had all these departments asked this year been allowed the rate would have increased 23 cents, which would have bridged the gap to 9 cents more than is permitted under the constitution.

The Comptroller says that an analysis of the figures shown by the report proves beyond a doubt three things: "1. That the assessed valuation of property, the fountain head of our resources, does not increase in proportion to the expansion of the city and the legitimate requirements of the departments, including new public work of a permanent character.

"2. That with a normal average increase in the assessed valuation of property from year to year—about \$3,000,000—and with bond issues authorized to take care of the new public work of a permanent nature, the tax rate for municipal purposes could be maintained at a level of \$1.06 and the total rate for all purposes rarely exceed \$2.30—always provided, of course, that the departments are efficiently and honestly administered and, also, that the present limit of indebtedness is not reached before 1918.

"3. That the demands of the Park, Sewer and Street departments for many millions of dollars to be expended in permanent public improvements, can never be met under the existing provisions of the constitution and charter fixing the limit of indebtedness. This argues for special taxing districts and for special taxes for the enjoyment of special privileges."

St. Louis Has Low Tax Rate.

A table of the tax rates of other cities is included in the report. According to the Comptroller's statistics, St. Louis and Cincinnati are tied for twelfth and thirteenth places in the list of tax rates of cities corrected to the assessed valuation of property.

The actual tax rate in St. Louis, on the basis of full valuation of property, is only \$1.06 on the \$100, instead of \$2.22, the existing rate under an assessment at two-thirds of the real valuation. Of the large cities, only Cleveland, with a rate of \$1.39 on the actual valuation, and San Francisco, with a rate of \$1.05, are lower than St. Louis. Buffalo, with \$2.40, has the highest actual tax rate of any large city. Chicago, with a rate of \$3.12, has the highest apparent rate, but Chicago property is assessed for taxation at only one-third of its value, making the actual rate \$1.71.

Motor Cars Stopped, Towed In. Repaired, all hours, day or night. Trucks for hauling, light, heavy and service station. Motor trucks, Beaches and Trolley, 1221 N. 1st St., phone, Bell 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 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Overflow Wants

In This Section
on Pages 5-6-7.

GASOLINE SETS FIRE TO GARMENT SHOPS INVOLVED IN STRIKE

Box Filled With Oil Explodes on
Washington Avenue and Shatters
Windows.

SECOND BLAZE STARTED

Passerby Has Wrist Cut by Glass
and Ladder Crashes Fire-
man's Arm.

An explosion of gasoline which had been poured into a leaking wooden box and another fire, started with gasoline beside an elevator shaft 100 feet away, caused about \$10,000 damage at 4 o'clock last night in the Roosevelt building, 232 Washington avenue, which is occupied by firms of garment makers, many of whose employees are on strike.

The shock of the explosion, which occurred on the fifth floor, shattered all of the windows on the west side of that story and the stories immediately above and below it. Five plate glass windows were cracked at the C. R. Hotel Jewelry Co. on the north-west corner of Ninth street and Washington avenue, and half a block away a big window of the Holmberg & Grinn Furniture Co. was shattered. The automatic sprinklers on the seven floors of the building were turned on and sent streams of water upon the smokes of garments near them. Most of the injury was done by water.

A flying splinter of glass struck the wrist of Charles Schur, 300 Market street, who was passing by on the opposite side of the street and severed the artery. He was unconscious from loss of blood when taken to the city dispensary, but was revived and sent home.

Fireman's Arm Crushed.

Levi Martin Burke of Engine Co. 22 was 20 feet from the ground on an extension ladder, which his mates below were crashing up, when his forearm was caught between the stationary and sliding sections of the ladder and crushed.

A crowbar was required to pry it loose, and Burke, who had fainted from pain, was carried to the ground by Fireman Joe Symon of the eighth hook and ladder company.

The explosion was in the quarters occupied by the Starr-Brill Garment Co., where striking employees have been kept since they were locked out from Cleveland.

Mr. Starr, vice-president of the company, told reporters that owing to threats against his life he had employed two private detectives to guard him to and from lunch on the last three days.

A. B. Brill, president of the concern, said that the only gasoline used in the place was kept in a small bottle and that he believed the explosion and fire were the work of incendiaries.

Incendiaries on Fire.

The wooden box in which gasoline was poured was two feet deep and three feet long. It had a cover. What caused it to explode, neither the police nor the firemen were able to discover. They found no trace of a fuse.

On the floor lay a train of gasoline-soaked garments, and three buckets of inflammable liquid were found at various places.

As the explosion of the explosion rocked the building and sent glass flying, flames shot from the fifth-story windows. They were seen by H. Goldstein of 211 Lucas avenue, who turned in an alarm.

Private Watchman Martin Ryan, who was on the corner of Ninth street and Washington avenue, has traced many fires by the use of small. This time his solitary organs were aided by those of eight and hearing, for he not only smelled gasoline fumes, but saw and heard the explosion.

Firemen Confine Flames.

The immediate discovery of the fire and the prompt coming of firemen prevented the flames from spreading beyond the Starr-Brill quarters. Half of the company's stock, valued at \$10,000, was destroyed by fire or ruined by water.

The first floor of the building is occupied by F. Weber & Co., artists' supplies. The police estimated that the damage done here by water from automatic sprinklers was \$300.

The stock of Van Randt, Jacobs & Co., manufacturers of shirts and collars, which occupied the second floor, was damaged by water. The third story was vacant.

Check Makers Suffer Losses.

On the fourth floor, Greenberg & Stahmmer, checkmakers, suffered a loss of \$1000 from water. The loss of the Starr-Brill Co. on the fifth floor, from fire and water, was \$1000. The damage from water on the sixth floor, occupied by the A. B. Cross Garment Co., was estimated at \$2000, and to the stock of D. Green Garment Co. on the seventh floor, at \$2000. The police added another \$2000 for damage to the building, besides the loss from broken windows in neighboring structures.

Of the firms occupying the buildings, officials are on among the employees of the Starr-Brill Co., the D. Green Co. and the Greenberg & Stahmmer concern.

Starr stated that at the beginning of the strike he sent to Cleveland for 10 men, but after they arrived they were not wanted and were sent back. He said that he had received a letter from the union which stated that they would not be allowed to work in the building without a permit.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Sunday Circulation More Than 300,000

PARTS 3 AND 4 (SPORTING SECTION.)

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1913.

PAGES 1-12.

Sunday Post-Dispatch Today—60 Pages

FIRST NEWS SECTION, 10 PAGES
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 10 PAGES
THIRD NEWS SECTION, 10 PAGES
WANT DIRECTORY, 10 PAGES
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 1 PAGES
PICTURE SUPPLEMENT, 4 PAGES
COMIC SECTION, 4 PAGES
"FIRST IN EVERYTHING"

BUTLER ROBS ROOSEVELT OF \$5000 WORTH OF GEMS

Negro Servant, During Colonel's Trip, Steals
Family's Heirlooms and Jewels in Colonel's
Collection—Part of Loot Recovered.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his family were robbed of \$5000 worth of jewels during the "Colonel's" recent visit to the West.

Some of the jewels are still missing, among them one of the most prized pieces in the collection, which the ex-President assembled in his travels around the world, a heavy gold watch bearing the Roosevelt coat of arms.

Roosevelt's negro butler, George Roy Parker, tonight pleaded guilty to the theft. He promised to reveal the hiding places of the articles still missing.

Parker has served a term in Elmira Reformatory. The detectives are confident he sought service in the Roosevelt household for the purpose of robbing the house.

The loss of the jewels was discovered last Tuesday, two days after Parker had been dismissed from the Roosevelt service for incompetency.

Col. Roosevelt is reported to be determined to press the case against the butler, because he failed to tell the truth when given an opportunity. Parker was questioned by Col. Roosevelt Wednesday.

"If you will tell me the truth and

you have not done this sort of thing before, I shall be disposed to be light with you," the Colonel told Parker.

The negro hung his head for a moment, then confessed and volunteered to reveal the hiding place of every piece of stolen jewelry. His failure to keep that promise is causing great anxiety in the Roosevelt household, because some of the missing pieces are priceless heirlooms.

The piece Col. Roosevelt is most anxious to recover is the watch fob, bearing his coat of arms, three roses around a square shield, surrounded by three plumes topped a helmet. The crest is elaborately scrolled and bears the motto, "Qui plantavit curabit." The intrinsic value of the fob is \$1000, but it is because it has been in the Roosevelt family so long that the Roosevelt family is eager to recover it.

An intricately carved Chinese ring presented to Col. Roosevelt during his travels abroad, also was taken. It was set with a perfect piece of jade on which was carved the Roosevelt coat of arms described above. The ring was gone.

A complete inventory, although it showed no other articles of great individual value than, increased the loss to more than \$5000.

SHOWERS LIKELY TODAY;
FAIR, COOLER TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

8 a. m.	62	9 a. m.	64	10 a. m.	66
11 a. m.	68	12 m.	70	1 p. m.	72
2 p. m.	74	3 p. m.	76	4 p. m.	78
5 p. m.	80	6 p. m.	82	7 p. m.	84
8 p. m.	86	9 p. m.	88	10 p. m.	90
11 p. m.	92	12 m.	94	1 a. m.	96
2 a. m.	98	3 a. m.	100	4 a. m.	102
5 a. m.	104	6 a. m.	106	7 a. m.	108
8 a. m.	110	9 a. m.	112	10 a. m.	114
11 a. m.	116	12 m.	118	1 p. m.	120
2 p. m.	122	3 p. m.	124	4 p. m.	126
5 p. m.	128	6 p. m.	130	7 p. m.	132
8 p. m.	134	9 p. m.	136	10 p. m.	138
11 p. m.	140	12 m.	142	1 a. m.	144
2 a. m.	146	3 a. m.	148	4 a. m.	150
5 a. m.	152	6 a. m.	154	7 a. m.	156
8 a. m.	158	9 a. m.	160	10 a. m.	162
11 a. m.	164	12 m.	166	1 p. m.	168
2 p. m.	170	3 p. m.	172	4 p. m.	174
5 p. m.	176	6 p. m.	178	7 p. m.	180
8 p. m.	182	9 p. m.	184	10 p. m.	186
11 p. m.	188	12 m.	190	1 a. m.	192
2 a. m.	194	3 a. m.	196	4 a. m.	198
5 a. m.	200	6 a. m.	202	7 a. m.	204
8 a. m.	206	9 a. m.	208	10 a. m.	210
11 a. m.	212	12 m.	214	1 p. m.	216
2 p. m.	218	3 p. m.	220	4 p. m.	222
5 p. m.	224	6 p. m.	226	7 p. m.	228
8 p. m.	230	9 p. m.	232	10 p. m.	234
11 p. m.	236	12 m.	238	1 a. m.	240
2 a. m.	242	3 a. m.	244	4 a. m.	246
5 a. m.	248	6 a. m.	250	7 a. m.	252
8 a. m.	254	9 a. m.	256	10 a. m.	258
11 a. m.	260	12 m.	262	1 p. m.	264
2 p. m.	266	3 p. m.	268	4 p. m.	270
5 p. m.	272	6 p. m.	274	7 p. m.	276
8 p. m.	278	9 p. m.	280	10 p. m.	282
11 p. m.	284	12 m.	286	1 a. m.	288
2 a. m.	290	3 a. m.	292	4 a. m.	294
5 a. m.	296	6 a. m.	298	7 a. m.	300
8 a. m.	302	9 a. m.	304	10 a. m.	306
11 a. m.	308	12 m.	310	1 p. m.	312
2 p. m.	314	3 p. m.	316	4 p. m.	318
5 p. m.	320	6 p. m.	322	7 p. m.	324
8 p. m.	326	9 p. m.	328	10 p. m.	330
11 p. m.	332	12 m.	334	1 a. m.	336
2 a. m.	338	3 a. m.	340	4 a. m.	342
5 a. m.	344	6 a. m.	346	7 a. m.	348
8 a. m.	350	9 a. m.	352	10 a. m.	354
11 p. m.	356	12 m.	358	1 a. m.	360
2 a. m.	362	3 a. m.	364	4 a. m.	366
5 a. m.	368	6 a. m.	370	7 a. m.	372
8 a. m.	374	9 a. m.	376	10 a. m.	378
11 p. m.	380	12 m.	382	1 a. m.	384
2 a. m.	386	3 a. m.	388	4 a. m.	390
5 a. m.	392	6 a. m.	394	7 a. m.	396
8 a. m.	398	9 a. m.	400	10 a. m.	402
11 p. m.	404	12 m.	406	1 a. m.	408
2 a. m.	410	3 a. m.	412	4 a. m.	414
5 a. m.	416	6 a. m.	418	7 a. m.	420
8 a. m.	422	9 a. m.	424	10 a. m.	426
11 p. m.	428	12 m.	430	1 a. m.	432
2 a. m.	434	3 a. m.	436	4 a. m.	438
5 a. m.	440	6 a. m.	442	7 a. m.	444
8 a. m.	446	9 a. m.	448	10 a. m.	450
11 p. m.	452	12 m.	454	1 a. m.	456
2 a. m.	458	3 a. m.	460	4 a. m.	462
5 a. m.	464	6 a. m.	466	7 a. m.	468
8 a. m.	470	9 a. m.	472	10 a. m.	474
11 p. m.	476	12 m.	478	1 a. m.	480
2 a. m.	482	3 a. m.	484	4 a. m.	486
5 a. m.	488	6 a. m.	490	7 a. m.	492
8 a. m.	494	9 a. m.	496	10 a. m.	498
11 p. m.	500	12 m.	502	1 a. m.	504
2 a. m.	506	3 a. m.	508	4 a. m.	510
5 a. m.	512	6 a. m.	514	7 a. m.	516
8 a. m.	518	9 a. m.	520	10 a. m.	522
11 p. m.	524	12 m.	526	1 a. m.	528
2 a. m.	530	3 a. m.	532	4 a. m.	534
5 a. m.	536	6 a. m.	538	7 a. m.	540
8 a. m.	542	9 a. m.	544	10 a. m.	546
11 p. m.	548	12 m.	550	1 a. m.	552
2 a. m.	554	3 a. m.	556	4 a. m.	558
5 a. m.	560	6 a. m.	562	7 a. m.	564
8 a. m.	566	9 a. m.	568	10 a. m.	570
11 p. m.	572	12 m.	574	1 a. m.	576
2 a. m.	578	3 a. m.	580	4 a. m.	582
5 a. m.	584	6 a. m.	586	7 a. m.	588
8 a. m.	590	9 a. m.	592	10 a. m.	594
11 p. m.	596	12 m.	598	1 a. m.	600
2 a. m.	602	3 a. m.	604	4 a. m.	606
5 a. m.	608	6 a. m.	610	7 a. m.	612
8 a. m.	614	9 a. m.	616	10 a. m.	618
11 p. m.	620	12 m.	622	1 a. m.	624
2 a. m.	626	3 a. m.	628	4 a. m.	630
5 a. m.	632	6 a. m.	634	7 a. m.	636
8 a. m.	638	9 a. m.	640	10 a. m.	642
11 p. m.	644	12 m.	646	1 a. m.	648
2 a. m.	650	3 a. m.	652	4 a. m.	654
5 a. m.	656	6 a. m.	658	7 a. m.	660
8 a. m.	662	9 a. m.	664	10 a. m.	666
11 p. m.	668	12 m.	670	1 a. m.	672
2 a. m.	674	3 a. m.	676	4 a. m.	678
5 a. m.	680	6 a. m.	682	7 a. m.	684
8 a. m.	686	9 a. m.	688	10 a. m.	690
11 p. m.	692	12 m.	694	1 a. m.	696
2 a. m.	698	3 a. m.	700	4 a. m.	702
5 a. m.	704	6 a. m.	706	7 a. m.	708
8 a. m.	710	9 a. m.	712	10 a. m.	714
11 p. m.	716	12 m.	718	1 a. m.	720
2 a. m.	722	3 a. m.	724	4 a. m.	726
5 a. m.	728	6 a. m.	730	7 a. m.	732
8 a. m.	734	9 a. m.	736	10 a. m.	738
11 p. m.	740	12 m.	742	1 a. m.	744
2 a. m.	746	3 a. m.	748	4 a. m.	750
5 a. m.	752	6 a. m.	754	7 a. m.	756
8 a. m.	758	9 a. m.	760	10 a. m.	762
11 p. m.	764	12 m.	766	1 a. m.	768
2 a. m.	770	3 a. m.	772	4 a. m.	774
5 a. m.	776	6 a. m.	778	7 a. m.	780
8 a. m.	782	9 a. m.	784	10 a. m.	786
11 p. m.	788	12 m.	790	1 a. m.	792
2 a. m.	794	3 a. m.	796	4 a. m.	798
5 a. m.	800	6 a. m.	802	7 a. m.	804
8 a. m.	806	9 a. m.	808	10 a. m.	810
11 p. m.	812	12 m.	814	1 a. m.	816
2 a. m.	818	3 a. m.	820	4 a. m.	822
5 a. m.	824	6 a. m.	826	7 a. m.	828
8 a. m.	830	9 a. m.	832	10 a. m.	834
11 p. m.	836	12 m.	838	1 a. m.	840
2 a. m.	842	3 a. m.	844	4 a. m.	846
5 a. m.	848	6 a. m.	850	7 a. m.	852
8 a. m.	854	9 a. m.	856	10 a. m.	858
11 p. m.	860	12 m.	862	1 a. m.	864
2 a. m.	866	3 a. m.	868	4 a. m.	870
5 a. m.	872	6 a. m.	874	7 a. m.	876
8 a. m.	878	9 a. m.	880	10 a. m.	882
11 p. m.	884	12 m.	886	1 a. m.	888
2 a. m.	890	3 a. m.	892	4 a. m.	894
5 a. m.	896	6 a. m.	898	7 a. m.	900
8 a. m.	902	9 a. m.	904	10 a. m.	906
11 p. m.	908	12 m.	910	1 a. m.	912
2 a. m.	914	3 a. m.	916	4 a. m.	918
5 a. m.	920	6 a. m.	922	7 a. m.	924
8 a. m.	926	9 a. m.	928	10 a. m.	930
11 p. m.	932	12 m.	934	1 a. m.	936
2 a. m.	938	3 a. m.	940	4 a. m.	942
5 a. m.	944	6 a. m.	946	7 a. m.	948
8 a. m.	950	9 a. m.	952	10 a. m.	954
11 p. m.	956	12 m.	958	1 a. m.	960
2 a. m.	962	3 a. m.	964	4 a. m.	966
5 a. m.	968	6 a. m.	970	7 a. m.	972
8 a. m.	974	9 a. m.	976	10 a. m.	978
11 p. m.	980	12 m.	982	1 a. m.	984
2 a. m.	986	3 a. m.	988	4 a. m.	990
5 a. m.	992	6 a. m.	994	7 a. m.	996
8 a. m.	998	9 a. m.	1000	10 a. m.	1002
11 p. m.	1004	12 m.	1006	1 a. m.	1008
2 a. m.	1010	3 a. m.	1012	4 a. m.	1014
5 a. m.	1016	6 a. m.	1018	7 a. m.	1020
8 a. m.	1022	9 a. m.	1024	10 a. m.	1026
11 p. m.	1028	12 m.	1030	1 a. m.	1032
2 a. m.	1034	3 a. m.	1036	4 a. m.	1038
5 a. m.	1040	6 a. m.	1042	7 a. m.	1044
8 a. m.	1046	9 a. m.	1048	10 a. m.	1050
11 p. m.	1052	12 m.	1054	1 a. m.	1056
2 a. m.	1058	3 a. m.	1060	4 a. m.	1062
5 a. m.	1064	6 a. m.</			

will result from its withdrawal. "There is great alarm here," reads the telegram, "over the disposition of the American Government regarding the withdrawal of all citizens of the United States residing here. You will understand that there is no reason for this disposition."

American Colony Telegram. "The American colony in this republic is one of the most numerous of those among us. In its totality, and with very few rare exceptions, it is satisfied and tranquil, dedicated to its work and attending to the necessities of its life. Being respected and esteemed throughout the country, and it would be seriously prejudiced in its welfare and its financial interests were it to abandon a country in which it is considered and esteemed and where it has acquired numerous and cordial relations. "The present Government of Mexico is a constitutional Government, whose public powers in most parts have been in operation since 1910, and, in the Senate, in the Supreme Court of Justice, and in the public offices, and in all parts, many of the public functionaries have been fighting, first with the Government headed by Gen. Diaz, later by that of Mr. Madero. Very few exclusive privileges have been granted by the present Government, which latter is advancing daily in the re-establishment of peace in the greater part of the national territory. "The army now counts 50,000 men with an armament and a command truly not to be despised. True, it has triumphed and continues triumphing in the daily combats with the enemy, who are disappearing or submitting to the legitimate authority of the republic. "I do not doubt that the President of the United States and his truly just Government will consult with the principal members of its colony here regarding the truth of what I say, and that the American colony, which reaches 40,000 persons in its great majority, I am sure, will suffer enormous damage to its interests and its well-being should they violently abandon a country in which, I repeat, they are considered and esteemed on all sides. "I beg that you will acquaint President Wilson with what I have stated, calling his illustrious attention to the tremendous damage which will result from his determination, for which, in all reality, I state there is no reason, and which undoubtedly has been dictated against the sentiments of justice, of right and of human consideration, not by the elevated sentiments of a man as distinguished as the present President of the United States, but through simple ignorance of what is actually transpiring in Mexico."

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"Great uneasiness here today on account of Wilson's order that all Americans leave the republic. This is quite wrong and absolutely unwarranted. You know Americans enjoy guarantees and esteem equal to that expressed to all foreign people. Present constitutional Government composed of the powers formed by many officials elected before 1910. I trust you will make this understood."

Camacho of Old Mexico. "The American colony in this republic is one of the most numerous of those among us. In its totality, and with very few rare exceptions, it is satisfied and tranquil, dedicated to its work and attending to the necessities of its life. Being respected and esteemed throughout the country, and it would be seriously prejudiced in its welfare and its financial interests were it to abandon a country in which it is considered and esteemed and where it has acquired numerous and cordial relations. "The present Government of Mexico is a constitutional Government, whose public powers in most parts have been in operation since 1910, and, in the Senate, in the Supreme Court of Justice, and in the public offices, and in all parts, many of the public functionaries have been fighting, first with the Government headed by Gen. Diaz, later by that of Mr. Madero. Very few exclusive privileges have been granted by the present Government, which latter is advancing daily in the re-establishment of peace in the greater part of the national territory. "The army now counts 50,000 men with an armament and a command truly not to be despised. True, it has triumphed and continues triumphing in the daily combats with the enemy, who are disappearing or submitting to the legitimate authority of the republic. "I do not doubt that the President of the United States and his truly just Government will consult with the principal members of its colony here regarding the truth of what I say, and that the American colony, which reaches 40,000 persons in its great majority, I am sure, will suffer enormous damage to its interests and its well-being should they violently abandon a country in which, I repeat, they are considered and esteemed on all sides. "I beg that you will acquaint President Wilson with what I have stated, calling his illustrious attention to the tremendous damage which will result from his determination, for which, in all reality, I state there is no reason, and which undoubtedly has been dictated against the sentiments of justice, of right and of human consideration, not by the elevated sentiments of a man as distinguished as the present President of the United States, but through simple ignorance of what is actually transpiring in Mexico."

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"I beg that you will acquaint President Wilson with what I have stated, calling his illustrious attention to the tremendous damage which will result from his determination, for which, in all reality, I state there is no reason, and which undoubtedly has been dictated against the sentiments of justice, of right and of human consideration, not by the elevated sentiments of a man as distinguished as the present President of the United States, but through simple ignorance of what is actually transpiring in Mexico."

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Huerta Tells Post-Dispatch Americans' Safety Is Assured

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30. ASSURANCES that Americans traveling in this country will be protected was given by Gen. Huerta when he was visited by a Post-Dispatch correspondent who read to him President Wilson's message. After asking that that warning Americans to leave Mexico be repeated, the provisional President said:

"Let the Post-Dispatch say that I do not find it convenient to add anything to the present time to comment upon your honorable President's words above what already has been expressed on the part of this Government by its Foreign Minister in his notes, excepting this: I respectfully declare that, in my opinion, the warning for Americans to leave Mexico is not needed. This I leave to the judgment of the Americans in Mexico, who are the best witnesses. I am convinced of the good intentions and efforts extended to them by this Government. "Our determination to safeguard the lives not only of Americans, but all other foreigners always has been and will be, and we are not going to be misled by any and unbecomingly expressed and adhered to that it is not open to doubt or debate. "Should the creation of circumstances, which can be depended upon not to arise with this Government, render it advisable, in my opinion, for Americans to go from Mexico, that protection which in this moment we are giving shall continue to be extended until those called their own flags, and who flee are under their own flags. And protection shall continue with them so long as, by inclination or the demand of business responsibilities, they choose to continue on Mexican territory, where the authority of the ad interim constitutional Government of Mexico is effective. "I am saying nothing which ever favored non-American in Mexico but will not admit to himself to be false."

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FIRST REFUGEES ARRIVE; MANY OF THEM DESTITUTE

Boat Load of Americans Lands at New Orleans, and They Tell of Pillage and Terror in Mexico—Four Cattlemen Killed 22 Bandits.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—J. P. Duff, formerly of Dallas, a building contractor, and W. L. Purcell and his son, H. Purcell, former ranchman, of Midland, Tex., were among the first refugees to land at New Orleans, which reached port today from Vera Cruz.

The refugees brought tales of robbery, arson, murder and general brigandage in Mexico. A large number were from Arizona. This is the first boat load of Americans to land at New Orleans since the outbreak of the revolution in Mexico.

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MONTHLY RETAINER OFFERED TO JUSTICE BY MONEY LENDER

Grand Jury to Be Told of Tender Made to St. Louis Magistrate.

FAKE LEGAL FORMS USED

Bar Association Investigators Will Press Indictments for Many Abuses.

A system of fake legal papers, thirty professional jurors and favoritism for money lenders and other prosperous litigants, which has made justice a farce in some St. Louis justice courts, has been exposed by investigators from the Bar Association, and will be made known to the grand jury.

The last two Legislatures, in defiance to St. Louis ward politicians, have defeated bills to abolish the justice courts and establish the circuit court on the Chicago plan. How the poor suffer injustice, under the present system, has been shown by the inquiries of the Bar Association's legal aid society.

J. W. Calhoun, in charge of the Legal Aid Bureau, has conducted the investigation, aided by a number of lawyers whose attention has been drawn to flagrant abuses, some of which have long been known to the public. He is awaiting circuit attorney Harvey's return after his vacation, in order to lay the matter before the grand jury.

A certain Justice of the Peace will be summoned to repeat to the grand jury a statement, which he has made to lawyers, that he received from a money lender an offer of \$100 a month during his tenure of office. The Justice spurned the offer, and the money lender who made it has since taken a change of venue whenever sued in that Justice's district.

Certain money lenders, who, by reason of their methods, find counter claims entered against them when they sue for debt, make a practice of depositing \$5 with the Constable when they file suit to cover his expenses. They thus ingratiate themselves in the favor of that official. Reciprocity on the part of the Constable in the custody of the money lender, in order to lay the matter before the grand jury.

Another abuse found to be still in existence, though it has been exposed and condemned in the past, is the custom followed by certain Constables, in sending printed demands in a form similar to a legal summons to persons against whom money lenders hold claims, and threatening them with a lawsuit unless they pay the claim.

Reads Like Court Summons. But something even worse than that was found by the investigators. It is a printed form, made up to resemble a court summons and worded almost identically the same, which is used by a money lender to frighten delinquent clients into paying up. It commands the client in legal phraseology to appear at the money lender's office for debt, and show cause why he should not be sued.

Here is a sample of the printed form sent out by some constables in behalf of money lenders which, the investigators say, leads the recipients to believe they have become involved in a lawsuit. It is worded as follows: "To Mrs. M. J. You are hereby notified to call at my office on or before Monday, July 14, 1913, at 10:00 a. m. sharp, and pay a claim of \$100.00 in full, or you will be held against you in favor of the National Loan Co. amounting to \$42. By doing so you will avoid a lawsuit and costs, as the attorney for the plaintiff has given strict orders to enforce the collection. Yours respectfully, THOMAS H. QUINN, Constable of the Justice of the Peace."

TO MRS. M. J. YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO CALL AT MY OFFICE ON OR BEFORE MONDAY, JULY 14, 1913, AT 10:00 A. M. SHARP, AND PAY A CLAIM OF \$100.00 IN FULL, OR YOU WILL BE HELD AGAINST YOU IN FAVOR OF THE NATIONAL LOAN CO. AMOUNTING TO \$42. BY DOING SO YOU WILL AVOID A LAWSUIT AND COSTS, AS THE ATTORNEY FOR THE PLAINTIFF HAS GIVEN STRICT ORDERS TO ENFORCE THE COLLECTION. YOURS RESPECTFULLY, THOMAS H. QUINN, CONSTABLE OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE."

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SENATE FINISHES FIRST READING OF NEW TARIFF BILL

Passage Within Another Week
Is Expected by Demo-
cratic Leaders.

CONFERENCE IS PLANNED

Majority Members Hope to Be
Able to Get Together on
Debated Points.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Senate passed a bill of relief tonight which just before adjournment, it completed the first reading of the new tariff bill.

Although many of the most important new features of the measure remain to be settled, Senate leaders agreed that the disposal of the first reading of the bill had brought the passage of the measure within view, and that another week may witness its completion and passage.

The rates of the new income tax; the proposed tax on cotton futures; many provisions of the administrative features of the law; the suggested tax rate of 6 per cent for imports brought in American ships; and many other sections of the measure that will occasion debates, were put over without action, and will be taken up again next week.

Senator Norris announced before the bill was completed he would propose an amendment directed at the Brazilian coffee monopoly, giving the President authority to levy a 25 per cent duty on a product controlled through monopoly or conspiracy in another country.

Democratic members of the Finance Committee met again tonight and may continue their sessions tomorrow, to go over the sections laid aside by the Senate in its several weeks of work on the bill. It was expected tonight that the Democratic Senators would be called into a party conference Monday or Tuesday to adjust all differences over including the question of the income tax on large incomes.

Committee Again Proposed.
The Senate today made a number of important changes in the bill. The proposal of the Democrats, to give Circuit Court of Appeals equal jurisdiction with the United States Customs Court, was withdrawn by Senator Williams in behalf of the Democratic committee members. He said the committee had decided it would be better to leave the final judgment in custom cases entirely to the custom court.

Just before adjournment, Senator Ford offered an amendment for a tariff commission of five persons who would serve for 15 years and receive salaries of \$15,000 per annum. They would be removable by a majority vote of Congress. The amendment, which represents the views of the Progressive party, will be taken up Monday.

The Senate adopted a provision prohibiting the importation of goods made by convict labor, or "principally by children under 14 years of age."

Senator Borah, Republican, who had been instrumental in having the child-labor question considered as part of the bill, declared the amendment was not drawn did not meet the needs of the situation.

The wording of the provision, he said, would admit goods made by child labor, because it would be difficult to show they had been made "principally by children under 14 years of age."

Retaliatory Sections Adopted.
The provision giving the President power to establish retaliatory duties much higher than the usual tariff rates against certain imports from countries that might discriminate against the United States, were adopted after several fruitless attempts by the Republicans to amend them by increasing the list of articles upon which the extra duties could be levied. Senator McCumby endeavored to have agricultural products included in the list, but his amendment was rejected.

MAYOR SPEAKS TODAY AT BAVARIAN FESTIVAL

Three Days' Picnic Opens at
Linn's Grove in Celebration
of Thirtieth Anniversary.

The St. Louis Bavarian Society is celebrating its thirtieth anniversary with a three days' picnic at Linn's grove, on North Broadway, which began yesterday and will continue today and tomorrow. The opening ceremonies began at 5 p. m. yesterday. At night there were Bavarian songs by the Bayerischer Maennerchor, music by a military orchestra and dancing.

At 7 p. m. today the opening of the festival will be proclaimed by 30 salutes. A pageant in costumes will be followed by addresses by President Hauck, Mayor Kiel and Judge Gellenkamp. At 8 o'clock there will be an international pageant by 30 children representing Bavaria, America, Scotland, Sweden, Ireland, Japan, Italy and Russia, under the command of "Columbia" and "Bavaria."

At 8 o'clock there will be dancing and at 8:30 illuminated pageant, reproducing the years-old harvest dance, which will be followed by other dances and fireworks. The program will be repeated tomorrow day, when at 5 p. p. Schneider's girls will be the speaker.

The girls who will take part in the exhibition dance are Dora Kammer, Clara Burdett, Clara Czuchmacher, Miss Wesserschmidt, Lilian Nabholz, Elizabeth Delburg, Bertha Boeslein, Sophie Dornhoefer, Emily Bauer, Rose Weber, Irene Leach, Katherine Boeslein, Verna Beck, Emma Hennig, Josephine Meier and Lenna Hartwig.

Library Examination Sept. 2.
An examination for admission to the library class of the Public Library will be held on Sept. 2, in the building, "Fifteenth and Olive" at 10 o'clock.

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Battery to Sandy Hook Swimmer Won't Try Again



**TWO SNAPSHOTS
OF CAPT. ALFRED
BROWN IN
ACTION**

Life Saver Is Satisfied to Rest
on Record of His 22 Miles in
13½ Hours.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Capt. Alfred Brown has accomplished what water experts declared to be virtually impossible in swimming from the Battery to Sandy Hook, 22 miles. Brown is Commodore of the Flushing Bay division of the American Life Saving Society. It was his fifth effort on this course.

The swim was begun at 5:15 a. m. Thursday and finished at 6:52 p. m. Brown having been in the water 13 hours and 37 minutes. He landed in excellent condition amidst the plaudits and congratulations of the attaches of the United States Life Saving Station, the Telegraph Marine Observatory and many officers and soldiers of Fort Hancock.

The water at the start was smooth but there was a strong flood tide and a fresh southerly wind had to be met in the final stages. "It was a great trip," Capt. Brown said after he had dressed. "I thought I would never get here. It was the worst tide yet, but I finished strong. 'No, sharks didn't worry me any. I'm not afraid of 'em and I didn't see any.'"

"I certainly never expect to try the swim again. I have made it once so there would be no use." Brown needed little encouragement. Some of his companions jumped out of the dory from time to time and swam with him, but he showed such evident determination to continue until he was exhausted or made his goal that the coaches left him very much alone.

The swimmer used an English overhead stroke and seemed not to be bothered by wind, tide or the choppy waves that he met toward the end of his trip. His arms lifted slower and slower toward the last, and it was evident that every ounce of his strength and endurance was going into the stroke.

It was dusk when he finally touched shore. He slumped for a moment and tottered in the sand but the first warm handshake, the first hearty "Well done" put life into him and beyond some stimulation and a rubdown he needed no special attention.

Brown has made championship swims to Cone Island from Brooklyn Bridge and often participates in long distance swimming.

FRITZI SCHEFF BANKRUPT; HER DEBTS \$149,856

Petition Reveals She Backed
Own Show That Failed—Has
Only \$250 in Dresses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Fritzi Scheff, who started successfully in comic opera and went to Chicago this summer with a show that failed, is bankrupt. She filed a voluntary petition today showing \$149,856 liabilities and \$24,927.75 assets. The principal claim against her, she alleges, is held by Leo and J. J. Schubert, theatrical producers, who allege she owes them \$100,000 because of breach of contract.

The petition also discloses that the actress was her own "angel" in the musical comedy, "The Love Wager," which failed to win the plaudits of Chicago theatergoers and was closed, leaving \$50,000 New York show girls stranded.

That Miss Scheff and her former husband, John Fox Jr., the novelist, whom she divorced last May, have not settled their property affairs also is disclosed in the papers, as she scheduled as an asset half ownership in an estate at Big Stone Gap, Va. Fox owns the other half, and the place is mortgaged for \$500. She owns other property at Big Stone Gap. The estate is valued at \$150,000.

Here are some of the liabilities: Dresses, \$200; jewelry, \$174; gown, \$99; coat, \$100; shoes, \$100; dry goods, \$100; tailoring, \$100; hosiery, \$40; promissory notes to Mutual Bank of New York, \$200.

Miss Scheff, according to the schedule of her assets, now owns only \$250 worth of wearing apparel.

Miss Scheff has been married twice and it was reported and denied a month ago that she was to wed her manager, George Thompson, who was with her in her Chicago engagements. Miss Scheff's first husband was a German army lieutenant, Friedrich Wilhelm Gustav Carl von Fritzenberg, from whom she was divorced in 1908. In the same year she married Fox.

Leaves are Fritzenberg's. Fox is a small, dark, middle-aged man with a mustache. He is a German and was in the German army during the war.

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NEW YORK CITY'S CAMPAIGN IS A MERRY WHIRLIGIG

Party Lines Have Been Lost in
a Tangle of Tickets and
Strange Alliances.

By Leased Wire From the New York
Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The people of New York City are going to vote for a city ticket, or tickets, or they don't know just what just yet, but they are going to vote for something or somebody, this fall. They'll have to find out more about it later on. The political situation is in a tangle. It's a mess—the worst you ever heard of. There are a whole host of candidates, and more candidates to come; some are on one ticket and some are on another, and some are on more than one ticket, and some don't know just what ticks they are on, and altogether it's an awful whirling of an affair.

To begin with, there is Tammany, and there is always some kind of a fight on Tammany. "Destroy Tammany" is an ever-present cry. As a result, it usually happens that Hearstites and anti-Tammany Democrats jump into a fusion ticket. Sometimes they win. Well, after all, at present, it's about this way:

Mayer and endorsed Whitman for Mayor and Whitman for District Attorney. The Hearstites desired John Purroy Mitchell. Old-time Independents wanted Borough President McAneny. After weeks of wire-pulling the delegates went into caucus. Nearly a knockdown-and-dragout row, lasting all day and a night, was ended by naming Mitchell for Mayor, Whitman for District Attorney of New York County, McAneny for president of the Board of Aldermen, and Comptroller Frensdorff (Republican) was endorsed for reelection.

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Then, trouble forth Mayor Gaynor. No political party having shown love for him, he went flitting alone and with considerable success. On Wednesday he called on his friends and gave them the city hall steps and name him for Mayor. Everybody is curious to see who will be on his ticket, as his friends say they will name a complete ticket.

Whitman is conceded to be the greatest vote-getter in town at present, owing to his huge success as District Attorney. But ever since Police Lieutenant Becker was arrested, Gaynor has denounced Whitman as lawless and an instigator of lawlessness, each time more ferocious words than before. And Whitman has been little less vigorous in his denunciation of Gaynor and the Gaynor management of the police. It is considered laughable to think of Gaynor and Whitman on the same ticket, but there is every reason to think they will be or Gaynor will conclude to go it alone.

Where Are Mixed Up, Too. Mitchell holds views regarding the recent subway deals which, next to the police, form the big question here, absolutely contrary to those of McAneny and Frensdorff, of which they were members, and no doubt would continue to fight. They are not a bit closer than Gaynor and Whitman.

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The situation is a very complex one. It is a mess—the worst you ever heard of. There are a whole host of candidates, and more candidates to come; some are on one ticket and some are on another, and some are on more than one ticket, and some don't know just what ticks they are on, and altogether it's an awful whirling of an affair.

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CARONDELET GIRLS WHO GAVE SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT TO SAVE TENEMENT BABIES



Left to right: Top—Francina Dickey, Mary Gibbs, Harriet Viedt, Cora Seeger, Margaret Judge, Dora Barge. Bottom—Ada Romanowski, Hazel Michel, Marcelle Devise, Viola Farley, Nellie Farley, Marguerite McNamee.

CARONDELET GIRLS SCORE SUCCESS IN AIDING BABIES

They Give Entertainment Which Will Exceed
\$75 in Receipts for Pure Milk Fund—
Other Recent Benefits.

A finely enthusiastic and talented company of Carondelet girls gave a delightful entertainment at Turner Hall, Michigan and Robert avenues, for the benefit of the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund to save the tenement babies, scoring one of the memorable successes of the season.

The program was: Piano solo, "April Showers," Mary Gibbs of 654 Virginia avenue; song and dance, by 12 girls among whom were Marcelle Devise of 643 Virginia, Margaret Judge of 7th Minnesota, Nellie Farley of 413 Main street, Margaret McNamee of 683 Virginia, Alice Walker of 400 Kansas street, Harriet Viedt of 607 Michigan and Gertrude Owen, Dover and Michigan; recitation, "Little Orphan Annie," Viola Farley, 647 Virginia; violin solo, "Il Trovatore," Wyllys Ewing, 662 Michigan; a sketch entitled "Gossip," its scene a college town in New England, with the following cast: Miss Adeline von Linden, Helen Gibbs, 654 Virginia; Miss Marion Lee, Harriet Lamoureux, 680 Pennsylvania; Miss Dorothy Green, Francis Dickey, 645 Michigan; Miss Hester Beacon, Mildred Price, 628 Virginia; Miss Beatrice Van Cortlandt, Ruth Warren, 308 Kraus street; Miss Jeanette Durand, Marie Brown, 602 Michigan; dance, Alice Goltzman, 614 Virginia; piano solo, "Tarantelle," Ada Romanowski, 623 Virginia; recitation, "A Kentucky Watermill," "Muriel Schall, 738 Dover place; dance, "The Avenue of a Show," by the girls.

These clever young performers all were trained by Misses Alice Goltzman and Dolly Neuwolner, the latter of 671 Virginia avenue.

The free use of Turner Hall kindly was donated by its management, to whom, and to the others who assisted them, the Carondelet girls now wish to extend their thanks.

Frank Weed and Miss Nellie Hester were managers of a show given at the home of Mrs. H. Schoemaker's residence, 504 Wells avenue, for the benefit of the Pure Milk Fund, earning \$7.00 with which to help save the tenement babies.

Alfred and George De Lano sold melons in the neighborhood of the Pure Milk Fund, earning \$12 to help save the tenement babies.

They also disposed of a hand-painted vase, donated by Miss Gross, to whom they wish to return thanks, as also to Mr. and Mrs. M. Berman for the use of their lawn, and to the Union Dairy Co., for donation of ice cream. These young folks are planning another Pure Milk Fund benefit and hope to earn more money for the babies.

Last Sunday evening the children of the neighborhood gave an ice cream social and lawn party at 515 Page boulevard for the benefit of the Pure Milk Fund, netting the nice little sum of \$12, which they feel happy in contributing to the fund that saves the tenement babies.

The children having charge of this affair were Edna and Paul Goldthorn of 517 Page, and Leota Martin of 571 Page boulevard. They also took part in the program, the principal feature of which was the enjoyable recitations by the girls. The girls were aided by Mrs. E. H. Hester, 441 Evans avenue. Thanks are now extended to Mr. R. H. Hester, 441 Evans avenue and Page boulevard, and to the Larsons, Bowman and Carpenter Ice Cream Co. for donations of ice cream.

Birdie and Annie Magdon of 11N North Fifth street, Sadie Friedman of 11N North Fifth street, and Annie Waldstein of 11N North Fifth street, are now planning another Pure Milk Fund benefit and hope to earn more money for the babies.

The first annual outing of the St. Louis Drug Club will be held Tuesday evening on a steamer which will leave Olive street at 8 o'clock. There will be dancing and distribution of prizes and souvenirs. The officers of the organization are: W. D. DeLamater, president; F. F. Singleton, first vice-president; A. S. Ludwig, second vice-president; J. A. Wilkerson, secretary; A. W. Pauley, treasurer, and A. C. Schulte, assistant secretary.

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Charles Gelhart and Miss Margaret T. Miller, who gave their ages as 21 and 19 years, and said they lived in St. Louis, were married yesterday afternoon at Belleville. They asked the Justice of the Peace who performed the ceremony to keep their names out of the newspapers.

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BOY, 12, IS FIRST IN PROFICIENCY SWIMMING TEST

Francis Ninker Scores 22 Points
in M. A. C. Contest at Fair-
grounds Pool.

The first general proficiency contest for swimmers ever held in St. Louis was held at the Fairgrounds swimming pool yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Missouri Athletic Club. The contest was open to untrained swimmers under 18 years of age. Thirty boys were entered.

The contestants were adjudged for display of form, proficiency in swimming and adherence to the kind of stroke to be used in each event. A maximum of three points was awarded for perfection of form, and two points for winning the event. There were eight heats, with an average of five boys to each. Each boy swam 80 feet in each race, and made three dives, the plain back dive, plain front and a special dive.

Francis Ninker, 12 years old, won the first prize, with 22 points, winning all four heats, and gaining 2 points in

PHILADELPHIA RIOTERS ATTACK NEW YORK GIANTS WHEN UMPIRE BRENNAN FORFEITS GAME

SPORTING SECTION

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SPORTING SECTION

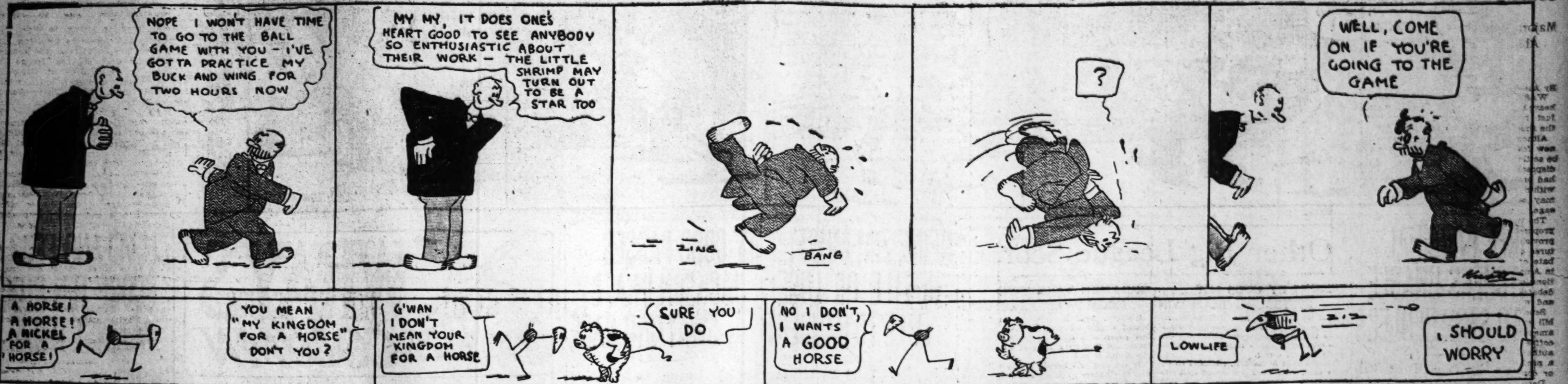
PART FOUR

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1913.

19

MR. SHORT SPORT: He finally "falls" for that ball game suggestion.

By Jean Knott.



STOVALL TO BE RELEASED; RICKEY MANAGER SEPT. 8

Anticipated Change in Leaders at Sportsman's Park Will Be Made Before Club Goes East, Is Report.

By W. J. O'Connor.

THAT Branch Rickey, agent and legal adviser of the Browns, will succeed George Stovall as manager on Sept. 8, when the club departs on its last Eastern trip, was authoritatively reported yesterday. Although the Browns' management would not confirm the report it is generally understood that the change will be made.

President Ban Johnson of the American League reached this city yesterday morning, and was closeted with President Hedges of the Browns the greater part of the day. He originally had planned to return to Chicago last night but announced after the game that he would remain here until tonight. He spent last night at the home of C. C. Spink, publisher of the Sporting News.

Something Sure to Happen. Ban Johnson's visit to this city usually eventuates in important baseball developments. He seldom calls but always has an important reason for being here. This spring he spent several days here to watch the work of a new umpire. His previous visit was in December 1909 when he came to meet the proposed new owners of the Browns. At that time President Hedges had sold an option on his club to a local syndicate headed by Ben C. Adkins. The syndicate did not exercise its option and lost \$10,000 to Hedges.

Stovall's dismissal now is considered a certainty. It is only a question of when Hedges will see fit to make a change, face believe. From a very reliable source it was learned by The Post-Dispatch yesterday that Hedges intends to put Rickey in charge when the club goes east next month. At that time many of the young players will have reported and Rickey will be permitted to shape the recruits' destinies from the time they enter the major league.

Rickey Vetted E. Brown.

Doubt as to Rickey's chances of succeeding Stovall was dispelled when Rickey recommended the sale of Elmer Brown, of the Montgomery club, who was the property of the Browns, to the Brooklyn Nationals. Rickey spent three days in Montgomery and refused to authorize the club's option on Elmer Brown's return to this city. Rickey has had absolute say in choosing players for next year. He

Spitting Episode Hurt Stovall, Rickey Type of Boss Ban B. Wants

PERSONS who are close to Ban Johnson say that the American League president scolded Stovall after the latter spat upon Umpire Brennan. Stovall was suspended for one month by Johnson for that offense. A St. Louis man who has an insight into all important transactions in the American League, stated yesterday that "Stovall is in a sticky with Ban Johnson."

Stovall's last season at St. Louis was a poor one. This winter he received the highest salary in the league, \$100,000, but he was not able to win the pennant. He was also criticized for his handling of the team.

SPORT SALAD

CATCH THE BASEBALL. Catch it quickly, throw it fast and don't fumble. If you want to please the crowd.

Catch it quickly, it is passing. Passing rapidly away. It has only come to tell you. You can make a double play.

THE MANAGER AND THE BOMB. A BASEBALL MANAGER, afflicted with a tail-end team, wishing to lay stress on the value of unity of action, brought in a bundle of sticks and told his men to break it. They all tried it, and after repeated efforts solemnly declared it could not be done.

"Behold," said the manager, "the advantage of unity, as long as these sticks are bound together they are unbreakable; but observe how easily they are broken when separated." Fulfilling a stick-on the bundle he broke it easily over the head of the pitcher, and so on down the line until all the sticks had been broken. "Alas!" said the manager, "my team is a bunch of bone-heads. In union there is strength; but bone is nonfusible."

Mrs. Britton Puts a Mortgage on Home, Is Rumor

Cleveland Report Has It That Cardinal Owner Raised \$75,000 to Tide Club Over.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—The St. Louis Cardinals, owned by Mrs. Britton, are reported financially straitened. From Cleveland comes the unverified report that Mrs. Britton has mortgaged property she owns in Cleveland to the amount of \$75,000, which amount, the story says, is needed to tide over the team. The club is reported to be almost on the rocks on salaries and traveling expenses, and ready funds were needed at once, hence the mortgage proceedings. Just how much credit can be attached to the report remains in doubt until Mrs. Britton can be communicated with.

Manager Higgins of the Cardinals tonight said: "Mrs. Britton did not mention or even hint at anything of the sort in her message. I can truthfully say, however, that there is nothing to the story."

Herman Seckamp, secretary of the Cardinals, yesterday denied that the club was financially embarrassed. "I believe Mr. Britton plans to build a new stand this fall," said Seckamp, "but I have not heard of any mortgage on the Cleveland property. Mrs. Britton will be home from Atlantic City Sunday."

SECKAMP WINS NIAGARA

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ont., Aug. 30.—The international tennis tournament, which ended here today was a battle between the East and the West with the latter the victor.

Griffith of California, a dark horse, won the men's one singles, the most spectacular event of the week. The closing contest between Griffith and Whitman of Boston was fast from start to finish and it was after much a game played to the last stroke. The score stood 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, and 5-3.

TODAY'S GAME AT 2:30

Today's game between the Browns and Naps will begin at 2:30. The early start will be made to permit the Browns to catch an early train for Detroit where they play a double header.

STOVALL'S MEN HAVEN'T SCORED RUN IN 7 DAYS

Blanding's Victory Yesterday Was Fourth Successive Shut-Out Against Locals.

By W. J. O'Connor.

A WEEK ago today the Browns scored a run. Pete Compton, the man who drove home that long-to-be-remembered marker now is with the Kansas City Club. Since he left the Browns have been beaten five times, but the fans are not grrieved that Pete no longer is with us. They believe that if more of the Browns were with Pete, St. Louis wouldn't be on the verge of tumbling into last place.

Nine more goose eggs were added to the Browns' collection yesterday afternoon when the Naps, bled by St. Louis, scored a shut-out. This makes a consecutive string of 11 scoreless innings to the discredit of Stovall's team. Going 11 innings without a run, a performance that covered a span of seven days, is well nigh a record for the major leagues. Inasmuch as few teams will dispute the Browns' claim to a record, one is safe in declaring it a world's mark.

Bender Was the Victim.

The string of shutouts which has been the Browns' undoing yesterday was the result of a homer by Bender. Bender pitched and in the fourth inning he clogged the bases with one homer. Pete Compton went up as a pinch-puncher and grounded out to Collins, one run springing. Since then the Browns have been unable to puncture the "R" column in the box score. They have fallen before Plank, Carl Brown, Cy Falkenberg and Blanding.

Great promises of halting a run from the goose egg laid against the Browns in the sixth frame yesterday was given when Gus Williams opened the epic with a homer shot to right field for two bases. With Stovall next up, the prospects were bright, but soon settled down when the manager fouled to O'Neill and Ovington, who swung for Balent, popped to Chapman.

Who Said Bonehead?

The remainder of the game was almost featureless, aside from O'Neill's attempt to tear down the grand stand with his head. In the fourth inning Stovall attempted to give a homer to O'Neill and Ovington, who swung for Balent, popped to Chapman.

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TABLE

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	Pct.	Win. Loss.
Philadelphia	51	41	.554	509
Cleveland	48	44	.521	487
Washington	47	45	.511	466
Chicago	46	46	.500	454
Boston	45	47	.489	443
Detroit	44	48	.479	432
Baltimore	43	49	.469	421
St. Louis	42	50	.458	410
Pittsburgh	41	51	.448	400
NEW YORK	40	52	.438	389

Yesterday's Results.

Cleveland, 4; Boston, 0.

Washington, 3; Detroit, 1.

Detroit, 8; Chicago, 0.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 0.

Sunday's Schedule.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	Pct.	Win. Loss.
New York	52	38	.577	509
Chicago	49	41	.543	487
Cincinnati	48	42	.530	476
Boston	47	43	.519	465
Baltimore	46	44	.508	454
Philadelphia	45	45	.497	443
Pittsburgh	44	46	.486	432
St. Louis	43	47	.475	421
Cleveland	42	48	.464	410
NEW YORK	41	49	.453	400

Yesterday's Results.

Cincinnati, 7; Cardinals, 0.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 0.

Boston, 13; Brooklyn, 0.

 Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 1. |

Sunday's Schedule.

Cardinals at Cincinnati.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

HEATH IS THIRD IN MEMPHIS RACE, THURSBY IS SIXTH

Local Swimmers Meet Stiff Competition in Southern River Marathon.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Russell Heath of the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, went down to defeat today in the fourth annual Southern River Marathon, held this afternoon.

The second, third and fourth men finished each within a minute of the other. The difference represented about 6 yards. Heath, touted as the winner, was unfamiliar with the river, and this probably cost him the race. As it was, he finished third, completing the course in one hour and 39 minutes, two minutes behind the winner, Robert Godbey, of the Memphis Y. M. C. A.

A 15-Year-Old Star.

Davy "Champ" Jones, a 15-year-old Memphis lad, was second, and the race between him and Heath was one of the features of the day. Heath undoubtedly would have beaten the youngster but his pace-maker steered him half a mile out of the course and entirely out of the current.

Bob Thurby, another St. Louis boy, who wore the M. A. C. colors, finished sixth. Thirteen of 15 starters finished. The race was one of the greatest ever held here. The course was 10 miles. Martin suffered severe cramps in both legs.

Champion Heath Absent.

The swimming of Davy Jones, who finished second, was another feature of the big river event. Jones jumped into the lead at the start and did not relinquish it until the race was over half gone. The youngster weighed but 72 pounds. Hal Lyons of Memphis and Bob Carlin, also of Memphis, who finished seventh and eighth, respectively, furnished another exciting feature. The two sprinted the last mile almost neck and neck and Carlin won by a foot.

Emil Kaiser, another St. Louisan, was entered, but did not put in an appearance. Charles Heath did not come. It was his brother, Russell, who finished third.

HERRESHOFF AND TRAVIS

BEAT EVANS AND HALE

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A best ball team match, preliminary to the United States Golf Association's amateur champions, Sept. 1 to 6 inclusive, was won today by Walter J. Travis and Frederick Herreshoff, representing the Garden City Golf Club. Their card was out 58, in 54, total 112.

Charles Evans Jr. and Frank Hale of the Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, were second, with 73. They went out in 59 and back in 55.

Walker's Throw and Chapman's Home Run Are Longest of Year

WALKER and sundry distance records were shattered while the Naps subdued the Browns. Babe Ruth's throw, which was made in the eighth inning, was the longest ever made in the park. It was the "cleanest home run ever made inside the grounds."

The de luxe fielding feats were contributed by Mike Balent, who took his away from Stovall in the fifth and Olson in the sixth. Mike set about to discover the general theory that his is a bum throw.

More about Walker: The \$25,000 team converted Olson's double into a single in the fourth when he cleared the ball on the full line in deep left and made a sensational throw to Balent. Olson was almost as good when he saw the throw coming. He turned and ran like mad for first. Balent, after receiving the ball, turned and tagged the air where Olson should have been. By the time Mike realized the runner was retreating it was too late to save a base.

Pratt was to blame for this mistake. He should have checked Balent to throw to first. Instead, he threw the ball to the second baseman, who threw it to the first baseman, who threw it to the pitcher, who threw it to the catcher, who threw it to the umpire, who threw it to the crowd.

M'GRAW'S MEN HIT WITH MISSILES BY QUAKER CITY FANS

Herzog Has Head Injured and McLean's Hat Is Broken by Bottles When Crowds, Angered by Brennan's Decision, Rush Players at Station as They Depart for Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 30.

Manager John J. McGraw and the New York Giants retreated late this afternoon under a heavy fire of bricks and bottles, after a riot on the Philadelphia ball field, where Umpire Brennan forfeited a game to the town club.

The forfeiture was declared on account of interference by the crowd in the ninth inning, at a moment when he Phillips had the victory clinched. Brennan and his retiring partner, Mal Eason, were escorted off the field by a heavy guard of police, while volleys of cushions whizzed about their heads and 5,000 people screamed their disapproval of the decision.

The New York ballplayers were not molested while leaving the field, but at the North Pennsylvania station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few blocks away, they found thousands of wild-eyed "bush" waiting for them. As the players neared the station, missiles commenced to fly.

Charley Herzog, third baseman, had his head cut open by a flying brick. Larry McLean, the big catcher, came up with a broken straw hat. A bottle had narrowly missed his head. One furious fan drew a revolver and threatened to kill Jack Murray, the outfielder.

McGraw was the general target, but escaped unharmed. A large detail of police was called to scatter the crowd that hung around the park and in the grounds. The police saw that the umpires were away from the park in safety and also gave protection to the New York players. Several of the New York men were struck by missiles on their way from the grounds to the railroad station. It was a long time before the crowd was dispersed, but no serious disaster resulted.

After the game, Manager Douglas said the game would be protested. Alexander opposed Mathewson and the former's wildness helped the visitors to make a four-run start. Alexander walked the first three men and then a single by Doyle and a double by Merkle cleaned up the bases. In the fourth inning, Chalmers relieved Alexander and held the New York scoreless for the remainder of the game.

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
R. H. E. R. H. E. R. H. E. R. H. E.
1. Jones 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2. Smith 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
3. Herzog 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4. McLean 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5. Eason 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
6. Travis 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
7. Herreshoff 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
8. Olson 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
9. Balent 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
10. Walker 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PHILADELPHIA
R. H. E. R. H. E. R. H. E. R. H. E.
1. Jones 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2. Smith 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
3. Herzog 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4. McLean 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5. Eason 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
6. Travis 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
7. Herreshoff 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
8. Olson 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
9. Balent 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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Totals 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PHILADELPHIA
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1. Jones 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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4. McLean 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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6. Travis 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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8. Olson 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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10. Walker 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PHILADELPHIA
R. H. E. R. H. E. R. H. E. R. H. E.
1. Jones 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2. Smith 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
3. Herzog 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4. McLean 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5. Eason 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
6. Travis 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
7. Herreshoff 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
8. Olson 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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10. Walker 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PHILADELPHIA
R. H. E. R. H. E. R. H. E. R. H. E.
1. Jones 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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3. Herzog 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4. McLean 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5. Eason 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
6. Travis 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
7. Herreshoff 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
8. Olson 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
9. Balent 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
10. Walker 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

McLoughlin Is the Big Noise in Tennis; at Least He's There With a Racquet

Axel's Next Big Fight Will Be With His Manager



THREE CARDINAL PITCHERS UNABLE TO STOP REDLEGS

Tinker's Men Pound Doak, Peritt and Geyer for a 7-4 Victory.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—In the "special" series for last place in the National League, the Redleggeds of Joe Tinker today scored a victory over the Cardinals, 7-4. Red Ames, late of New York, held the visitors in check while his pals pounded Doak, Peritt and Geyer, alleged curvers for the Cardinals.

Doak, Ames, playing short for his boss, paved the way in the second inning for the trio of safe drivers. The Cardinals garnered in that round.

Red Ames allowed three hits in that inning, but after that the sorrel topped gentleman was at his best, and although Hug's bunch succeeded in running their total of safe drivers up to ten, they came when they did the least damage. Only once after that fruitful second round, did the visitors connect safely with the run machine.

Off Day for Doak.

Doak was about as effective as a handful of soldiers would be against a band of Mexican revolutionists, hiding behind trees. When he was not giving two tickets a first, his off-days were being battered to all parts of the lot, and it was apparent from the start that his ending was not far away. It came in the third.

The first was a real nightmare for the visitors, and Huggins was visibly affected by the treatment accorded his faithful artist. A wonderful chance of once in the second round, Doak through safety, caught a line drive, but he was not quick enough to touch it for a recording double. Huggins' great shot of Ames' line in this round proved effective, as it seemed the tide and no damage was done.

Peritt Also Wild.

The very next round saw the finish of Peritt. After one was out, he proceeded to walk two men. This was enough for Huggins, and out went Doak and Peritt only to the center of the diamond. With such an awful handicap, who two on and out, a late-hand catch by Walsh, one of Johnson or Mathewson, and he was forced to admit two Red runners to home plate, only because he threw a free ticket, which he threw in the eighth, and although his compatriots found him for two safe drives, he walked through, without any further damage.

Cardinals.

AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Doak	4	1	2	0	0
Peritt	4	1	2	0	0
Geyer	4	1	2	0	0
Ames	4	1	2	0	0
Hug	4	1	2	0	0
Johnson	4	1	2	0	0
Mathewson	4	1	2	0	0
Walsh	4	1	2	0	0
Wagner	4	1	2	0	0
McCarthy	4	1	2	0	0
Miller	4	1	2	0	0
Engel	4	1	2	0	0
Lewis	4	1	2	0	0
Totals	36	10	24	0	0

CINCINNATI.

AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Doak	4	1	2	0	0
Peritt	4	1	2	0	0
Geyer	4	1	2	0	0
Ames	4	1	2	0	0
Hug	4	1	2	0	0
Johnson	4	1	2	0	0
Mathewson	4	1	2	0	0
Walsh	4	1	2	0	0
Wagner	4	1	2	0	0
McCarthy	4	1	2	0	0
Miller	4	1	2	0	0
Engel	4	1	2	0	0
Lewis	4	1	2	0	0
Totals	36	10	24	0	0

PHILADELPHIA.

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Peritt	4	1	2	0	0
Geyer	4	1	2	0	0
Ames	4	1	2	0	0
Hug	4	1	2	0	0
Johnson	4	1	2	0	0
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McCarthy	4	1	2	0	0
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Engel	4	1	2	0	0
Lewis	4	1	2	0	0
Totals	36	10	24	0	0

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Totals	36	10	24	0	0

Other Big League Scores

ERRORS BY CUBS LET PITTSBURGH TEAM WIN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 30.—Smith and Robinson engaged in an interesting pitchers' battle this afternoon, errors behind the Chicago man being mainly responsible for Pittsburgh's victory, 3 to 1.

Doan walked in the first, advanced on Carey's bunt, stole third and scored on Evers' wild throw. Vio's two-bagger and Birdwell's single scored him in this inning. Vio was charged with a sack in the fourth, but Evers dropped the throw. He scored on a single, and Smith scored on a bunt.

Smith pitched for Vio in the first time this season. Smith's record is 1-0.

CHICAGO.

AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Doan	4	1	2	0	0
Peritt	4	1	2	0	0
Geyer	4	1	2	0	0
Ames	4	1	2	0	0
Hug	4	1	2	0	0
Johnson	4	1	2	0	0
Mathewson	4	1	2	0	0
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Miller	4	1	2	0	0
Engel	4	1	2	0	0
Lewis	4	1	2	0	0
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PITTSBURGH.

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FUR FOR MILADY'S CLOAKS FURNISHED BY BACHELOR SEAL

Only Those Which Have No Families Are Selected for Skins by U. S.

MARKETED IN ST. LOUIS

Big Annual Auction Removed From London—Reduction in Prices, Is Expected.

Bachelor seals have furnished the Alaska sealions to be marketed in St. Louis next December, which will keep married men busy paying for their seals until long after Christmas. By decision of the Department of Commerce, St. Louis is headquarters for the market place for the sealions from the United States Government Islands in the Behring Sea. These seals, which will amount to about one-half the world's supply of the fur so much in demand by womanhood, at the time of year when the X-ray skirts come to be an issue.

While perhaps no one will suggest that seals be substituted for those two seals on the State Seal of Missouri, the new marketing arrangement will make the seal, to a sense, a St. Louis animal. Or, enough so to make the story of its life interesting to the St. Louiser. The fur seal lives, and why he is cut down in early bachelorhood was told to a Post-Dispatch reporter by Philip R. Fouke, head of the commission house which is to sell the skins for Uncle Sam.

Seal is a Commuter. In his residential habits, the seal is a commuter. His home and his place of business are far apart, and he provides his own transportation with a swiftness that makes a swim of 40 or 50 miles seem like a ride in from Kirkwood.

The lady seals are great shoppers, and will coast over the water to scores of miles to get a bargain in fresh fish, marked down to 50 cents—a few broken lines at 75 cents.

Early in May, the gentleman seals, who have been ranging around in the waters off the coast of Alaska, make their appearance at the barren island rookeries, and the largest and strongest ones fix up their family quarters. At summer resorts, the place close to the water are in most demand. The bachelor seals usually have a small hut, with a high back, or rather, with a high hump. Each considers himself entitled to 10 or 12 wives, and the number of inmates of a seal harem have been known to exceed 50. This harem arrangement, naturally, leaves the great majority of gentleman seals unprovided with mates. This creates discontent, and insurgent movements are frequent, but the bachelor seals have learned the strength of cooperation, their efforts are wasted in small feuds and individual attempts to break into the rank of harem proprietors.

Sturdy young seal will invade a harem and try to make away with a wife or two. Peter families is steadily on the job, and he always appears in time to battle the intruder. In these frays, the lady seal who caused the trouble usually loses her beauty, and frequently her life. The adventurous bachelor is usually killed, and the other bachelors go on, in a discouraged way, living in their corner of the island, which is at a respectful distance from the married quarters.

Restrictions on Seal Killing. Because of their uselessness in the general scheme of things, the bachelor seals are the ones selected for slaughter. They are rounded up by natives and taken to death with clubs, or killed by such other ways as not to damage their fur.

The fur of the bachelor seals is of little value, and the killing of the seals is of no benefit to the natives. It is used to be carried on under the name of pelagic, or open-sea sealing, but this lucrative business is now under the ban.

The number of bachelor seals killed this season was smaller than usual, being limited to the number required to furnish food and oil for the natives of the islands. This will continue for four years more. Then the restriction will be removed, and the sealion supply will become much larger. The skins are Government property, and will be sold on commission for the Government.

The skins from the season now past are on their way to St. Louis and the auction probably will be in December. The buyers of the world will be notified. Fouke, who, with Business Men's League officers, succeeded in having the business transferred from the London market to St. Louis, will go abroad soon in the interests of the sale.

He believes that the chance of marketing the places will eventually make sealion garments much cheaper, but says the effect probably will not be apparent for the first season or so. One of the elements of reduced cost will be avoidance of the 25 per cent of value added charged on valuable goods sent here from London.

OFFICERS GO AFTER MAN ACCUSED OF WIFE MURDER

Webster County Man Must Also Answer Charge Made by Steadfast

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 30.—Webster County officers last night departed for Lawrence, Ok., to take charge of Edward Good, husband of Mrs. Helen Good of Springfield, Mo., who died suddenly the morning of Aug. 15 last, supposedly from poison. Good had agreed to return to Marshall, Mo., the county seat, without requiring papers. The officers held first-class charging Good with first-degree murder.

Good will have 40 days to state his charges against his wife. He is charged with poisoning her. He is charged with poisoning her.

18 SCHOOLS WON'T OPEN, FIREPROOF WORK UNFINISHED

Buildings May Not Be Ready for Occupancy for a Week and Perhaps Two.

Shape and Color Make Them Attractive for Exhibition and They Are Good Layers.

White Wyandotte is fine general purpose fowl.

White Wyandottes have been improved along both utility and fancy lines within the last few years to an extent that they are now referred to as the "farm-er's friend" and the "fancier's delight." No breed of fancy poultry has more good qualities than the White Wyandotte. They are excellent table fowls, good layers, especially in the winter, when eggs are high, and as exhibition fowls they have a combination of color in their white plumage, yellow legs and beak, bright bay eyes and low rose combs, that is very pleasing to the eye. They come from the Silver Wyandotte, an American breed of sterling worth, which was produced by a careful mingling of the dark Brahmas, the Silver Spangled Hamburg and a small amount of Cochins blood. It was noticed by the Silver Wyandotte breeders that occasionally a chick hatched pure white in color. These chicks were generally males, and to get females to mate with them, White Hamburgs, and even rose-combed White Leghorns, were used. The result of these crosses produced the White Wyandotte. This was advertised by a man named Briggs. Popularity came slowly, but as their good qualities became known, the breeding was taken up extensively, and in recent years they have been advanced to the front rank in popularity.

Always Shown in Large Classes. The best way to determine a good breed of poultry is to observe the classes at the national poultry shows. The most useful breeds are shown in the largest classes. This is a sure test. At nearly all of the largest shows in this country, the White Wyandottes are among the largest classes.

The individual quality of the ancestry have been so completely concentrated in the progeny that the White Wyandotte is regarded as one of the leading exhibition and utility fowls of the world. To get a better idea of the utility qualities of the White Wyandotte is necessary to point out the individual qualities of their ancestry. First, the Hamburg, and what more prolific layers were ever bred? Without doubt, the Hamburg is far too small to find favor with the market poultryman, but they lay plenty of them. As a table fowl, the Hamburg is far too small. It is of an excellent disposition, common with the White Wyandotte. Without doubt, the Hamburg's strongest point is the wonderful development as layers, and it is this quality that has made it so strong in the White Wyandotte.

The Brahma, which also forms one of the leading components of the Wyandotte, is a meritorious breed, being of large size and also good winter layers. However, they, too, have their faults. The present, practical age demands a fowl that is reasonably early in maturing and market fowls of five and six pounds find greater favor than those weighing eight or ten pounds, as do the Brahmas. The feathered shank is today a serious defect for market purposes.

The Wyandotte proper size and also the tendency to produce plenty of eggs in winter. The White Wyandotte is a loosely feathered bird with a great deal of fluff. It also has a cushion, especially apparent in the female. This is where the Cocking appears in the makeup of the White Wyandotte. These loosely feathered birds can stand severe cold.

Thus the White Wyandotte is a composite fowl made of several distinct breeds and inheriting the good qualities of each.

White Wyandottes are being bred in large numbers and it stands to reason that they are making and will continue to make progress along utility lines. Of all the Wyandottes, no variety has been bred so close to perfect shape as the White Wyandotte.

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HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE

MAKE—For sale, good young driving and delivery mare, weight about 1500 pounds, 1901 Park.

MARE—For sale, bay, work or delivery; good driving horse, weight about 1500 pounds, Central 15320.

MARE—For sale, good work mare and colt, 800; will sacrifice; call Saturday, 22nd and 1st.

MARE—For sale; good, heavy, work, about 1500 lbs.; good head, good legs, good eyes, good ears; good soundness; guaranteed, 1901 Francis.

MARE—For sale, fast, sound, good driving horse, weight about 1500 pounds, 1901 Park. If black mare, 7 years old, is hand, \$1000; if bay, \$1200.

MARE—For sale medium size; good horse and puller; little thin; worth \$1000; call on Sunday, 1901 Park.

MARE—For sale, very handsome bay; good, 13-14 hands high, gentle to ride and drive, good old, absolutely sound; if you want a horse, call on Sunday, 1901 Park.

MARE—For sale, 1200 pounds; chunky, 7 years old, good head, good legs, good eyes, painted, will separate, bargain, 21st and 1st.

DRAG.
MULES—For sale, 3 mares and horses, for
drag, driving and delivery; all guaran-
teed. Call. Acme Wagon Works, 1192 W.
10th St.

MOVING VAN.—For sale, horses and har-
ness, Central 6742R, Red Star
Post-Dispatch.

MULES.—For sale, same, 1000 lbs., 4825
miles, 1000 lbs., 4825 miles, wagon,
wages; cheap, 842 North av.

MULES.—For sale, same; wages and per-
centage, 842 North av.

MULE.—For sale, good work, fair, five good
horses, 1000 lbs., 4825 miles, wagon,
wages; cheap, 842 North av.

MULES.—For sale, 18; 4 mares, 9
suitable for all purposes, 3200 Gray
Road, 1000 lbs., 4825 miles, wagon,
wages; cheap, 842 North av.

Wagon Case.
MULES or sale, most handsome and
old style, best beautiful all purposes
and for all work, 1000 lbs., 4825 miles,
using automobile. Butte Baker's, 1192
W. 10th St.

MULES.—FOR SALE. Term. In All
CONDITION. ACCUSTOMED TO
LOAD AND Haul. Hauling and
NOW OPERATING AUTOMOBILE TRUCK
APPLY. LOUIS CAR CO.
BROADWAY

FEDDLING OUTFIT.—For sale, cheap, 500
Fair.

FEDDLER'S OUTFIT.—For sale, 500
Fair.

FEDDLER'S OUTFIT.—For sale, 500
Fair.

FEDDLER'S OUTFIT.—Must sell, 500
Fair.

FEDDLING WAGON.—For sale, 500
Fair.

FEDDLING WAGON.—For sale, 500
Fair.

FEDDLING OUTFIT.—For sale, 500
Fair.

FEDDLING OUTFIT.—For sale, 500
Fair.

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1. HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CASHIERS — And inspectors;
must be 16 years old. Apply
Superintendent,
B. NUGENT & BRO. D. G. CO.

CHAMBERMAID-Colored, able woman is
46 years old, 1108 N. Broadway. (c)
CHAMBERMAID(9)-s, experienced, white
Call at Stratford Hotel. (c)
CHAMBERMAID(9)-white, Monday morning, pre-
pared for work. 2111 Locust. (c)
CHAMBERMAID-white, for hotel; come
to see, 1108 N. Broadway. (c)
desired; 8 hours' work daily. 3250 Delmar.
I DON'T CARE DIFFERS-Experienced, already
employed; 8 hours' work daily. 3250 Delmar.
CHOCOLATE DIFFERS-Packers and
wrappers; good wages. Lehigh Mfg.
Co., 1000 Locust. (c)
CLERK-Young lady, who can operate com-
puter and is quick with figures. Call
at Stratford Hotel. (c)
CLERK-Young lady, who is quick and ac-
curate. Call at Stratford Hotel. (c)

COOK—First-class. Phone Cabany 8670.
\$750 Washington.

COOK—Good, for bread cooking; \$9 in family
w/children. 1010 Cabany, 2d floor.

COOK—\$25; nurse, \$20; family 4; no la-
bor. Apply #3151 Lincoln.

COOK—First-class. D. Adams' Family Rest-
aurant, 2602 Park av.
Westminster.

COOK—Good; good wages; small family. 4342
Washington.

COOK—First-class; good wages; small
family. Apply #409 McPherson.

COOK—First-class; good wages; small
dry work. 6218 Washington; phone Ca-
nyan 2802.

Cook, colored, for private family in Phoe-
nix. Apply #180 West Beila, after 5 p. m.,
and come prepared for work.

[illegible]

COOK—First-class; experienced girl for general housework; competent waitress; private; references. Mrs. J. H. Moore, 412 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. (a)
 COOK—First-class; experienced girl for general housework; competent waitress; private; references. Mrs. J. H. Moore, 412 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. (a)
 COMPANION—Girl, in family of two and a half; references. Mrs. J. H. Moore, 412 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. (a)
 CREAM DIPPER—Experienced. Modern Candy Co., 515 N. 9th St. (a)
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 DOMESEAT—Experienced lady; house-keeper; wages; salary and commission. 3224 West Belle pl. (a)
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 DINING ROOM GIRL—White; come prepared to work. 1200 N. Broadway. (a)

(2) **DRESSMAKER**—Sut by first-class, by day.
 In family. 4776 Platoon. (c)
 (2) **DRESSMAKER**—First-class draper, only ap-
 pears Monday afternoon, at 4338
 Olive st. (c)
 (2) **DRESSMAKERS**—Experienced, and skill-
 ful. Call Monday, at 4138
 11th st. fifth floor. (c)
 (2) **ENVELOPE MACHINE OPERATORS**—
 per cent; also girls to learn. 501
 First st. (c)
 (2) **FEEBET**—To feed job press and work
 per cent; Romacker Printing Co.,
 S. Broadway. (c)
 (2) **FINISHERS**—\$12 per week and up. 1023 Lo-
 (c)
 (2) **FINISHER**—On custom plan. 3074 Plin-
 at, 4th floor, room 29. L. W. Schroeder. (c)
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and Burlap Co. 325 N. Main. (c)
FLOWER MARKERS—Experienced artificial flower makers. 1000 1/2 4th floor. (c)
 Sonthal-Sigan 1700 Washington. (c)
FREE
TO AMBITIOUS GIRLS
THE OPPORTUNITY OF LEARNING
PANCY FEATHER BRANCHING WHILE
STILL IN SCHOOL. GIRLS TRAINED
ONCE, MISSOURI FEATHER MFG. CO.
ILL. TO LOCUST ST. (C)
WILL TO help out on skirts. GIRLS OVE.
GIRLS—Experienced on factory. 1016 N.
10th st. (C)
GIRLS—three, to work in factory. call 1016
N. 10th st. (C)
GIRLS—to fill and label baking goods. Ap-

GIRL—To learn office work; photo studio.
Box C-36 Post-Dispatch. (c)

GIRL—Or woman for housework in board-
ing house. Apply 1510 N. 14th. (c)

GIRL—Or woman to do housework. Apply
408 S. Broadway. (c)

GIRL—1400 Tower Grove and assist
in bakery. 1400 Tower Grove av. (c)

GIRL—To operate fur machine and finish
clothing. Apply 1510 N. 14th. (c)

GIRL—German, for general kitchen and
housework. Apply 506 N. 4th st. (c)

GIRL—To learn pressing. Apply 2062 Clean-
ing & Dyeing Co., 1510 N. Taylor. (c)

GIRL—For general housework; small fam-
ily. Phone Webster 275. J. J. Farrell.
Apply with housework. ARL
4338 Labadie. (c)

GIRLS—to pack Red Cross Cough Drops.
Apply 1510 N. 14th. (c)

GIRL—Machine girls to sew on pants. 1935
8th st. (a)

GIRL—To work in restaurant; good
wages; short hours. 9 N. Boyle. (a)

GIRL—Neat; must be 18 years old. Roberta
H. 2418 Vine st. (a)

GIRL—For packing and labeling cereal.
Apply 118 Vine st. (a)

GIRL—Experienced; to work on vest custom
made. 2418 Vine st. (a)

GIRL—To sack cookies. Call Tuesday, 9
C. Buhrke. Box 207 (a)

GIRL—Upstairs and dining room; white;
in abundance. P-73. Post-Dispatch. (a)

GIRL—To help in office of dyeing and clean-
ing. Dial. (a)

GIRL—For housework; good home; re-
asonable wages. 2432 Pine. (a)

GIRL—To run power sewing machine; date
and time. Call Mr. H-230. P-D. (a)

GIRL-For private boarding house; second floor; 1000 N. 1st St. (c)
GIRL-Experienced, preferred. Star Dyeing and Cleaning 2418 N. Grand (c)
GIRL-10 or 14 years old, for help in bakery. 1000 N. 1st St. (c)
GIRLS-(Good wages, Imperial Salt Mfg. Co. 808 Washington, 6th floor. (c)
GIRL-For housework, help with family housework. 818 N. Sarah (c)
GIRL-Or middle-aged woman, to assist in packing. 1000 N. 1st St. 2871 Pacific (c)
GIRL-For general housework; small family; no washing. 8193 Russell av. (c)
GIRL-For general housework; pay to start. Modern Can Co. 501 Lucas av. (c)
GIRL-Or woman, for general housework. 1000 N. 1st St. (c)
GIRL-Experienced, and girls to learn. Advance Paper Box Co. 110 Pine (c)

GIRL - Must be 22 years or older. Long
GIRL - Young, to learn hair work. Call Mon-
day, 3544 Sandanah. (c)
GIRL - Hair color or blonde. Good wages.
Call Farns Box 22 and 23.
GIRL - For light, clean factory work; no
experience necessary. Call 2547 Olive st.
ment, Simpler Carlton Co. 811 N. 10th. (c)
GIRL - Or woman for general housework; no
washing or laundry work. 2588 Gen-
tle st.
GIRL - IN ALL DEPARTMENTS: GOOD
WAGES. CALL 2547 OLIVE ST.
FULTON BAG AND COTTON MILLS. (c)
GIRL - To learn hairdressing, mannequin-
ing. Call 2547 Olive st.
Wasington, 306 N. 4th.
GIRL - To button shirts. Apply 1809 Ches-
ter st. or Ferguson-McKinley Shirt Fac-
tory. (c)

GIRL - About 18 years of age, an
Apprentice hair dresser. She has her
own apartment, Box H-27, Post-
Office #10.
GIRL - Experienced white girl for house
and dining room; references required.
Dinner \$1.00.
GIRL - Experienced, white, family of three;
small 1-room apartment, Call 9678 Fitz-
gerald. Good housekeeper, good cook.
GIRL - For light housework; no washing,
cooking; good home and wages. 1229
Dexter.
GIRL - For general housework; washing,
washing and ironing; good wage. 322
Hawthorne.
GIRL - White, about 18, as nurse for
1-year-old child; light work; good
home and salary. 1211.
GIRL - As work in dry goods and furnishing
store, from 9 to 5 P.M., 1211.
GIRL - As waitress, 1211.

Q141 - To new business on which...
Tuesday morning, North Street Co. The 1900...
... 1900

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

[illegible]

Pillow Mfg. Co., 1208 High st.; phones.
 tral 5614L, Olive 4161. (cS)
 FURNITURE Wtd.—Best price paid. Con-

sale. one gentleman's
and one 30-inch
\$32. will sell for
today, 10 to 32 a
General, old violin and
; call quick. Rasi-

For sale, Duntley
; used once; \$4.
sch.

For sale: perfect con-
trial. Box P-136.

For sale: Duntley;

er gallon.
er. 318 Chestnut st.
ER- For sale; like
y. rear.
ale: Quick Meal.
50. 3830 Washing-
ale \$1; load; mill
delivered reasonable
a Brilliant; call or
solid, sold or ex-
paid for guns, pis-
tol to Keena. 1209
Special 22.50. 22

Price Storage & Auc. Co.
ALL kinds of furniture,
beds for shipments to In-
ject; postal. M. Damson
Cabanv 4324. Delmar 4224
BEFORE selling your fur-
niture. 2078 Central
Franklin av.
HIGHEST price paid for
and stoves. Bensinger R.
av.: Central 6092. Olive
Chestnut price paid for
furniture bought, sold
T. Erglestone, 4058-00-62
1929R.

ives for automobiles
 alive st.
 CHERS.
 WANTED we have for
 supply at a very
 Delivery:
 enter boxes.
 enter boxes.
 ter boxes.
 ter boxes.
 enter boxes.
 enter boxes.
 will sell at half

BASE HEATER—For
Buck's; good condition.
Monroe.

BED—For sale; white and
mings; cheap. 2917 Sa
1711 Bacon st.

BEL—For sale, Vernis
and mattress; \$10; new.

BED—For sale, cheap; new
matted bed. Box F-4

BED—For sale, mantel
2916 N. Leffingwell av.

BED—For sale; upright
coal stove; good condition.

new. Call at 4524 Cote
RED - For sale, double b
good condition, \$2, 284
RED - For sale, walnut;
clean bedding, washbas
Sunday, 2323 Portis av
BEDROOM SUITE - For
son heater, piano; large
4213 Easton.
RED - For sale, full size
water heater; cheap
or pl.
BEDS - For sale, 2 elega
springs, 1 gas range, che
Case av.

BED—For sale. Vermin M
 and two good hair matins
 West Pine bl. Rd. Elmer

High st.; phones.
(c8)
Price paid. Con-

[illegible]

MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Agent, 8th and Locust S's.

MANUFACTURERS' LOOK

many bargains; over 500 half of which
 have ground has been sold; if you want
 and choose some take a look at this
 property for we are the best place to an ally
 J. H. HAYES REALTY CO. Agent.
 808 Chestnut st.

4030 OLIVE ST.

LOT 55156A.

An excellent place of business property
 rooms, hot-water heat, hardwood floors,
 the condition will make any terms
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
 110 Chestnut St.

Hemmelman-Spackler R. E. O.
622 CHESTNUT ST.
WEST BELLE PLACE
4149: 40x148: cheap.
4151: 41x169: cheap.
4158: 89x145: cheap.
4159: 89x145: cheap.
4160: 89x145: cheap.
4161: 89x145: cheap.
4162: 89x145: cheap.
EDWARD L. BARKWELL, 118 N. 7th
Tenants Notice Cottage Bargain
Don't fail your landlord's bank roll. If you own the new four-room cottage at 3901 23d st., will take as little as \$1000 cash, or \$2000 cash and \$1000 in notes. Owner anxious to sell; make us an offer.
THE INVESTING REALTY CO.
Main 1271 Central. 201 Jackson Bldg.

New 4-Room Brick Bungalow
4036 Varrelman av., just completed extra well built throughout, bath has new tile, kitchen has new tile, cold laundry, beautiful yard. This fine home is priced at \$4000. Will sell for \$3600. Call 2-4000. Terms of \$100 cash, balance \$10 per month. See beautiful home and drive by. m.
LOUIS F. YERKE 2919 S. Broadway

"Thoroughly Overhauled"
4036 RUSSELL AV. #5250
24-4036 Russell av. brick home, 4 bedrooms, furnace, no fixtures, bath, lot 83 sq. ft. newly painted and new carpet. Call **WILLACE & BRO. REALTY** 2-4000. Both phones.

UNIVERSITY TRAIL - New
31 Yale Ave. - New
Bright rooms, 3 baths, hot-water, hardwood floors, new kitchen, cold laundry, a well-constructed and beautifully arranged home. Right price. Call **WILLACE & BRO. REALTY** 2-4000.

Three-story building, store on first floor and flat above; large concrete garage in rear, also fine sheds, fine for automobiles and car and wood establishment; extra large deep lot 6,000; easy terms if wanted; every one if you want the bargain.
MORRIS AACH, 1001 Chestnut St.

1. NAME MR. JAMES W. DIXON
 2. ADDRESS 1000 15th St. N.W.
 3. CITY WASHINGTON, D.C.
 4. STATE D.C.
 5. ZIP 20004
 6. TELEPHONE 202-462-1234
 7. DATE 10/10/68
 8. TIME 10:00 AM
 9. REASON URGENT
 10. TO MR. JAMES W. DIXON
 11. FROM MR. JAMES W. DIXON
 12. SUBJECT URGENT
 13. REMARKS URGENT
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 151. DATE 10/10/68
 152. TIME 10:00 AM
 153. REASON URGENT
 154. TO MR. JAMES W

sale. 5-room brick cottage
combination fixtures, hot and cold
streets and walks made. price only
Wm. E. DROEDA REALTY CO.
2015 Chestnut St.

ST. LOUIS, MO
AUG. 31, 1913

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE

CIRCULATION
OVER 300,000

NEWPORT'S BEST DRESSED WOMAN



"HARBOR VIEW," THE VANDERBILT RESIDENCE AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT is the parade ground for the fashion creations of America and Europe. Not long ago a foreigner was visiting the seaside resort. His attention was attracted by a roadster racing along Bellevue avenue, in which was seated a figure clad in a man's rain coat and a dun-colored automobile veil.

"Who," inquired the foreigner, "is that handsome girl?"

"That," replied his companion, "is the best-dressed woman in America—Mrs. French Vanderbilt."

The foreigner was not impressed, and said so. There is nothing very striking about an automobile veil or a rain coat. No, but they happened to be a most suitable costume for that particular morning. And the aim of the well-dressed woman is not to inspire either awe or wonder in the mind of the beholder. She merely desires, as Mrs. French Vanderbilt did then, to have her attire in keeping with her occupation and her surroundings.

Dressing is an art which requires careful study. Perhaps you would like to go through Mrs. French Vanderbilt's present wardrobe and see what she considers tasteful. You might even discover something to appeal to you in the color combinations she has chosen for her gowns. But that, of course, depends on your coloring. Mrs. French Vanderbilt's hair is golden; some call it Titian; so, if your hair is black, don't expect to wear her colors.

Here is a little evening gown which Mrs. Vanderbilt can wear effectively, because it contrasts with her Titian hair. It is of sea green chiffon, draped over a delicate pink satin. The skirt is slashed with handsome silk lace, and a bertha of the same trimming tops the corsage.

Another evening frock was chosen because its delicate coloring toned with the golden crown of the wearer—toned in such a way as to deepen the gold to rich brown. This dress is a beautiful pink brocade, made with the panther effect and trimmed with deep ecru lace. Around the corsage and edging the folds of soft chiffon which serve as sleeves, run little pink roses. The coloring the whole is exquisite, but very faint.

Now, let us see what Mrs. Vanderbilt wears earlier in the day.

For day wear, in addition to the automobile veil and raincoat, Mrs. Vanderbilt has just two white serge suits. They are made exactly alike and have a single piece of ornamentation. The lines are, of course, perfect and reinforced by a big black or white hat, they bring out her admirable figure and emphasize her rich coloring.

Afternoon gowns this model of fashion does not indulge in to any extent, though she has some "little things she picked up in Paris a year ago, and never wore." One particular "little thing" she happened to glimpse in the window of a smart modiste. She went in and tried it on; it was so lovely and she took it. Then, she found an occasion to wear it—at a dog show—and the "little

thing" created a sensation.

The foundation of the gown is of midnight blue, with a tunic of dotted blue foulard. The bodice has straps of dotted fabric and the neck is cut a V shape, which is filled in with soft white net. With her white skin and bright hair gleaming above the blue, Mrs. French Vanderbilt was a radiant picture. As she herself would express it, "the gown was becoming."

"That is the only question I ask myself, when I am shopping," says Mrs. Vanderbilt. "If the gown is becoming, I take it."

Mrs. Vanderbilt, moreover, is not bitten by the craze for having the "latest from Paris." Recently, on arriving from a trip abroad, her first official act was to go shopping. In one morning she bought six evening dresses, had three afternoon gowns sent home on approval, ordered a "little satin thing for morning" and purchased two tailored suits.

"Now," she said wearily but gratefully, "that job is done, and I won't have to think about it for ever so long."

The tailored suits we have already seen, and also two of the evening frocks. But here is the most beautiful creation of all that morning's shopping—another evening dress.

The foundation of the gown is of flesh-colored satin, and this supports a tunic of black and silver embroidery.

The bodice is further softened with a bertha of pink mulline and filled in around the shoulders with soft lace. The silver and lace seem to melt into the fairness of the wearer's skin, while the black acts as a foil for her Titian hair. The soft pink satin lends a richness and color to the costume, the whole effect being beautiful and in perfect taste. Mrs. Vanderbilt first wore this gown at an art exhibit in Newport. Standing, superbly dignified and patrician, amid the oil paintings, she was herself a picture well worthy of a master's brush.

Two more dresses complete the wardrobe for the evening toilet of "the best dressed woman in America." They are of the soft compressible type that can be put in a small grip, and are intended for dancing frocks. One is a light blue chiffon, trimmed in folds of pale lavender chiffon over a foundation of white mulline. Tiny clusters of many-colored flowers nestle amid the folds of lace, making the frock a diaphanous, fairy-like creation.

The other is of white crepe de chine, uncompromisingly colorless, and so soft and sheer that it takes four ruffled, lace-trimmed petticoats to give the dress a substance somewhat heavier than air. It is trimmed with a bertha of soft lace, in the dainty fastenings of which Mrs. Vanderbilt half conceals some beautiful pearl ornaments, allowing an occasional diamond to sparkle here and there through the cobwebby folds.

Gowned in either of these exquisite frocks, Mrs. French Vanderbilt looks little more than a girl. For dress makes much of the difference between youth and age, between charm and dowdiness. Fine feathers make fine birds, but nature allows human beings to choose their own feathers. If she had endowed all as she did Mrs. French Vanderbilt, the choice would be in safe hands.



MRS. ELSIE FRENCH VANDERBILT



Have the WALLS GOT EARS Where You Work?



HERE are phones and phones, and the latest is the dictaphone. So far as anybody will admit, there is only one dictaphone in St. Louis. When not working it reposes in the local office of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency. When working, you don't know where it is. And that's the point. If you are employed in a big general railroad office the dictaphone may be concealed in the wall of the room where you work. It may be lying under the rug beneath your feet. It may be underneath odds and ends of things in a drawer of your own desk.

The Dictaphone May Be Listening and Making Note of All You Say
It is the Latest Development of the Dictograph It May Be Hidden in the Wall, Under the Rug, in a Man's Pocket Wherever Concealed, It Records Every Word, Even Whispers, and Is Sure to "Tell on You"

Are you with a manufacturing concern—a big wholesale house, where there are hundreds of employees? Well, you have no way of knowing whether or not that little dictaphone is concealed somewhere on the premises, transmitting to a stenographer concealed somewhere else on the premises every word that you say.

Very innocent in appearance is the dictaphone. The thing that does the business is a round, flat, disk-like affair of black gutta-percha or hardened rubber, with a few tiny holes in it. The disk is about two and a half inches in diameter. It weighs but an ounce or so. A wire attached to the back of the disk may be run to any reasonable distance. The other end of the wire is attached to a device identical with that worn by the telephone girl at central, with receivers fitting over each ear. A rapid stenographer takes down the conversation heard through the dictaphone. It sounds simple, yet this is a wonderful instrument.

The thing is capable of such a wide range of employment that the manufacturers have not put it upon the open market, lest it be used for improper purposes. Not any Tom, Dick or Harry can purchase a dictaphone. The purchaser must be well vouched for by responsible persons and must show that he intends to use the device for legitimate business ends. Without this precaution evil-minded persons might obtain dictaphones, which are sold at a reasonable price, for use in blackmailing schemes or for overhearing private conversations which they have no right to hear.

The dictaphone is in use in many Eastern factories and other establishments where large numbers of employees work. In such cases it is like a private telephone system, with the manager's office as central and the manager himself as operator, though he never says "Number, please." He merely pushes a certain button in a series arranged on his desk, and the dictaphone disk in the department from which he wishes to learn what is going on in the conversational line begins to transmit. The words come over wires concealed in the walls or floors.

This little instrument is called the modern scientific eavesdropper. It is an eavesdropper that requires no surreptitious listening at keyholes or behind screens. The person who desires to eavesdrop sits comfortably at his desk, with the receiving apparatus on his head, and hears all that is said.

If a strike is brewing and certain workmen are suspected of being the chief agitators, the transmitter in the department where they work is put in commission. When the next payday comes, or before, those men may receive notice that their services are not required any longer. They wonder if "the old man" has been told about their strike talk and who has acted as tale bearer, but, of course, they never suspect the little black disk which they haven't seen.

Sometimes "the boss" hears things over the dictaphone that make him angry. There may be employees whose opinions of the man higher up are decidedly uncomplimentary. They could run the business better themselves, to be sure, and they do not hesitate to say so—when there's nobody to hear except sympathetic fellow employees. The assistant manager or the chief clerk perhaps feels that he is not properly appreciated. He makes a remark to that effect, coupled with a disparagement of the head of the house. That individual may be, at the moment, listening over the dictaphone.

Where the Dictograph or Dictaphone Has Scored.

RODNEY J. DIEGLE, an Ohio legislator, was sentenced to prison on dictograph evidence as to grafting.

A dictograph placed in the study of the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, a Philadelphia clergyman, obtained information involving the reputations of several women of the parish and resulted in the rector's resignation.

Two men in Wyoming were convicted of murder through evidence obtained by a dictograph placed in their cell in the county jail.

Dictograph evidence was used in the trial of the New York gun men who murdered Herman Rosenthal. The device was placed in a Tombs prison cell and in the home of one of the accused men.

The Los Angeles prosecutor used a dictograph in getting evidence against Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the McNamara's, who was accused of jury bribery. The machine recorded conversations in a hotel room.

Alderman Walter I. Gibson of Gary, Ind., was found guilty of bribery on dictograph evidence.

A dictograph was used to get evidence against William Lorimer in Illinois when the investigation of his election to the United States Senate, resulting in his expulsion, was under way.

A dictograph was placed in the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at Indianapolis to secure evidence against President Frank M. Ryan and others, who were convicted in the dynamite conspiracy trial.

In the instruments used by the Burns agency there are three switches for regulating the volume of sound transmitted. The marvelous disk thus has the faculty of increasing or diminishing the sound of the human voice.

"If I should turn on the high switch," said Supt. Patterson of the St. Louis branch of the Burns agency, "it would make a regular riot of sound in the ears of the person listening. Sometimes that is necessary where the conversation to be overheard is going on in the midst of other noises, such as that of machinery, passing trolley cars and the like. The voices must be made louder in order to be distinguished above the general uproar, just as we shout to make people understand in a noisy room."

William J. Burns, the famous detective who uncovered the McNamara dynamite conspiracy, may be termed the foster father of the dictaphone. Its father is the inventor of the dictograph, K. M. Turner. Burns suggested certain improvements which the manufacturers adopted, and the instrument now used by all the Burns

agency branches and by many private concerns and some public institutions such as jails and penitentiaries is called the Burns special or dictaphone.

It was the dictaphone, and not the original dictograph, according to Supt. Patterson, which was used in recording conversations relating to the McNamara dynamite conspiracy. Instruments were installed in a hotel room in Indianapolis where Secretary J. J. McNamara of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Workers, now in San Quentin prison, and his confederates were wont to gather and discuss matters incidental to the great dynamite plot. The evidence bore an important part in the trial of the McNamara brothers, who pleaded guilty when they found themselves trapped.

The entire apparatus of the dictaphone is carried in a small flat wooden box about the size of a physician's medicine case. It includes a storage battery for electricity. The instrument is entirely independent of all other connections. It may be carried anywhere and installed easily and easily.

It may be announced, for instance, that something is wrong with the telephone or with the electric wiring. A man comes in and proclaims "fix" the wires. What he does is to install a dictaphone. Of course such work is done in off hours, when nobody is about, so it can be done without detection or suspicion. "Electrician" is a skilled detective.

Sometimes a dummy telephone instrument is placed upon a desk. It looks just like the ordinary desk telephone, but it is not connected central. The little disk of the dictaphone is placed back of the mouthpiece, and when desirable to take down any conversation the concealed and unsuspected receiver does its silent and stealthy work. The stenographer, next room or elsewhere out of sight plies the dial and records the talk.

The dictaphone was used in St. Louis recently, in a certain hotel where Burns detectives were seeking evidence in a case. In this instance two disks were used. They were placed in walls at opposite sides of the room. At one a hole was cut in the wall from the room joining. The wall paper was not disturbed, except to prick pin holes through it. The little dictaphone was placed back of the wall paper. At the other side of the room a corresponding disk concealed near the transom. Two stenographers each in a separate room, took down the talk. Two were employed so that the evidence thus secured would be strengthened. Astute counsel dispute the reliability of a stenographer. If more such records agree, the case is strengthened.

There is a multiple dictaphone which has no transmitters, thus affording a large battery of stenographic recorders. Usually, however, only one instrument is used. When a person is confronted with a stenographic record of what he said on a given occasion he is not likely to doubt its general accuracy.

The Growing Quest for Grace

Present-Day Clothes, Without Softening Furbelows and Flounces, Mercilessly Expose Every Defect of Figure, and Drive Women in Self-Defense to Make Themselves Natively Graceful by Cultivating Dances and Sports, the Newest of Them Being Casting the Javelin, Which Affords Artistic Scope for Statuesque and Charming Postures

AMERICAN women have shown themselves more eager than ever this season to acquire grace—real grace of movement and poise.

The more clever women have realized that artificial grace—the kind created by stays, padding and whatnot—is not sufficient.

Two reasons have been advanced for this sudden increase in the quest for grace. One is the matter of clothes—the other the desire to be more feminine than ever in these days when the fair sex is accused of seeking to be mannish. Of becoming so, in fact, through economic independence, the acquisition of the right to vote, and the change in standards by which women's conduct is judged.

So far as clothes go, it is a fact that without native grace the average woman today is apt to appear awkward and ungainly, so little does modern fashionable dress assist her natural attractions. When women were garbed in long flowing robes, with waists abounding in laces and flounces and furbelows, and adorned with sashes and extras, even the lines of the most unshapely were concealed or softened. But now any harshness or angularity of figure is mercilessly exposed.

In self-defense, then, the modern girl is compelled to cultivate grace in herself, for she cannot obtain it, as her mother did, from costume. Measures of self-protection are the more necessary just at this time, as the moment when clothes have forsaken her, because she is open to the reproach of aiming at mannishness.

It is true that all women today do not recognize their predicament and appreciate their lack of grace. Accustomed for generations to rely on clothes for attractiveness, they are content with being fashionable. But the more clear-sighted of the sex see the handwriting on the wall, and are endeavoring by various means to achieve the grace in themselves which habits no longer confer upon them.

BEHOLD a fashionably dressed summer girl of 1913 as she boards her motor car for an excursion through the shops! Closely binding her head is a helmet-like hat, the visor of which falls so low that she must tilt back her head to see. The shoulders bend forward, and from their sockets the arms lounge indolently down, according to the stylish pose of languor.

Below a contracted chest dwindle a narrow waist, clamped in the bonds of a breath-smothering corset, which, not content with afflicting the abdomen, extends its rigors to the hips, squeezing them inexorably into the new slender effect. The skirt bandages the knees and is so narrow about the ankles that the young devotee of the modes could not walk, much less mount the rattling board of the automobile, if it were not for a slit at the hem which parts at every step and discloses a greater or less altitude of silk hosiery.

Do these artificial charms of fashion, so laboriously, painfully and expensively attained, really confer beauty and grace? Thousands of women seem to believe so, for they spend many hours of their lives and many dollars of their husbands' incomes in turning themselves into the semblance of a drooping and languishing beanpole.

Take, on the other hand, a picture such as is presented every day on the tennis courts in Forest Park, St. Louis. With what energy and freedom younger girls figure flashes and darts about the clay floor! Now she stands tense at the back of the court. A moment later, with an eager dash, she is close before the net. As she bends low or leaps into the air or springs to one side to meet the flying ball with her racket, her body flows into a hundred natural poses, each vigorous, graceful and charming.

Her clothes are not instruments of imprisonment, but of freedom. That supple waist is innocent of stays. Those agile limbs are not enlaced in a glove-skirt. Those strong and fleet ankles wear no hobbles. Those keen and quick young eyes wear no blinders disguised as millinery. The skirt is short and loose, the hips are free to run and jump, the lungs are permitted to breathe long and deep.

Which of the two girls is the more attractive? Which obtains the more charming results, the elaborate art of the modiste and corsetiere or the spontaneous instinct of nature? Which displays grace, a fashion plate or a romping, full-blooded girl?

There would be one of health and wholeheartedness could be but one answer. But asked here is one concerning beauty.

It is in service the most exquisite most statuesque perfection of face and at the belle queen it at ball or reception, with all the elaborate aids of dress and art, that the girl whose grace of gesture and attitude is the result of the girl whose



Second position in casting the javelin, the new outdoor sport for English women.

only maid is nature? Women themselves are answering the question by the ever-increasing interest they are displaying in sports which give scope for graceful physical attitudes. The supple curves and flexions of tennis, the noble swing of golf, the smooth sway of the body at canoeing, the gliding postures of rhythmic dancing—all these exercises are being cultivated today by women who wish to attain real grace and flexibility of carriage.

Indeed, not contented with these sports, women in England have revived from ancient times—in fact, from the fabled era of the Amazons led by Queen Hippolyta—the forgotten exercise of casting the javelin. This sport requires postures that are truly statuesque and classical, so that photographs showing women performing it resemble nothing more than some of the marble figures of antiquity which are poised with an exquisite grace on the verge of exerting the whole physical strength.

Casting the javelin is practiced as yet only in select circles in England, but its champions declare that its thrill and grace, as well as its physical benefits, will cause it to become a popular feminine diversion, not only abroad, but in the United States. As a forecast of what may some day be witnessed in Forest Park, the sport may be briefly described.

The course is an open and level piece of turf 250 feet long by 50 feet wide. Sixty feet from the beginning of the course a balk of timber is pegged in the ground, to act as a stopboard for the runner's foot. The standard javelin is eight and a half feet long and weighs 1 pound 6 ounces. It is a slender staff with a sharp point and with a corded hold for the fingers to grasp.

The dress worn is classical in its simplicity and freedom. The arms and shoulders are bare to permit ease of motion, and the one-piece garment folded across the breast; falls in a skirt so loose that every movement of the limbs is unhampered. Sometimes slippers are worn, but often the sport is performed with the feet bare.

The player, with her javelin, takes her position at the beginning of the course. She grasps the weapon in the right hand in such a posture that the extended left arm, the outstretched right arm and the weapon are in one line and, at right angles to her body, form a cross. This position is one of artistic beauty.

Next the left leg is advanced and the right knee bent so that the body slants backwards and displays two symmetrical lines, one being that from the point of the left foot to the chin, and the other that formed by the outstretched arms and javelin. This position is designed to give impetus for the run which precedes the hurling of the weapon.

In this position the thrower remains for a moment or so, tautening her muscles and gathering nerve force. Then she dashes forward towards the balk board at a swift, light run, the javelin being held parallel with the ground and level with the eyes. Thus a 60-foot dash precedes the throw itself.

When almost arrived at the footboard, the runner swings her body backwards for the beginning of the throw, and then, with a spring towards the balk board, she dashes forward towards the balk board at a swift, light run, the javelin being held parallel with the ground and level with the eyes. Thus a 60-foot dash precedes the throw itself.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD LUNDAWOOD N.Y.



Miss Mary K. Brown of Los Angeles, national tennis champion.



MILDRED ANDERSON IN A RHYTHMIC DANCE POSE.



Mildred Anderson, dancing as a sea nymph.



PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD LUNDAWOOD N.Y.



After the javelin has been cast—These three photos posed by the English champion, Miss Newell.

and hurling the javelin give a picture of animated grace and esthetic movement.

In addition, girls are taking up the Canadian game of lacrosse, which demands much running and vigorous, lithe motions of the arms and shoulders in wielding the long racket and throwing the heavy ball. Archery, a noble exercise for developing feminine grace and vigor, will be introduced in St. Louis if Park Commissioner Davis' plans are carried out. This sport, for both sexes, has been admitted to the Olympic Games, and it was the skillful marksmanship of a woman, Miss Q. Newell, which gave England the victory at this exercise in the Olympic contest of 1908.

In the East many women, who wish to emancipate themselves from clothes and to win for themselves the charms which costume once conferred, are taking up rhythmic dancing. Large classes of young women, in classic garb, frequently go into the forests and under competent instructors study physical attitudes and movements which will make them graceful of gesture and motion, whatever costume they may don.

The photographs on this page, showing feminine figures vibrant with unstudied rhythm and flow into spontaneous postures full of loveliness, as they play at games or engage in outdoor dancing, should sufficiently answer the question as to whether true grace may be manufactured in the laboratory of the dressmaker, or whether it is a gift to be won from nature.

U. S. Sulphur Industry Grows Rapidly

THE production of sulphur in the United States in 1912 was 303,473 long tons, compared with 265,664 long tons in 1911, according to W. C. Phalen of the United States Geological Survey. The sulphur came from Louisiana, Nevada and Wyoming, the production of Louisiana being the dominant factor in the domestic sulphur industry.

During the last 12 years the growth of the sulphur industry in the United States has been phenomenal, and the last seven years has been the detronement of Sicily from the dominating position so long held in the world's sulphur market.

In 1900 the sulphur production of the United States amounted to 3147 tons; the imports during that year were 167,696 tons, of which 166,835 tons were classified as crude sulphur chiefly from Sicily. Thus the domestic production in 1912 amounted to not quite 2 per cent of the sulphur consumed.

During 1912 the domestic production constituted more than 91 per cent of the consumption; the imports amounted to less than 9 per cent. Moreover, the imports of sulphur from Italy were only 8.7 per cent of the total importation, Japan was the leading exporter of sulphur to the United States, 91 per cent of the foreign sulphur admitted having come from that country.

The new sword of the United States army blade 37-8 inches long.

Eighty-six per cent of the factories in the land use electricity as motive power.

New Things in Sport

Small Boats, Fitted With Aeroplane Propellers, Make Fast Speed and Will Navigate in Four Inches of Water & Sail Driven Craft on Land, New "Cycle Cars" and Racing of Tiny Punts



THE aerial propeller is the latest development in the equipment of the motor boat. If you see a boat on the Mississippi or Creve Coeur Lake driven by a big propeller up in the air, above the bow of the craft, don't make the mistake of regarding it as a new idea in hydro-aeroplaning. It is merely the ordinary power boat equipped with a propeller such as is used on the aeroplane.

Several boats with aerial propellers are in practical operation, and the new device promises to be adopted more generally. Its chief advantage is that it enables a boat to navigate much shallower waters than the craft with the screw propeller at the stern can negotiate. The water propeller necessarily extends considerably below the hull of the boat. In operation it bears down the stern and elevates the bow. The air propeller does away with this longitudinal tilting of the craft and likewise obviates the necessity of having water depth to accommodate the screw below the hull level. A small boat equipped with an air propeller can navigate water as shallow as four inches.

The new propeller is intended primarily for power boats of the ordinary size, but inasmuch as recent experiments have indicated that it gives greater efficiency per horsepower than the ordinary screw, its use may be extended to larger vessels.

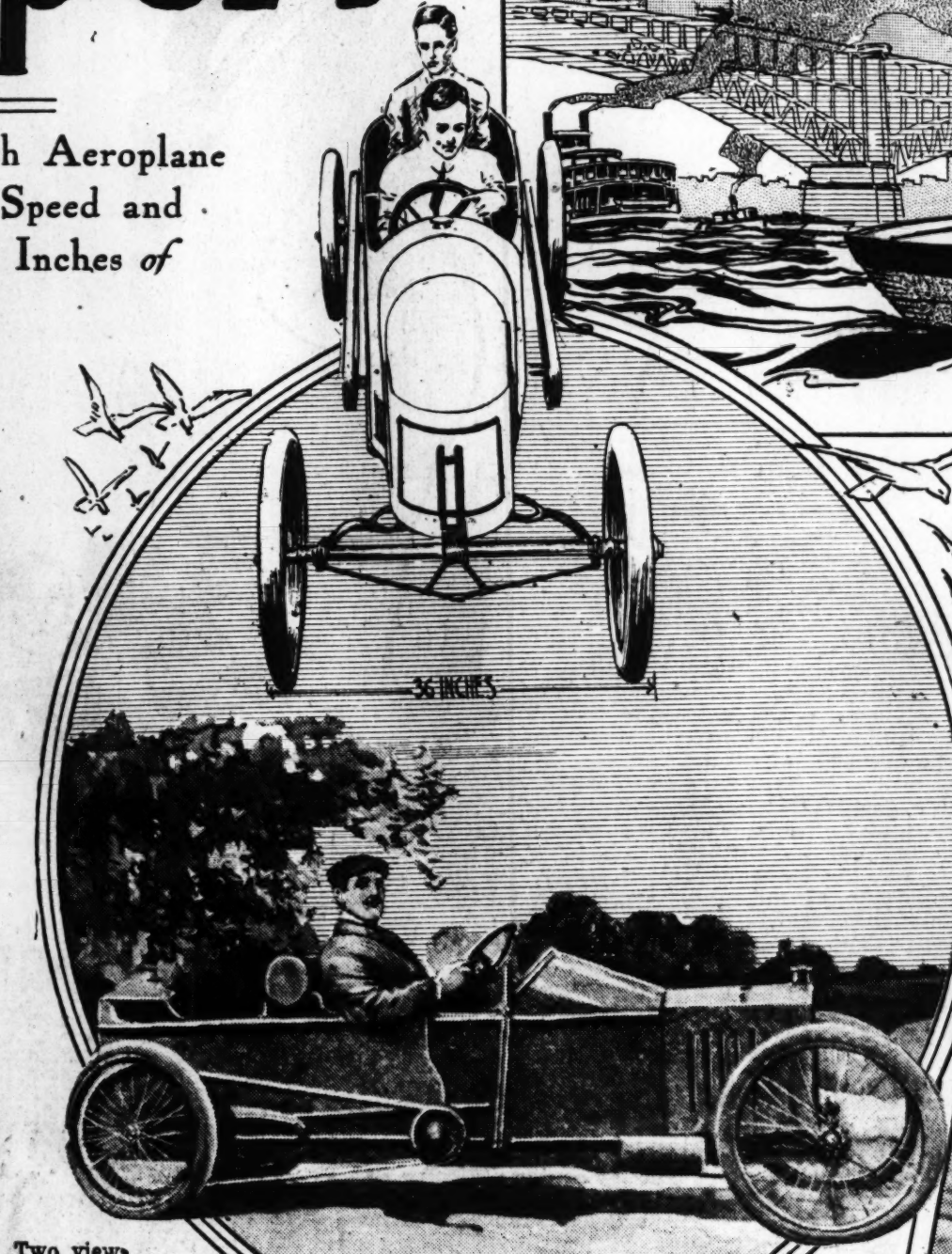
With the aerial propeller a small boat can be run in water surprisingly shallow. One now in operation in and around the mouth of a stream that empties into Lake Erie is built to run in four or five inches of water. It carries two men and is used in fishing. A handy advantage of this craft is that it may be run by its propeller out on a sand bar instead of having to be tied up in the water when not in use.

When the fishermen are ready to go ashore they make a literal landing by letting the propeller pull the craft up on a bar.

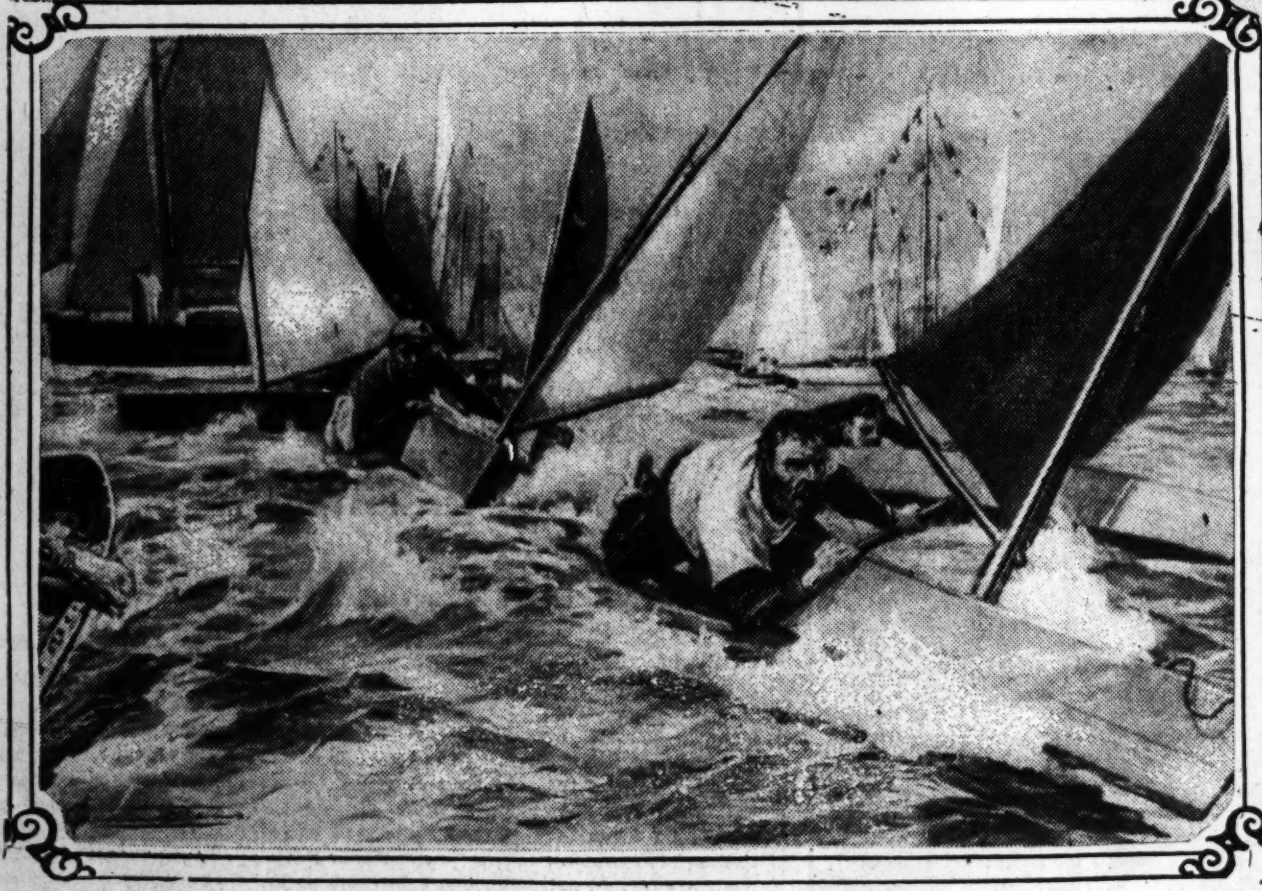
The propeller is driven by a one-cylinder gasoline engine of three horsepower. The boat is 16 feet long, with a beam of three feet at the widest point and a depth of 18 inches. It has a pointed bow and a square box stern. The propeller consists of two wooden blades with a spread of three feet and a width of eight inches, operating at a pitch of 18 degrees. Power is applied through a belt drive, giving 1800 revolutions per minute. The boat has a speed of six miles an hour.

An inventor at Mamaroneck, N. Y., has equipped a 13-foot canoe with an aeroplane propeller, giving it a speed of fifteen to twenty miles an hour. It uses a seven-horsepower motor cycle engine. The propeller runs on ball bearings held in wooden blocks by spring clips. The gasoline supply is fed in an old motor cycle tank holding five gallons. Outriggers are used for steadying the boat. They are pontoons of galvanized iron, which clear the water when the canoe is running straight ahead.

One of the French colonies an aerial power is in use for freight and passenger service. It is much larger than the boats mentioned above and is said to be a gratifying success. Mamaroneck inventor who ingeniously ap-



Two views of the new "cycle car"



Shooting-punt race in England.

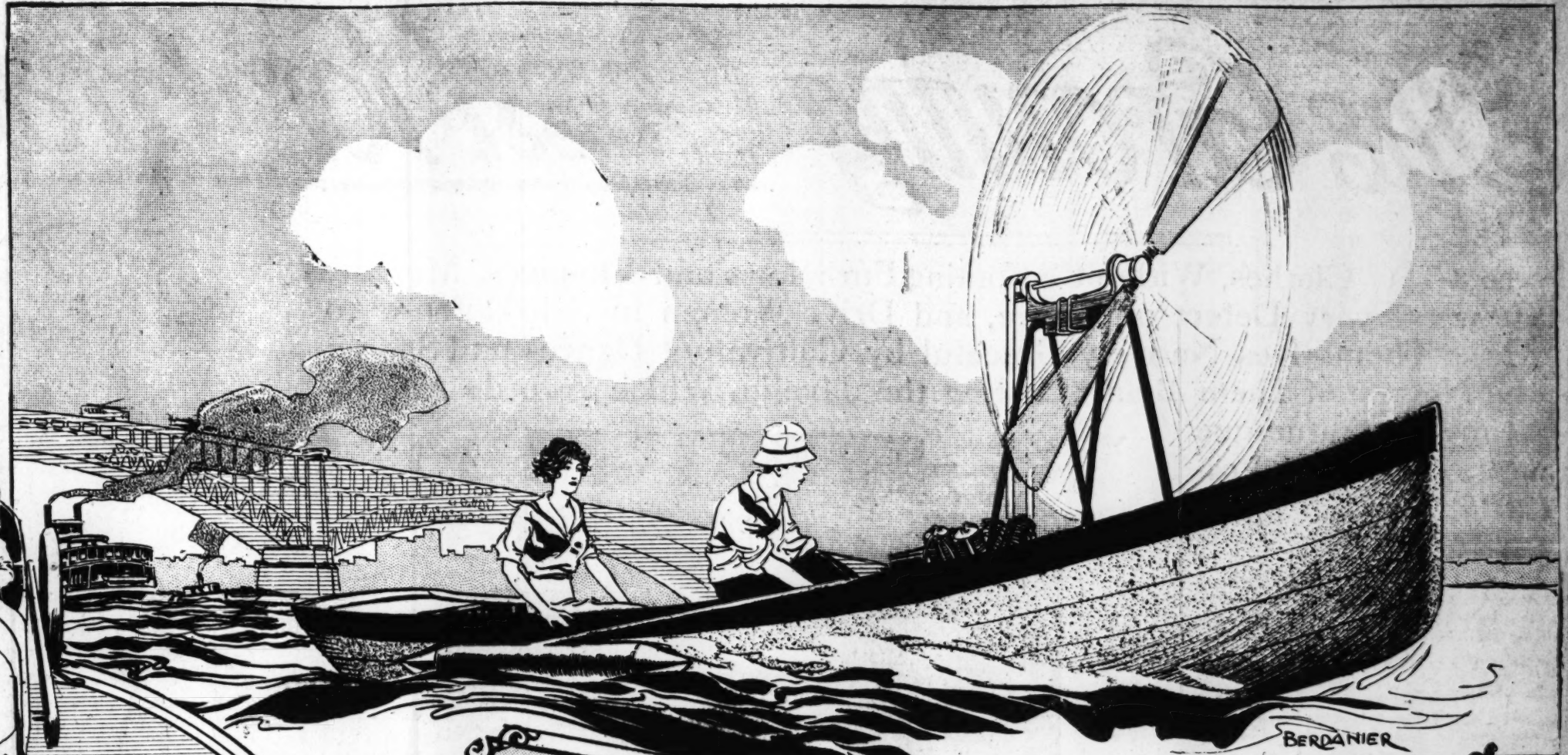
plied the motor cycle engine and gasoline tank to his air-propelled power boat is the unwitting successor of a Missouri inventor who first tried to introduce propulsive power other than that of oars to a small boat. About a quarter of a century ago Benjamin Franklin Brown of Hannibal built at Louisiana, Mo., a boat which he equipped with the mechanism of a bicycle. He used the saddle, the handlebars, the pedals and an elongated chain to run a small screw propeller. His invention was not successful. It resulted in the upsetting of the craft in its test voyage, but it was the pioneer motor boat even if it did refuse to "mote."

The motor cycle principle now has been applied to a new type of vehicle called the cyclecar. It originated in France, but five American concerns are said to be manufacturing cyclecars now. It is virtually a four-wheeled motor cycle. It is built for lightness and speed, having a narrow body, with two seats arranged one behind the other, each for a single passenger. It has the motor, transmission and drive of the ordinary motor cycle. The machine is, in effect, a diminutive automobile. It has a gauge so narrow that it

can run between the ruts of the average road. Cyclecars are made as narrow as 36 inches between wheels. Some of them have a 44-inch wheel gauge.

The typical French cyclecar weighs 550 pounds and has a maximum speed of 50 miles an hour. There is an American-built cyclecar of 44-inch wheel gauge which carries four passengers and has three speeds forward and reverse. It looks more like a real automobile than does its French original. The cyclecars made in this country range in price from \$375 to \$520. One of the great advantages of this type of car is that it can run on deep-rutted roads, the wheels running between the ruts. The cyclecar makes 40 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The average made by automobiles is about 15 miles to the gallon.

The French, who delight in new thrills, have developed an automobile called the aeroplage. It is a sailing craft, used chiefly on level sand beaches. A chassis is built to carry four pneumatic tire wheels. A mast is set above the forward axle, carrying a sail, which, in a favorable breeze, sends the car forward at a good racing clip. At Har-



How the aeroplane propellers are made to drive a boat.

Drummers Put 160,000 Bibles in Hotels

OF distinctive present-day forms of religious work, none is more romantic or less known to the average church member than the Gideons, whose international convention recently adjourned at Toronto.

The Gideons are traveling men. They number 15,000 out of the more than half a million couriers of commerce who cover this continent. They are known by the blue button bearing a white jar with a flame from its mouth. They are the modern type of Gideon's host, and their motto is, "And they stood every man in his place round about the camp." Because of the persuasiveness of their calling they are an unusually potent body of Christian workers.

All sorts of good works go with the Gideon membership, but at base is the living of a clean, Christian life, amid surrounding that do not always conduce to this. They have had a distinct part in raising the tone of their calling, for the moral movement among commercial travelers is one of the portents on the day's horizon.

While they hold religious meetings in hotel lobbies and speak in churches, and have large service laid out for them in promoting temperance and clean speech among fellow drummers, yet the one distinctive and extraordinary mission of the Gideons is their "Bible work." They have taken as their task, and it is no small order, the placing of a copy of the Bible in every guest room in every hotel in the country.

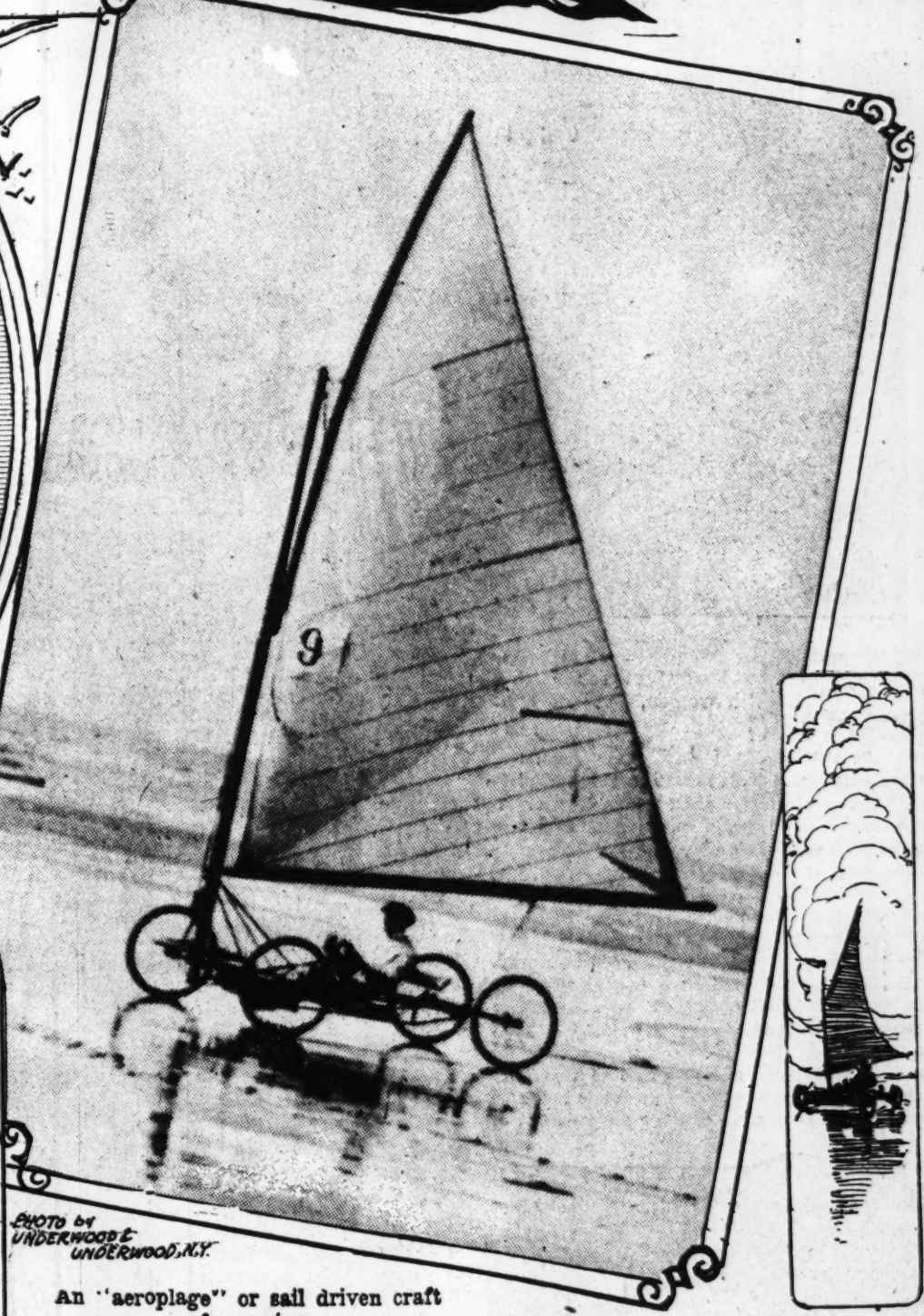
Stay-at-home folks do not realize that there are probably a million persons in this country who every night sleep away from home in hotels; else have no other homes. At the best, a hotel is a lonely place. Only the men who travel know the dreariness of the evenings spent in hotels. The marvel is not that so many men away from home succumb to temptation, but that so many remain straight. Not all hotels, by any means, are the great caravansaries of the cities. Life in the hotels of small towns and villages, which hundreds of thousands of commercial travelers must regularly "make," must be experienced to be appreciated.

Into hotels of all grades the Gideons have thus far put more than 160,000 Bibles and are increasing that total at the rate of 5000 a month.

These books are legibly printed and may be read comfortably. They are the American standard version. All are stamped with the Gideon name and have a tract concerning Bible reading pasted on the inside cover.

The scheme is sound psychologically. The Bibles are before the men's eyes in their hours of seclusion, when they are alone and often homesick and otherwise in a receptive mood. Innumerable romantic stories have come to headquarters concerning men and women caught on the brink of some wrong action. Here is one of them.

The stories told at the Gideon office: "A man went into a hotel in San Francisco and took a room with the intention of committing suicide by poison, a vial of which he carried with him to his room. He set the vial containing the poison on the center table and went about making his preparations for the final act. "When he was ready, he stepped over to the table and discovered that accidentally he set the vial upon a book which inspection showed to be a Gideon Bible. As he opened it, his eyes fell upon the sentence, 'If discouraged or in trouble, read Psalm 126 and John 14.' He read these two selections, then went to the window and threw the bottle of poison as far as he could send it. It returned to the table, knelt and then there gave his heart to God. He is today an active church member and a good citizen."



An "aeroplage" or sail driven craft for racing.

not, in the northern part of France, races have been run on the beach and record time made by all-equipped automobiles.

The shooting-punt is the name bestowed upon a new type of racing craft which recently engaged in a contest on the Essex coast of England. This craft is an odd-looking yacht carrying one man, the navigator, who uses an oar held by one foot and one hand as both center board and rudder. The man crawls out over the side to balance his craft. The boat is flat-bottomed and has no keel. It will make surprisingly good time in a lively breeze. The yachtsman, however, is certain to get many drenchings before his sail is lowered.

New Telephone With Nasal Attachment

BETTER and clearer telephone messages are said to be produced by the aid of a new speaking instrument designed by Dr. Jules Glover, who has found that the nose plays a great part in the production of the sounds in speech which are lost at present. The mouth alone is now used when speaking into a telephone except in the cases of certain continental types of instrument where one talks against a small flat soundbox.

The speaking-piece of Dr. Glover's instrument is made up of two parts, one for the mouth, the other for the nose, and the combined effect has given very satisfactory results over long distances.

The nasal sounds are more delicate than those of the mouth, and in consequence the inventor has had to devise a more sensitive microphone for the nose than for the mouth. This is, however, merely a matter of electrical adjustment and has been carried out with success. It is, said Dr. Glover in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, the syllables an, un, on, in and ma, me, mi, mo, mu for which the nasal part of his microphone is chiefly required.



Lake Erie fishing boat equipped with air propeller.

Flies 35 Minutes With Arms Folded.

AN anonymous contribution of \$2000 was lately received at the National Aerial League at Paris in order to enable Engineer Moreau to proceed with his aeroplane method, in which he secures a remarkable stability. The value of his invention is now beginning to be recognized, but although he was able to proceed with his work by the aid of a private subscription, he was obliged to stop when this became exhausted. However, says the Scientific American, the French army is likely to take the matter up soon, upon the sentence, "If discouraged or in trouble, as it is claimed that the Moreau aeroplane realizes a complete automatic stability. In a recent flight made by Lieut. Sulnier, the aeroplane was able to fly 35 minutes in rather rough weather without having the pilot operate any of the steering parts.

the future Americanized if the public there and the entire and more for work in the Com- take another use, has absolute rd with any new lodging his track. visible means you must go a trial be, sitting in ill be duly Common- to vote a Court of wealth in the Pan- a for ever- understood at prom- tinction

AMERICAN TOYS
AMERICAN CLOTHES
AMERICAN NURSES

For a Royal German Boy

DO YOU
WONDER
THE
FATHER-
LAND
IS
IN AN
UP-
ROAR?

Kaiser's Loyal Subjects Protesting Against the Manner in Which the Three-Year-Old Heir to Throne of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Is Being Reared & Even

His Pet Donkey Is Named "Yank"



WHEN the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is hardly so long as his name and title, gets aboard his pet donkey for a cruise through the grounds of his father's palace, he yells lustily: "Git up, Yank! git up, there!"

That is, the Grand Duke thus addresses his mount if he is in the mood to obey his royal parents' admonition to be just as American as he can; for this future ruler of one of the German Empire's grand duchies is being brought up strictly on American lines, to the irritation and disgust of many of the Kaiser's subjects and a considerable section of the German press.

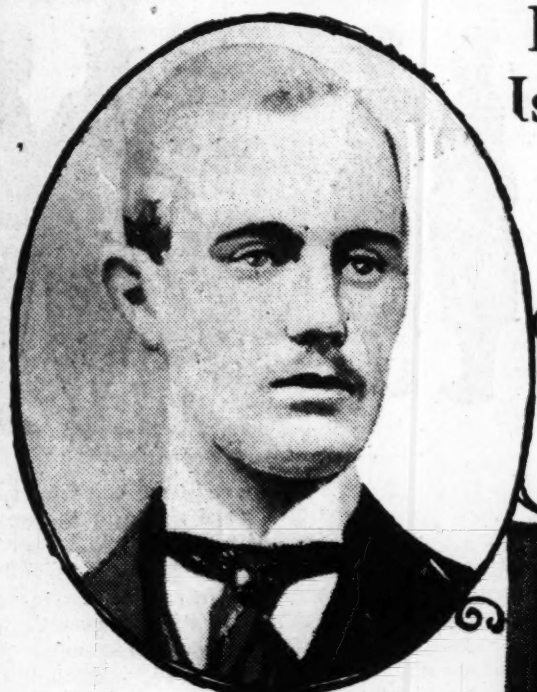
The Grand Duke Friedrich Franz is young, America personified. As he would say if he lived in Missouri, he is "three goin' on four," having celebrated his third birthday last April 22. In all probability, too, he expresses it just in that form, for he has no less than two American nurses, each of whom is instructed to teach him all the Americanisms, in speech and manners, that his diminutive highness can assimilate. When one American nurse goes off duty the other American nurse goes on. Thus the Grand Duke never is without Yankee coaching, while he is awake, and while he sleeps he is dreaming presumably about the American Santa Claus instead of the German Kris Kringle and about houseboats on the Mississippi instead of castles on the Rhine.

That donkey of the Grand Duke's, by the way, is supposed to be a little brother to the Missouri mule. His name is "Yank." Information as to his nativity is not vouchsafed by the indignant German journalists, who decry the teaching of American ideas to the heir of Friedrich Franz IV, but from the animal's name one is entitled to assume that he is imported from this country.

Nearly everything domestic with which the young Grand Duke comes in contact is imported from America. His clothing, his shoes, his hats, even the big ball with which he plays when he romps about the spacious greenwards in the ducal gardens, are made in America. When he grows old enough it is not unlikely there will be a baseball diamond on the family estate, laid out according to the American league specifications, and a nine made up of young companions trained in the chief American sport to contest with other nines similarly trained, with Friedrich Franz V as captain of one team and probably pitching in emulation of Walter Johnson of the Washington Americans.

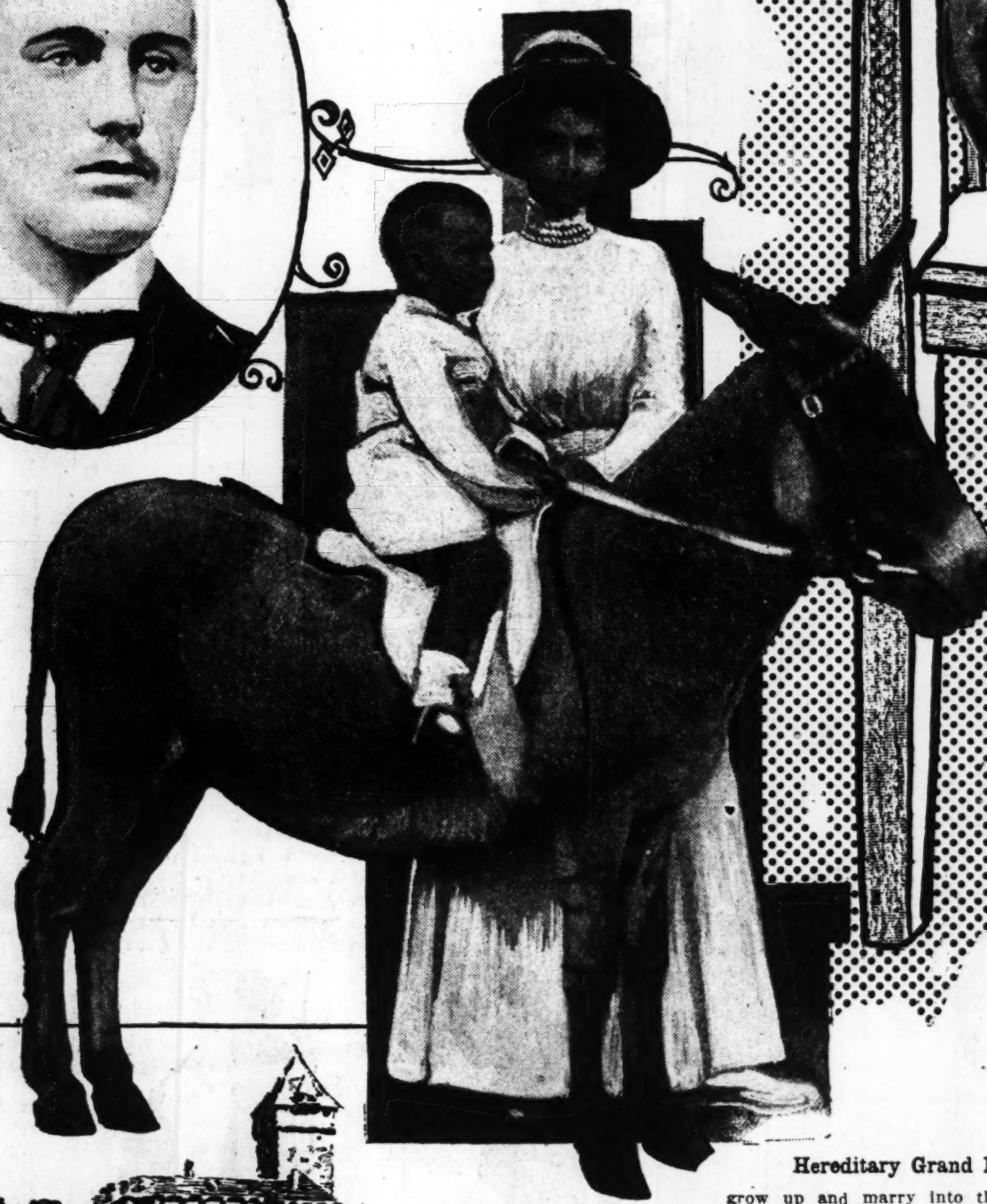
The parents of this youngster also wear American-made clothes. They buy their boots and much of their other apparel in New York, where they have many personal friends. Both, it is stated, speak English with a pronounced American accent which cuts out the Teutonic brogue and causes fellow-countrymen of the reigning Grand Duke to wonder if he is ashamed of the Fatherland and the good old tongue his ancestors have spoken for immemorial centuries.

The Grand Duchess is of English descent. That makes even more amazing the course of American training under which the son and heir is growing up. As everybody knows, the English do not take kindly to things American. They stand four-square to all the winds that blow for everything that is British. Their tight little



Friedrich Franz IV, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Friedrich on his pet donkey—named "Yank"—and his mother, the Duchess Alexandra.



Castle of the hereditary rulers of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

isle is superior in all things to anything American, they are cocksure. So it is astonishing that the Grand Duchess Alexandra, whose father is the Duke of Cumberland and whose brother recently married the only daughter of Emperor William, should insist that her son be brought up just as though he were the heir of the burgomaster of Palmyra, Mo., or any other American municipality.

The matter is a mystery to all Germany. Now that Alexandra's younger brother, the Duke of Brunswick, is the Kaiser's son-in-law, the indignation of the stolid Prussians at the Americanization of the young Grand Duke has become more pronounced. It is a family matter—right in the midst of the imperial family, too.

Some of the Berlin newspapers now and then take a fling at the extraordinary tutoring of

young Friedrich Franz. By the way, his father declares that just as soon as he gets old enough to need a tutor an American will be engaged in that capacity. No Teutonic schoolmaster need apply. Not one of the renowned German universities can supply the tutor needed. That important person must come from America and an American university, and he must be able to inculcate American ideas and ideals in the future ruler of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He must teach the youth the history of America, from the time of Columbus down to the impeachment of Sulzer, with the bright names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Woodrow Wilson as shining stars in the galaxy. He must improve that American accent in the boy's English, so that when the pupil comes over on a tour to enhance his Americanism he can pass for the son of a New Englander or a Texan or an Oregonian—anyhow, an all-American—instead of being recognized as half German and half English, as he happens to be. But to get back to the German journalists' attitude. These writers say in substance that it is a shocking shame that a ruler of one of the German states, a grand duchy with a glorious history bridging centuries of hard-won progress toward the eventual federation of the Fatherland, should so far forget his origin as to attempt to make an American out of his heir. They deplore such lack of patriotism. Why shall Friedrich Franz IV be permitted, without protest, to make "Washington Crossing the Delaware" instead of "Die Wacht am Rhein" his son's favorite patriotic picture? And, solemnly ask the Berlin papers as well as some of the provincial journals, shall not action be taken looking toward the disciplining of the reigning Grand Duke in good time, lest he have his son singing "The Star Spangled Banner," to the neglect of Koerner's grand old saber song?

The German press is concerned lest the boy

grow up and marry into the imperial family. The Crown Prince of Germany will have daughters eligible to matrimony about the time this Mecklenburg-Schwerin heir is ready to look around for a wife. What? Shall a Grand Duke reared not as a German, but after the fashion of the pork-eating, money grabbing American, be put in the way of entering the imperial family itself by union with a daughter of the Crown Prince?

Teach the child respect and reverence for his Fatherland rather than inculcate in him the spirit of those half-baked plebeians who have but just begun to learn how to govern their cities for the benefit of the people instead of the grafters, and who still sell or give away franchises to private railroad corporations instead of having the Government build and maintain these highways of transportation? Such, in effect, is

the argument of the German writers, who seem to consider the Americanization of the Mecklenburg boy a matter of much more importance than it looks from the outside.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is one of those so-called petty principalities which are numerous in the German Empire. Its whole territory comprises only 5080 square miles. The state of Missouri is 14 times as big. The entire population of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is less than that of the city of St. Louis. But the history of the little grand duchy, which became a state of the German Empire in 1871, reaches back to remote ages.

After centuries of warfare, sometimes as an independent state and more often under the thumb of some greater nation, Mecklenburg finally got into the imperial federation and became domesticated. Nearly all the people are

Protestants, Lutheranism being the state religion. There is a Parliament corresponding one of our state legislatures, made up of members from both Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, a much smaller grand duchy.

Until 1907 these two duchies had been under a government of a feudal character, the grand dukes having the executive functions entirely in their own hands, acting through ministers. There is now, as stated, a representative form of government, and the present reigning Grand Duke, who was born in 1882, is so democratic that he prefers American governmental ideas above all others.

Conservative Germans, now that the future ruler of the grand duchy is being Americanized at such rapid rate, ask themselves if the purpose is to erect a little American state there and try to make its notions permeate the entire Fatherland.

New Children's Commonwealth in England

A NEW world is coming into being in the isolated village of Batcombe, nestling in a cup of the Dorset Downs in England.

In a few days the Children's Commonwealth, a colony of young people whose rebel spirit has come in conflict with such stern facts of modern life as policemen, magistrates, the law's delays, the insolence of office and horny-handed parents, will start. These children, as did the Ibsenite heroine, will "live their own lives" at Flower Farm. It is to be a self-contained, self-supporting community, with its own parliament, its own police, its own currency and its own civic ideal—the ideal of giving those whose moral outlook under the strained conditions of modern life has become warped, a clearer and a cleaner view of their duty to the great world of which the Commonwealth is but a replica in little.

The cleansing is to be done partly by precept, but largely by nature, and to this end the situation of Flower Farm is perfect. It stands on the slope of a gorse-clad hill, commanding views across the Dorset pasture and away to the Quantocks and the Mendips on the other.

To enable the idea to be carried out thoroughly, the whole place is modeled on the lines of the old world town of the Commonwealth period.

The houses are designed on the exact lines of the thatched houses of the early seventeenth century.

The Commonwealth owns 200 acres, and all the

in the center of which a spreading oak tree that has shaded many generations of young tenants of Flower Farm will henceforth shelter 80 boys and girls gathered from many parts of the country into a community whose progress and eventual success must mean an enormous change in our system of dealing with wayward youth.

At present the only buildings standing are the Parliament House, the police station, the workshops, the stores and the first of the dwelling houses. The others are all being built and as fast as they are completed will receive tenants. It is proposed to have eight houses round the market square, each of which will be managed by a house father and a house mother.

The house father will be an employer of labor and will manage and pay such young citizens of the Commonwealth as may suit his purpose to work for him.

The house mother will be the landlady of a boarding house, and charge her boarders such amount a week as may be necessary for her to make her ends meet.

Each lodger will have a separate bedroom. It will be the duty of the lodger to keep his own room clean and tidy, but beyond that the housework will be done by girls, who will be paid a standard rate, besides learning all the latest devices in house rearing.

Meals will be taken in the common dining room of the house, and there will be a play room and reading room.

Those citizens who prosper will be able to take

larger rooms, paying proportionately more for them, but any citizen who does not work will be dismissed and must seek other work in the Commonwealth.

Any lodger who behaves badly in a house, will be given notice to quit, and must seek lodgings in another house.

Any boy or girl who wants to take another situation or to live in another house, has absolute liberty to move, but it will go hard with any one who loses his work and finds no new lodgings. Commonwealth police will be on his track.

"You are a vagrant with no visible means of support," says the Constable; "you must go to jail."

His arrest will be followed by a trial before the Judges of the Commonwealth, sitting in Parliament House, and sentence will be duly executed under the charge of the Commonwealth gaoler.

Every citizen will have a right to vote in Parliament, but the Senate and Court of Appeal will be elected.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth is drafted, and will be submitted to the Parliament at its first sitting. It will provide for an inevitable contingency that the management of state may involve and it is understood that an eight-hour day will be a prominent platform.

The Commonwealth will be open to young people of all classes, but no class distinctions are acknowledged.

CHIVALRY IN MEXICO

NEARLY two-thirds of the Mexican population are peons. The remaining third is divided into land owners, merchants and professional men. The land owners are the ruling class, and a visit to their haciendas is always interesting.

There is a chivalry about the Mexican hacienda which is exceedingly pleasant and covers many defects. Everybody has heard of the proverbial politeness, and it is pleasant to relate that this quality exists in fact. It is often carried to extremes, however, and has led to misunderstandings. According to Mexican etiquette it is not considered good breeding to admire unduly anything belonging to your host; the code requires that such a thing must be immediately offered to the guest, and to do so may not be always convenient.

It is related of Gen. Grant that, when in the

City of Mexico, he was the guest at the mansion of a native millionaire, and greatly admired one of his paintings. He was immediately told that it was his. The General, in his simple way, took the host by his word, and sent a messenger to make arrangements for the shipment of the picture. The consternation in the Mexican household can only be imagined.

The entire 1912-13 onion crop of European and Asiatic Turkey is placed at 7000 cases of 150 pounds net each.

Imports from Brazil to the United States last year were \$115,000,000, while exports to that country were valued at \$29,000,000.

Illinois leads in the amount of internal revenue receipts.

PLAIDS for FALL

New Scottish
Highlander Costumes
Unusually Attractive in
Cut and Color Com-
binations — One
Has the Very Latest
Thing in Girdles



HOOT, lassies! Your fall plaids are ready. Make your choice. There's no lack of variety. The Highland plaid creations, to which feminine fancy now turns, are being displayed abroad in various designs. All of them are striking. Some even startle the beholder, so rich is their coloring and so different the pattern from the quiet costumes usually worn. Others are of a more subdued tone, yet all are distinctively and unmistakably Scotch, and the very sight of them brings to mind visions of the marching clans and the sound of the bagpipes.

The plaid costume looks militant enough to please a real suffragette, yet it is in high favor with women who are not inclined to militancy at all. It pleases because it is picturesque and serviceable.

Some of the newest fall models are described as unusually attractive. There is the plaid of the Douglas clan, with its artistic blending of greens and blues, which is a perennial favorite.

Another beautiful gown is the tartan of the McLeods. The raglan sleeve is carried up and over to form the shoulder of the dress—a new idea this season—while the folded silk vanishes under the side seams to reappear in a broad bow at the back of the skirt. This latter is the latest modification of the kilt.

Another design shows the Mackay clan—on broad lapels, and a very decided cutaway effect serves to display a wide girdle of the same plaid. The tassel appears to loop up the folds of the skirt. With this costume goes the Tam O'Shanter, with its tiny plumes standing erect.

The famous Bruce clan is represented by the royal green and crimson in a daring combination of cut and color which finds many wearers and likewise many admirers for the women know how to wear it gracefully.

Designers in plaids this season have sought to add new touches of attractiveness to the costume, and it is the verdict of competent critics who have inspected the displays at the big shops that these efforts have not been in vain. Recent events in warfare have brought out costumes of Bulgarian, Serbian, Turkish, etc., but none of these has supplanted the ever-popular Scottish plaid in the affections of the young woman who admires these Highlander dresses.

Germs Seem to Avoid Glass Walls

THE power of a small glass partition to prevent the spread of infectious diseases has been known in the hospitals of Europe for several years, but is only becoming recognized in America. In the contagious wards of the Brooklyn Children's Hospital glass partitions about five feet high are placed between the beds. And the effect is really astonishing. In one bed may be a child with pneumonia, in the next one with scarlet fever, in the next one with measles. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria and other such diseases may be represented in the other beds, but since the installation of the glass partitions no child "catches" the disease that his neighbor has.

And yet the air circulates freely all around and above the glass partitions, and one would think that the germs would spread almost as easily as those were not there. Yet experience has proved that this is not so.

Physicians are revising their views about the spread of contagious diseases through the air. They are even ridiculing the fumigation of rooms. The suggestion is that most of the pathogens die very quickly in the air; that germs must come fairly close to the patients in almost direct contact with them if they "catch" the disease.

Frog Over Two Feet Long

A Japanese frog is a creature measuring between fifteen and twenty-five inches, according to Harper's Weekly. The skin is black, with blue and white spots, and the frog is very brown. The frog remains motionless during the day, with eyes shut, and when disturbed it jumps up, clinging to its support by its sticky covering, and it is hardly dislodged from the objects which surround it. It appears that the clinging plant is something of

Plant Which Coughs When Mad

ALL have read of carnivorous plants, of laughing plants and of plants that weep, but who has heard of a plant that coughs? There is the authority of a French botanist, however, for the statement that a plant in various tropical regions actually possesses the power to cough in the most approved manner. The fruit of this plant resembles the common broad bean. It appears that the coughing plant is something of

a crank, that it easily works itself into a rage, and that it has a curious horror of all dust.

As soon as a few grains of dust are deposited on its leaves the air chambers that cover their faces and are the respiratory organs of the plant become filled with gas, swell, and end by driving out the gas with a slight explosion and a sound that resembles so much the cough of a child suffering from a cold as to carry a most uncanny sensation to the one beholding the phenomenon.

The old Cathedral of St. Louis, New Orleans, has been closed as unsafe, owing to the sinking of the east wall. It was built in 1721.

Romances and Mysteries of the "Foreign Legion"

Told by
General Bruneau
of the French
Army

The Bishop Who Served as Sentry at the Grand Maneuvers—The Heir to Millions Who Refused to Admit His Identity—The Young Cousin of the Emperor of Germany Who Died in a French Uniform—The Missing Mayor Who Was Discovered by His Old German Sergeant



GERMAN. Hans Muller, a soldier in the French Foreign Legion, was summarily shot out on the Sahara Desert. The news trickled to his home in the Fatherland. At once there was an

indignant outcry. The press clamored; the Prime Minister was petitioned.

Another French outrage; how dared they shoot a good German boy? What business had a nice young German out there fighting for France? And what was the Foreign Legion, anyway?

Hans Muller was shot for good reasons. He had deserted in the face of the enemy. The Foreign Legion is a long story. It is the most picturesque military organization in the world. It is the refuge of men gone wrong through impulse or misfortune who wish to bury themselves in oblivion while fighting to regain an honorable place in the world of life and activity.

Englishmen, Germans, Belgians, Swiss, Alsatians, Italians, Spaniards, Greeks, Slavs, Hungarians and even Turks, flock to its headquarters at Sidi-Bel-Abbes and Salda on the palm-fringed border of the Algerian desert.

Of the Foreign Legion a thousand romantic tales are told. In answer to German critics Gen. Bruneau, who commanded the Second Regiment of the organization, has recently related some of his experiences and unveiled certain of its mysteries. The rank and file of the corps, he says, ahead—toward the distant moun

those days," said Troemel, "he saluted me; now I salute him."

Some years ago Gen. Bruneau had occasion to visit the tent of Gen. Dietrie, then in chief command of the Legion. It was during the grand maneuvers of the French army.

"As I approached his tent," writes the General, "I was struck with the noble appearance of the sentry on guard and the superb manner in which he rendered me his salute. At the conclusion of my visit, as I was about taking my departure, the General said to me, sotto voce: 'You see that sentry? He is Monsignor X., Bishop of Corinthia, the handsomest man and the best soldier in the Legion!'"

"I glanced the Bishop over, passing, with an intense curiosity. He had doubtless overheard the General's remark, for he suddenly turned pale, and his pallor was accentuated by the contrast of a beard as black as jet, though with a few threads of silver in it, that fell in silken waves down to the Tonkin medal pinned on the breast of his capote. The splendid eyes looked straight ahead—toward the distant moun



"You see that sentry? He is Monsignor X., Bishop of Corinthia."

is composed of princes, dukes, marquises, counts and viscounts, generals and officers of all grades, all arms, of the armies of all countries, magistrates, priests, financiers, diplomats, lawyers and professional functionaries of all sorts; honest adventurers who simply want to "see the world"; the neurasthenic, the disheartened, the unemployed; those who, having lost everything but honor, or having lost honor itself, would make a new start; those disgusted with a decadent civilization; and those who are fugitives from justice; those who would take the chances of a soldier's death in preference to blowing out their own brains; the starving man and the sated voluptuary—all this diverse human metal, thrown into the melting pot together, is eventually molded into that brave, stoic, loyal, devoted, patient and tenacious prototype of the man of arms, the Legionary.

The most remarkable story of all connected with the Legion is that of a soldier of the second class, another Muller, who died in the hospital at Geryville. Rumor has it that he was a bona fide Hohenzollern, a cousin of the Kaiser himself. Efforts to trace his career or to identify him definitely have so far failed, though the episode is so fully authenticated as to leave little doubt that a scapegrace member of the imperial family of Germany did take refuge under its mysterious banners.

Only a few months ago France had the laugh on her neighbor over the case of one "Tunse, No. 12,617," a recruit of the Legion at Salda, whose real name turned out to be Troemel, the missing Mayor of Usedom, in Pomerania. In the regiment at Salda, Troemel met Serg. von Salomon, who was formerly in his own regiment in the German army. "In



German Soldier in Foreign Legion.



"Is either of you Justus Perth?"

registered letter, postmarked Vienna, and signed by the representative of a well-known Austrian detective agency, to the following effect: "Monsieur le General: Will you kindly inform me if a young man of Austro-Hungarian nationality, supposed to have enlisted in the Foreign Legion under the name of Justus



English Soldier in Foreign Legion.

Perth, is now at Salda? I have already inquired, in vain, of the First Regiment. You will understand the interest we have in finding him when I inform you, confidentially, that in consequence of unforeseen happenings he has become, without his knowledge or expectation, sole heir to a fortune of 12,000,000 crowns. Inclosed is a photograph, taken when



He was shot after the regular four days' delay, without having petitioned the President for pardon.

He was a student at the University of Prague."

The photograph showed a stocky youth of perhaps twenty to twenty-two years of age, and whose somewhat beefy face was fringed with precocious whiskers. He wore eyeglasses, which made it difficult to judge of the form and shade of his eyes.

Gen. Bruneau's first step was to have his adjutant-secretary search enlistment rolls for the name of Justus Perth. No such name appeared. Then he had all the Austrians of the detachment lined up and scanned their faces in the hope of identifying the original of the photograph. Only two, both of whom were recent arrivals, showed possible traits of resemblance, and these in a very imperfect degree.



French Soldier in Foreign Legion.

These two Austrians were closely examined by Dhuermier, the secretary, who spoke the German language fluently. Both denied stubbornly that they had ever used or heard of the name of Justus Perth.

"Possibly it may loosen your tongues," pursued the secretary, "if I tell you why the General is looking for this Perth. The fellow has just inherited 12,000,000 crowns. Now, is either one of you Justus Perth?"

"Nein."

"Send them back to their companies—it is of no use," said Gen. Bruneau.

Time passed and the incident had been forgotten, when in 1902 there came to Bruneau a formidable-looking envelope, bearing the Government seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It enclosed a letter which drew from the officer an exclamation of surprise.

This letter was a diplomatic paraphrase of the former inquiry by the Vienna secret service agency regarding Justus Perth. It insisted upon further investigation, to be conducted with more care and discretion than in the previous instance. Furthermore, the commandant was confidentially advised that "Justus Perth" was, only a fictitious name, and that the real name and title of the person to be found at any price was Count Otto von X.

Another photograph, more recent than the one which had accompanied the first inquiry, was appended.

"No sooner did I set eyes on this photograph," continues Bruneau, "than I made the astounding discovery that the Count Otto von X—the pseudo Justus Perth, was none other than the secretary-adjutant, Dhuermier, who had so energetically questioned the two bewildered Austrians called up before me on the former occasion!"

"My course was now simple enough. Shortly after that first interrogatory, our secretary-adjutant Dhuermier had been transferred to Tonkin, in regular course of the annual relief of the battalions serving there. This information I telegraphed to headquarters.

"Next day the response came:

"Legionary Dhuermier sent home, account of health, en route Singapore."

"Another cipher telegram to the French Consul at Singapore brought the following:

"Legionary Dhuermier, alias Count Otto von X—, disappeared from transport steamer, roadstead to Singapore, cannot be found."

"And the mystery remains unsolved to this day."

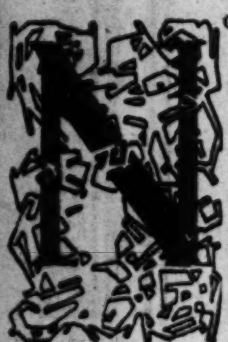
Around their campfires in the Sahara, what tales might be told, if ever these silent, impassive Trappists of Action should but speak their stories.

GINSENG The most valuable root in the world. Grows through-out U. S. and Canada. There is room in the garden for it. Send for our booklet 3-4, telling all about it. McDowell Glassing Garden, Joplin, Mo.

THE SALOON IN POLITICS AND THE SUNDAY LID

Theodore Roosevelt Tells of His Fight as Police Commissioner to Enforce New York's Excise Laws—"I Was Only Enforcing Honestly a Law That hitherto Had Been Enforced Dishonestly"—"I Had Been Told That It Was Not Possible to Close the Saloons on Sunday and That I Could Not Succeed. However, I Did Succeed"

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OW and then a man, though a brave man, proved to be slack or stupid or vicious, and we could make nothing out of him; but hardihood and courage were qualities upon which we insisted and which we rewarded. Whenever I see the police force attacked and vilified, I always remember my association with it. The cases I have mentioned before are merely instances chosen almost at random among hundreds of others. Men such as those I have mentioned have the right stuff in them. If they go wrong, the trouble is with the system, and therefore with us, the citizens, for permitting the system to go unchanged. The conditions of New York life are such as to make the police problem therein more difficult than in any other of the world's great capitals.

I am often asked if policemen are honest. I believe that the great majority of them want to be honest and will be honest whenever they are given the chance. The New York police force is a body thoroughly representative of the great city itself. As I have said before, the predominant ethnic strains in it are, first, the men of Irish birth or parentage, and, following these, the native Americans, usually from the country districts, and the men of German birth or parentage. There are also Jews, Scandinavians, Italians, Slavs, and men of other nationalities.

All soon become welded into one body. They are physically a fine lot. Moreover, their instincts are right; they are game, they are alert and self-reliant, they prefer to act squarely if they are allowed so to do. All that they need is to be given the chance to prove themselves honest, brave and self-respecting.

The law at present is much better than in our day, so far as governing the force is concerned. There is now a single Commissioner, and the Mayor has complete power over him. The Mayor, through his Commissioner, now has power to keep the police force on a good level of conduct if with resolution and common sense he insists on absolute honesty within the force and at the same time heartily supports it against the criminal classes.

To weaken the force in its dealings with gangs and toughs and criminals generally is as damaging as to permit dishonesty, and, moreover, works towards dishonesty. But while under the present law very much improvement can be worked, there is need of change of the law which will make the Police Commissioner a permanent, non-partisan official, holding office so long as he proves thoroughly fit for the job, completely independent of the politicians and privileged interests, and with complete power over the force. This means that there must be the right law and the right public opinion back of the law.

The many-sided ethnic character of the force now and then gives rise to, or affords opportunity for, queer happenings. Occasionally it enables one to meet emergencies in the best possible fashion. While I was Police Commissioner an anti-Semitic preacher from Berlin, Rector Ahlwardt, came over to New York to preach a crusade against the Jews.

Many of the New York Jews were much excited, and asked me to prevent him from speaking and not to give him police protection. This, I told them, was impossible; and if possible would have been undesirable because it would have made him a martyr. The proper thing to do was to make him ridiculous.

Accordingly I had detailed for his protection a Jew Sergeant and a score or two of Jew policemen. He made his harangue against the Jews under the active protection of some forty policemen, every one of them a Jew! It was the most effective possible answer; and incidentally it was an object lesson to our people, whose greatest need it is to learn that there must be no division by class hatred, whether this hatred be that of creed against creed, nationality against nationality, section against section, or men of one social or industrial condition against men of another social and industrial condition.

We must ever judge each individual on his own merits and merits, and not on his membership in any class, whether that class be based on the religious, social or industrial considerations.

Among my political opponents when I was Police

Commissioner was the head of a very influential local Democratic organization. He was a State Senator usually known as Big Tim Sullivan. Big Tim represented the morals of another era; that is, his principles and actions were very much those of a Norman noble in the years immediately succeeding the Battle of Hastings. (This will seem flattery only to those who

are not acquainted with the real histories and antecedents of the Norman nobles of the epoch in question.) His application of these eleventh century theories to our nineteenth century municipal democratic conditions brought him into sharp contact with me, and with one of my right-hand men in the department, Inspector John McCullough. Under the old dispensation this would have meant that his friends and kinsfolk were under the ban.

Now it happened that in the department at the time there was a nephew or cousin of his, Jerry D. Sullivan. I found that Jerry was an uncommonly good man, a conscientious, capable officer, and I promoted him. I do not now whether Jerry or Jerry's cousin (Senator Sullivan) was more astounded.

The Senator called upon me to express what I am sure was a very genuine feeling of appreciation. Poor Jerry died, I think of consumption, a year or two after I left the department. He was promoted again after I left, and he then showed that he possessed the very rare quality of gratitude, for he sent me a telegram dated Jan. 15, 1898, running as follows: "W a s made Sergeant today. I thank you for all in my first advancement."

Inspector John McCullough. In a letter written to me he said: "In the future, as in the past, I will endeavor at all times to reform my duty honestly and fearlessly, and never cause you to feel that you were mistaken in me, so that you will be justly proud of my record." The Senator, though politically opposed to me, always kept a feeling of friendship for me after this incident. He served in Congress while I was President.

The police can be used to help all kinds of good purposes. When I was Police Commissioner much difficulty had been encountered in locating illegal and fraudulent practitioners of medicine. Dr. Maurice Lewi called on me, with a letter from James Russell Parsons, the secretary of the Board of Regents at Albany, and asked me if I could not help.

After questioning him I found that the local authorities were eager to prosecute these men

but could not locate them; and I made up my mind I would try my hand at it. Accordingly, a sealed order was sent to the commanding officer of each police precinct in New York, not to be opened until just before the morning roll call, opened to the police squad going on duty.

This order required that, immediately upon reaching post, each patrolman should go over his beat and enter upon a sheet of paper, provided for that purpose, the full name and address of every doctor sign there appearing. Immediately upon securing this information, the patrolman was instructed to return the sheet to the officer in charge of the precinct. The latter in turn was instructed to collect and place in one large envelope and to return to police headquarters all the data thus received.

As a result of this procedure, within two hours the prosecuting officials of the city of New York were in possession of the name and address of every person in New York who announced himself as a physician; and scores of pretended physicians were brought to book or driven from the city.

One of the perennially serious and difficult problems, and one of the chief reasons for police blackmail and corruption, is to be found in the excise situation in New York. When I was Police

Commissioner, New York was a city with twelve or fifteen thousand saloons, with a State law which said they should be closed on Sundays, and with a local sentiment which put a premium on violating the law by making Sunday the most profitable day in the week to the saloon keeper who was willing to take chances that furnished to the corrupt politician and the corrupt police officer their opportunities.

There was in New York City a strong sentiment in favor of honesty in politics; there was also a strong sentiment in favor of opening the saloons on Sundays; and, finally, there was a strong sentiment in favor of keeping the saloons closed on Sunday. Unfortunately, many of the men who favored honest government nevertheless preferred keeping the saloons open to having honest government; and many others among the men who favored honest government put it second to keeping the saloons closed.

Moreover, among the people who wished the law obeyed and the saloons closed there were plenty who objected strongly to every step necessary to accomplish the result, although they also insisted that the result should be accomplished.

Meanwhile the politicians found an incredible profit in using the law as a club to keep the saloons in line; all except the biggest, the owners of which, or the owners of the breweries back of which, sat in the inner councils of Tammany or controlled Tammany's allies in the Republican organization.

The police used the partial and spasmodic enforcement of the law as a means of collecting blackmail. The result was that the officers of the law, the politicians and the saloon keepers

became inextricably tangled in a network of crime and connivance at crime.

The most powerful saloon keepers controlled the politicians and the police, while the latter in turn terrorized and blackmailed all the other saloon keepers. It was a case of non-enforcement of the law. The law was very actively enforced.

"During the two years we were in office things never slipped back to anything like what they had been before. But we did not succeed in keeping them quite as highly keyed as during these first weeks. As regards the Sunday-closing law, this was partly because public sentiment was not really with us. The people who had demanded honesty, but who did not like to pay for it by the loss of illegal pleasure, joined the openly dishonest in attacking us. Moreover, all kinds of ways of evading the law were tried, and some of them were successful."

As a matter of fact, I was only enforcing honestly a law that had hitherto been enforced dishonestly. There was very little increase in the number of arrests made for violating the Sunday law. Indeed, there were weeks when the number of arrests went down. The only difference was that there was no protected class. Everybody was arrested alike, and I took especial pains to see that there was no discrimination, and that the big men and the men with political influence were treated like everyone else.

The immediate effect was wholly good. I had been told that it was not possible to close the saloons on Sunday and that I could not succeed. However, I did succeed. The Warden of Bellevue Hospital reported, two or three weeks after we had begun, that for the first time in its existence there had not been a case due to a drunken brawl in the hospital all Monday. The police courts gave the same testimony, while savings banks recorded increased deposits and pawnshops hard times.

The most touching of all things was the fact that we received letters, literally by the hundred, from mothers in tenement houses who had never been allowed to take their children to the country in the wide-open days, and who now found their husbands willing to take them and their families for an outing on Sunday. Jake Rills and I spent one Sunday from morning till night in the tenement district, seeing for ourselves what had happened.

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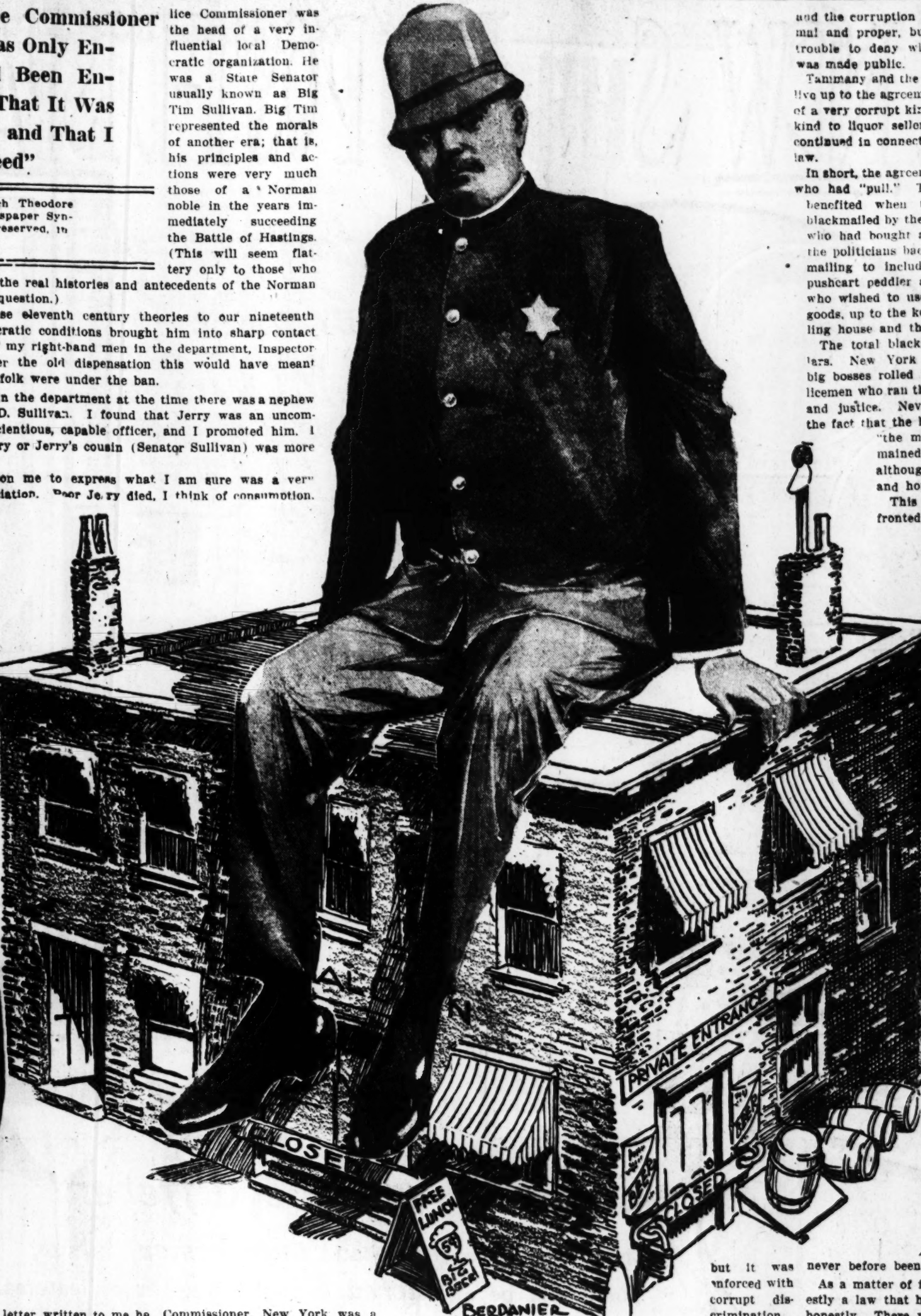
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Inspector John McCullough.



Capt. Edward J. Burke.

Commissioner, New York was a city with twelve or fifteen thousand saloons, with a State law which said they should be closed on Sundays, and with a local sentiment which put a premium on violating the law by making Sunday the most profitable day in the week to the saloon keeper who was willing to take chances that furnished to the corrupt politician and the corrupt police officer their opportunities.

There was in New York City a strong sentiment in favor of honesty in politics; there was also a strong sentiment in favor of opening the saloons on Sundays; and, finally, there was a strong sentiment in favor of keeping the saloons closed on Sunday. Unfortunately, many of the men who favored honest government nevertheless preferred keeping the saloons open to having honest government; and many others among the men who favored honest government put it second to keeping the saloons closed.

Moreover, among the people who wished the law obeyed and the saloons closed there were plenty who objected strongly to every step necessary to accomplish the result, although they also insisted that the result should be accomplished.

Meanwhile the politicians found an incredible profit in using the law as a club to keep the saloons in line; all except the biggest, the owners of which, or the owners of the breweries back of which, sat in the inner councils of Tammany or controlled Tammany's allies in the Republican organization.

The police used the partial and spasmodic enforcement of the law as a means of collecting blackmail. The result was that the officers of the law, the politicians and the saloon keepers

became inextricably tangled in a network of crime and connivance at crime.

The most powerful saloon keepers controlled the politicians and the police, while the latter in turn terrorized and blackmailed all the other saloon keepers. It was a case of non-enforcement of the law. The law was very actively enforced.

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and the corruption to which it was due, as normal and proper, but they never even took the trouble to deny what had been done when it was made public.

Tammany and the police, however, did not fully live up to the agreement; and much discrimination of a very corrupt kind, and of a very exasperating kind to liquor sellers who wished to be honest, continued in connection with the enforcing of the law.

In short, the agreement was kept only with those who had "pull." These men with "pull" were benefited when their rivals were bullied and blackmailed by the police. The police, meanwhile, who had bought appointment or promotion, and the politicians back of them, extended the blackmailing to include about everything, from the pushcart peddler and the big or small merchant who wished to use the sidewalk illegally for his goods, up to the keepers of the brothel, the gambling house and the policy shop.

The total blackmail ran into millions of dollars. New York was a wide-open town. The big bosses rolled in wealth, and the corrupt policemen who ran the force lost all sense of decency and justice. Nevertheless, I wish to insist on the fact that the honest men on the patrol posts "the men with the night sticks," remained desirous to see honesty obtain, although they were losing courage and hope.

This was the situation that confronted me when I came to Mulberry

Today's Chapter in

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S Story of His Life

of evading the law were tried, and some of them were successful.

The statute, for instance, permitted any man to take liquor with means. After two or three months a Magistrate was found who decided judicially that seventeen beers and one pretzel made a meal—after which decision joy again became unconfined in at least some of the saloons, and the yellow press gleefully announced that my "tyranny" had been curbed. But my prime object, that of stopping blackmail, was largely attained.

All kinds of incidents occurred in connection with this crusade. One of them introduced me to a friend who remains a friend yet. His name was Edward J. Bourke. He was one of the men who entered the police force through our examinations shortly after I took office. I had summoned twenty or thirty of the successful applicants to let me look over them; and as I walked into the hall, one of them, a well-set-up man, called out sharply to the others, "Gangway," making them move to one side.

I found he had served in the United States navy. The incident was sufficient to make me keep him in mind. A month later I was notified by a police reporter, a very good fellow, that Bourke was in difficulties, and that he thought I had better look into it as a matter myself, as Bourke was being accused by certain very influential men of grave misconduct. I had an arrest he had made the night before.

Accordingly, I took the matter up personally. I found that on the new patrolman's beat the preceding night—a new beat—there was a big saloon run by a man of great

fluence in political circles known as "King" Calahan. After midnight the saloon was running in full blast, and Bourke, stepping aside, told Calahan to close up.

It was at the time filled with "friends of personal liberty," as Gov. Hill used at that time, moments of pathos, to term

The NEW Sunday POST-DISPATCH Magazine

PICTURES
BY THESE
FAMOUS
ARTISTS

STORIES
BY THESE
FAMOUS
AUTHORS



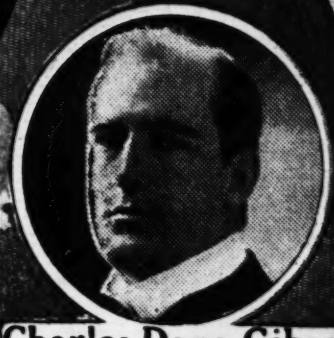
Maxfield Parrish



Frederic Remington



James Montgomery Flagg



Charles Dana Gibson



A. B. Frost



Jessie Wilcox Smith



Robert W. Chambers



James P. Connolly



Rex Beach



Rudyard Kipling



A. Conan Doyle

BEGINNING with the issue of Sunday, September 14, and thereafter, the Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine will be different

There will be a change and *improvement* in size.
There will be an *increase* in the number of features.
There will be pictures in colors and in black and white drawn by *famous artists*.
There will be stories by *famous authors*, the most popular and widely read of the period.
There will be in the *new* Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine a variety of illustrated features, true life stories of out-of-the-ordinary-people, current matters of moment, and two *new* pages, "Things You Ought to Know" and "New and Odd Things in Science."

Among the artists whose work will appear in the first or succeeding issues of the *new* Sunday Post-Dispatch magazine are:

Frederic Remington, the foremost delineator of Indian and frontier life.

A. B. Frost, the master of "human interest" pictures.

Maxfield Parrish, the most noted of imaginative and decorative artists.

Charles Dana Gibson, the dean of American illustrators with pen and ink.

James Montgomery Flagg, whose "Adventures of Kitty Cobb" all Post-Dispatch readers will recall, and

Jessie Wilcox Smith, premier painter of childhood life.

Among the authors whose works will appear in the first or succeeding issues of the *new* Sunday Post-Dispatch magazine are:

Rudyard Kipling, most successful and widely read of the English novelists.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, originator of Sherlock Holmes, with a new serial never before published in the U. S.

James P. Connolly, whose sea tales are unrivaled in American literature.

Rex Beach, writer of adventure and sentiment.

Robert W. Chambers, weaver of clever society and romantic love stories.

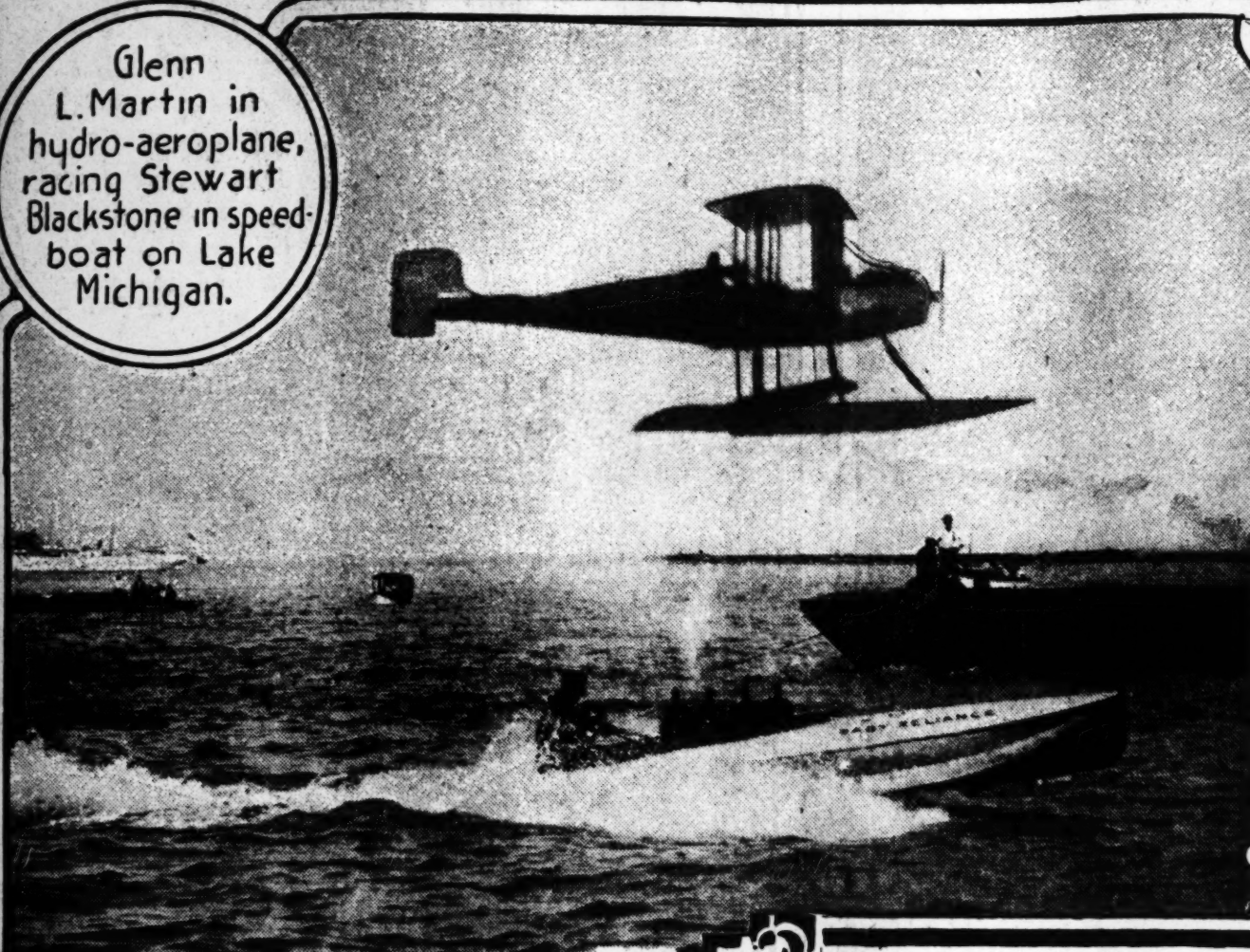


PICTURE

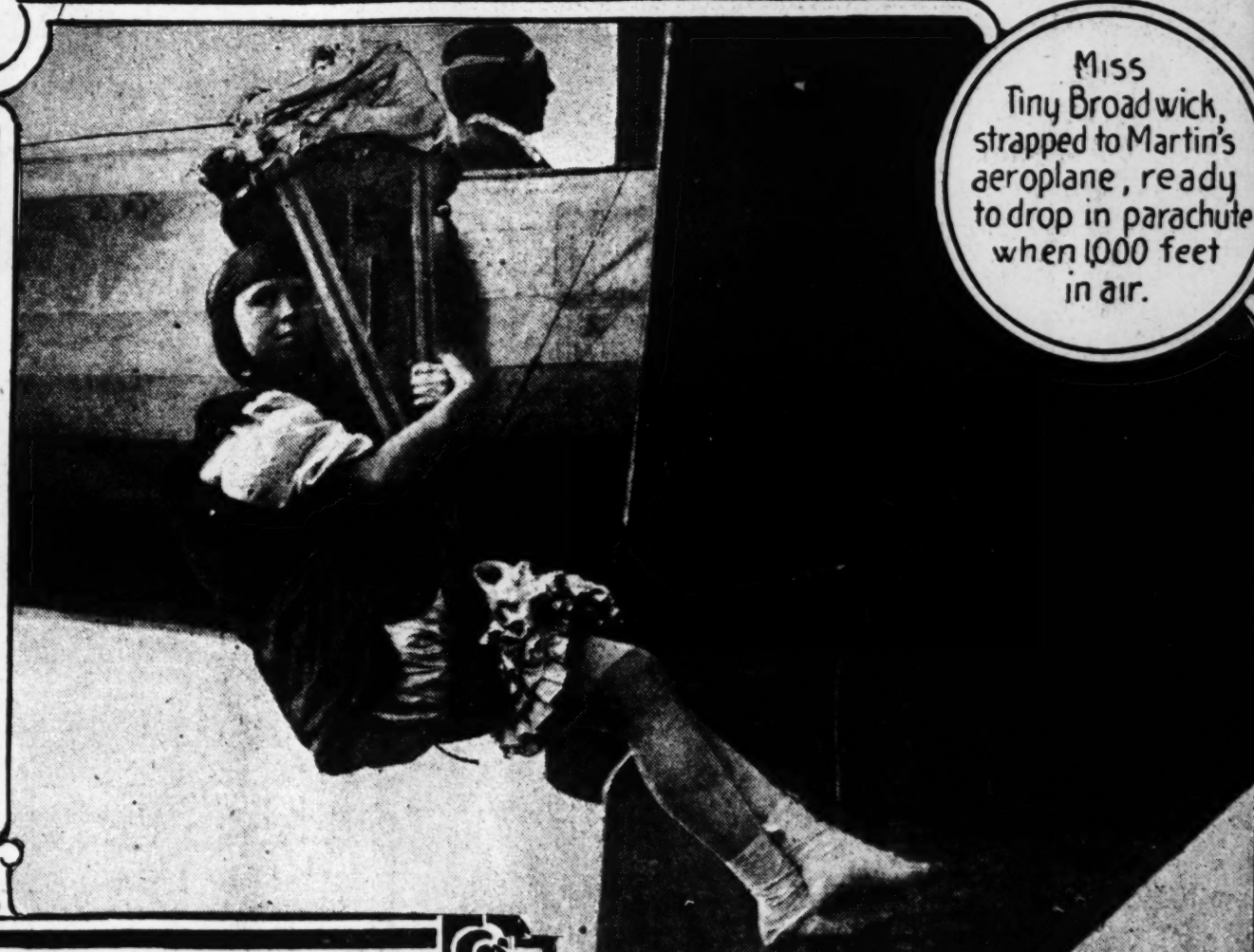
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO. - SUNDAY - AUGUST 31, 1913.

SECTION

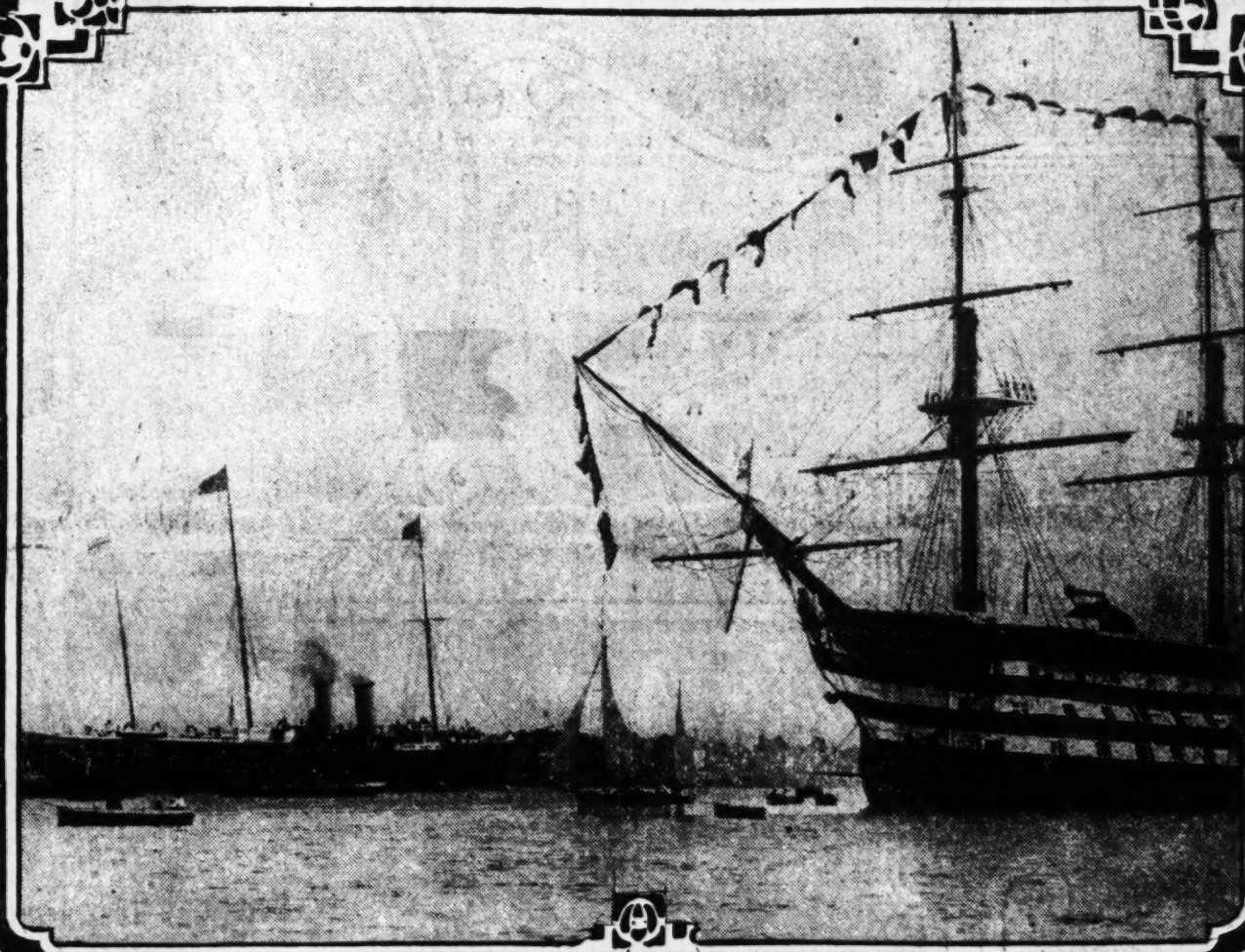
Glenn L. Martin in hydro-aeroplane, racing Stewart Blackstone in speed-boat on Lake Michigan.



Miss Tiny Broadwick, strapped to Martin's aeroplane, ready to drop in parachute when 1000 feet in air.



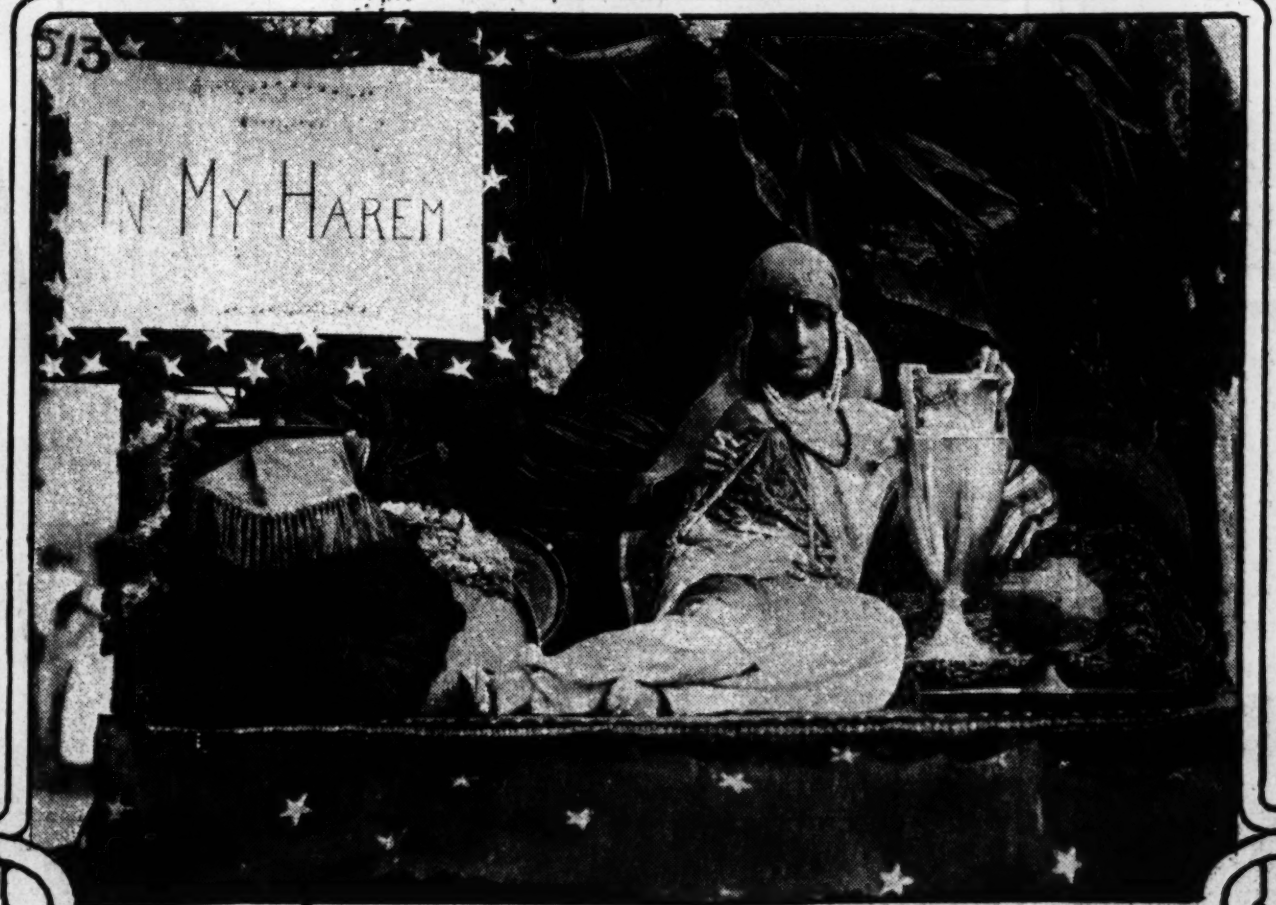
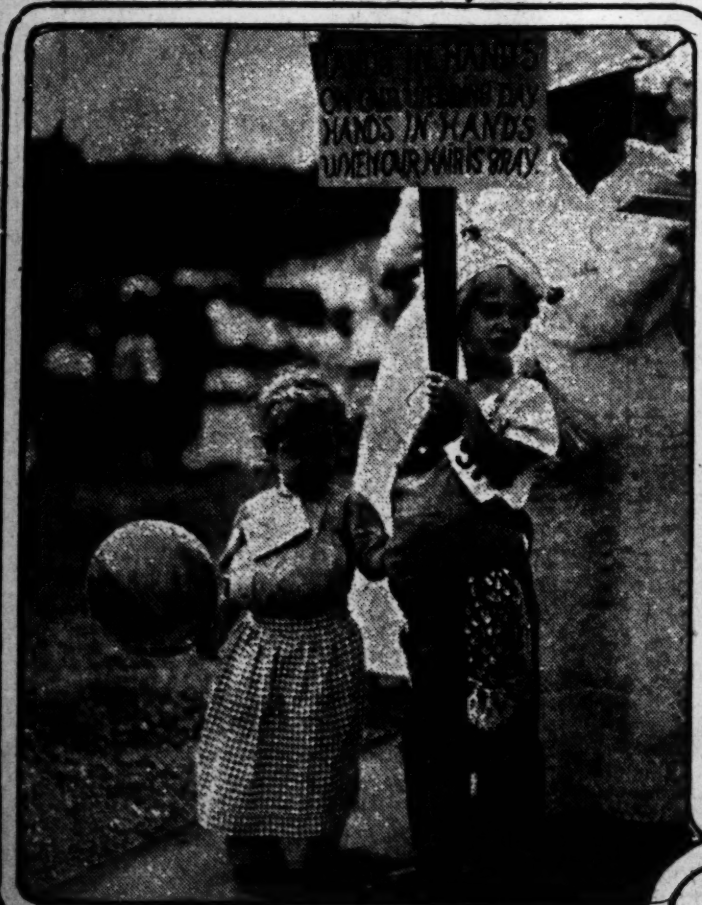
Princess Mary (right) daughter of King George of England, at the Cowes regatta.



The old and the new - Nelson's flagship, the Victory and King George's steam yacht at Cowes regatta.



On Lord Curzon's yacht - Countess of Drogheda (seated) and the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg, Viscountess Curzon, Baron von Goldschmidt and the Earl of Drogheda.

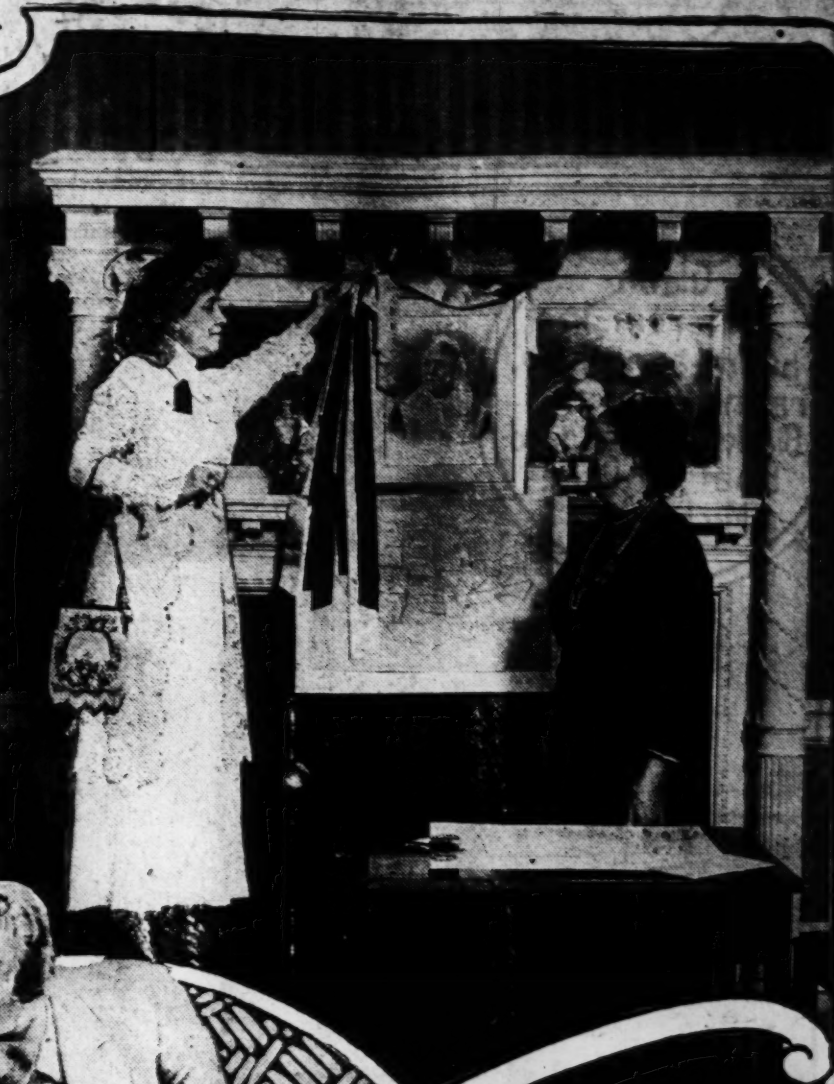


Interesting costumes at the annual children's fancy dress parade at Long Branch.



PHOTO BY
UNDERWOOD &
UNDERWOOD

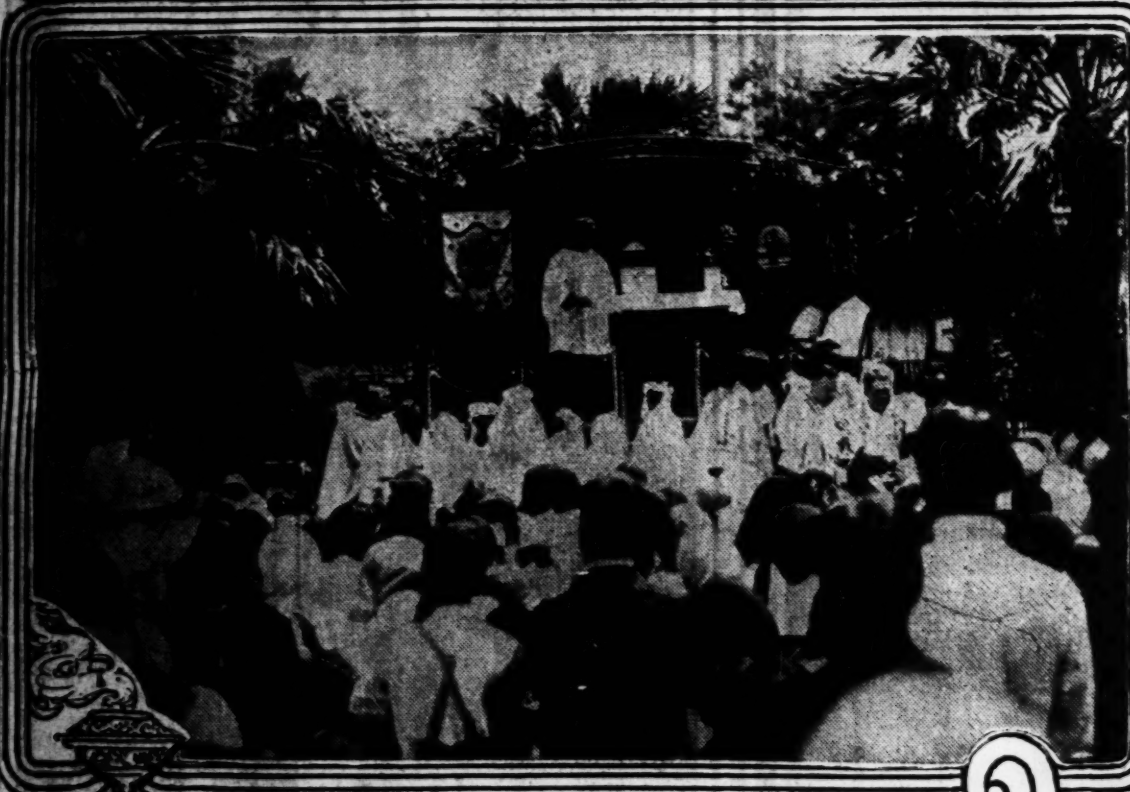
Tearing down a mountain
side at Culebra, Panama,
with streams of water.



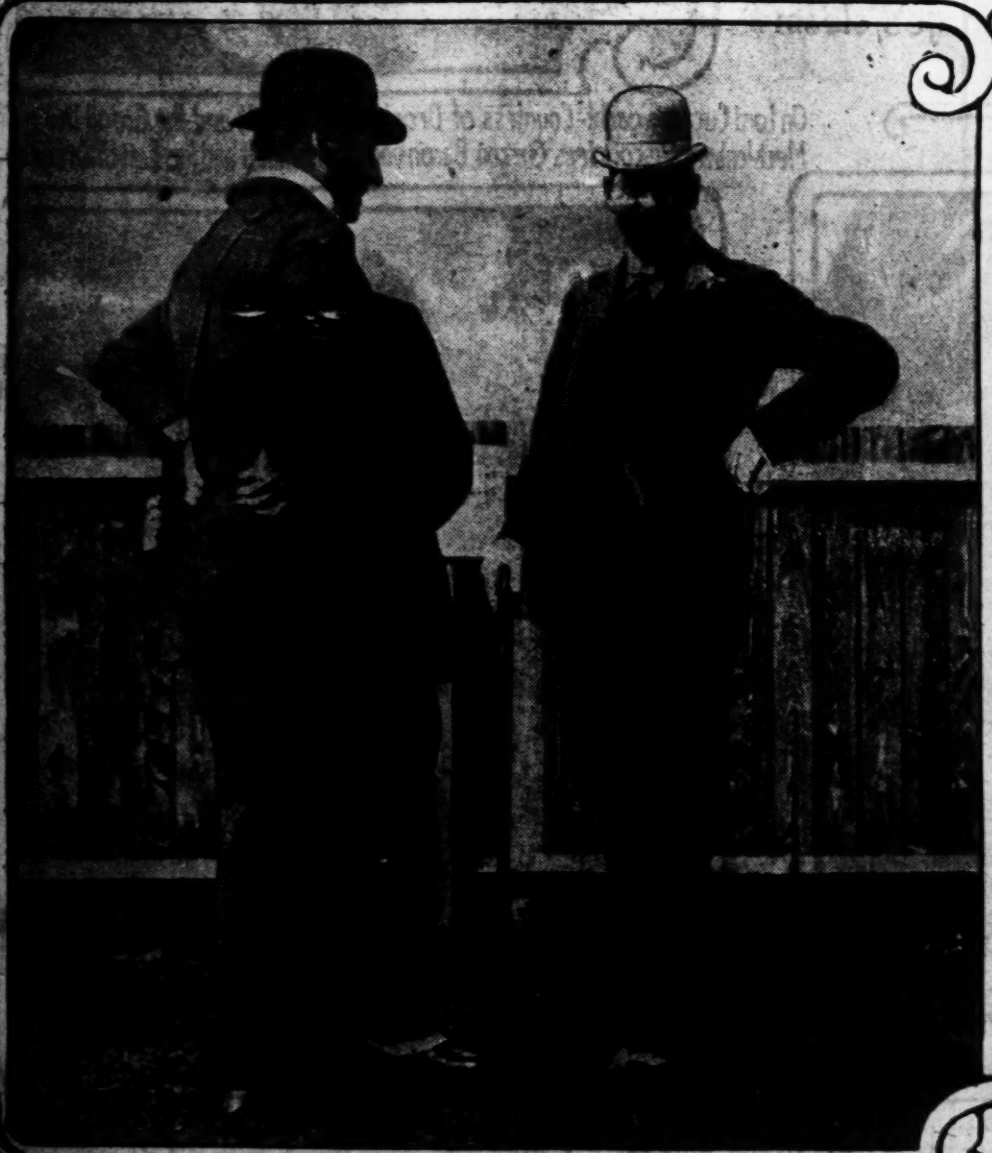
Officers of the National
Council of Women Voters
decorating Lucy Stone's
portrait. Left, Dr. Viola
May Coe, Portland,
Ore; right, Mrs. Emma
Smith De Voe.



Deaf
and Dumb
Indian in National
Glacier Park carv-
ing bear out
of wood.



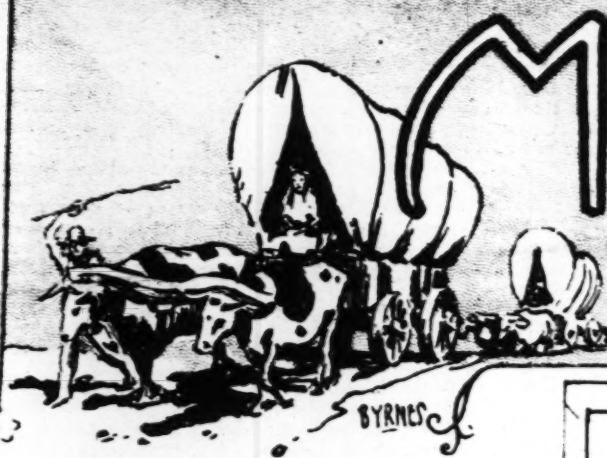
Services in motor chapel which has been touring the Southwest this summer.



The King of England at the Goodwood race track talking to the
trainer of his horses.



Five hundred automobile parties in the Garden of the Gods to see a dance by Ute Indians.



MARIE

An Episode
in the Life of the Late
Allan Quatermain.

by H. RIDER HAGGARD

(Copyright, 1912, by H. Rider Haggard.)

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

ALLAN QUATERMAIN, son of a Church of England clergyman, in Cape Colony, when a boy meets Marie Marais daughter of a French-Boer, at Maraisfontein, where he is instructed in French by Leblanc, a drunkard. Leblanc kills a Kaffir and the natives attack Maraisfontein. Hans, Hottentot servant, warns Allan in time, and he and Marie, with servants, repulse the natives until help arrives. Marais loses his stock and decides to go into the jungle to find a new home. Hernando Pereira, a rich relative of Marais, falls in love with Marie, who is in love with Allan. In a shooting match, Hernando, by trickery, prevents Allan from winning. Marais objects to the match between Marie and Allan because Allan is an Englishman. After the Marais have gone into a new land, Allan learns they are starving, goes to them and saves them. Hernando having lost his wealth in gold in the move into the wilderness, has deserted the camp.

Hernando is lost in the woods and Allan finds him near death and restores him to the camp. Allan escorts Hernando out of the camp and a shot is fired in the dark, the bullet grazing Allan's cheek. He charges Hernando with having tried to murder him and reports the occurrence to the Marais camp. Allan then leads the Marais followers toward a new Boer settlement. On the way King Dingaan of the Zulus, having been informed by Hernando that Allan is a terrible man and will kill them unless he is killed first, stops the Boers led by Allan. Dingaan informs him that as he is an Englishman he will spare him and the Boers with him if he can shoot three out of five vultures on the wing.

Allan by his expert shooting saves his white companions. He leads his Boers on towards the Tugela River. He comes upon Piet Retief, Boer leader. Allan has agreed with Marais to wait until Marie is 18 for their marriage, which Marais opposes and the day is near. Retief promises to perform the ceremony, and then Allan is to guide them on an expedition to the Zulu king's land for the making of a treaty.

CHAPTER XVI.

TWO days later we started to recover Dingaan's cattle, 50 or 70 of us, all well armed and mounted. With us went two of Dingaan's captains and a number of Zulus, perhaps a hundred, who were to drive the cattle if we recovered them. As I could speak their language, I was more or less in command of this Zulu contingent, and managed to make myself very useful in that capacity. Also, during the month or so of our absence, by continually conversing with them, I perfected myself considerably in my knowledge of their beautiful but difficult tongue.

Now, it is not my intention to write down the details of this expedition, during which there was no fighting and nothing serious happened.

We arrived in due course at Sikonyela's and stated our errand. When he saw how numerous and well armed we were, and that behind us was all the might of the Zulu army, that wily old rascal thought it well to surrender the stolen cattle without further to-do, and with these some horses which he had lifted from the Boers. So, having received them, we delivered them over to the Zulu captains, with instructions to drive them carefully to Umgungundhlovu. The commandant sent a message by these men to the effect that, having fulfilled his part of the compact, he would wait upon Dingaan as soon as possible in order to conclude the treaty about the land.

This business finished, Retief took me and a number of the Boers to visit other bodies of the emigrant Dutch who were beyond the Drakensberg, in what is now the Transvaal territory. This occupied a long time, as these Boers were widely scattered, and at each camp we had to stop for several days while Retief explained everything to its leaders. Also he arranged with them to come down into Natal, so as to be ready to people it as soon as he received the formal cession of the country from Dingaan. Indeed, most of them began to trek at once, although jealousies between the various commandants caused some of the bands, luckily for themselves, to remain on the farther side of the mountains.

At length, everything being settled, we rode away, and reached the Bushman's River camp on a certain Saturday afternoon. Here, to my joy, we found all well. Nothing had been heard of Hernando Pereira, while the Zulus, if we might judge from messengers who came to us, seemed to be friendly. Marie, also, had now quite recovered from the fears and hardships which she had undergone. Never had I seen her look so sweet and beautiful as she did when she greeted me, arrayed no longer in rags, but in a simple yet charming dress made of some stuff that she had managed to buy from a trader who came up to the camp from Durban. Moreover, I think that there was another reason for the change, since the light of dawning happiness shone in her deep eyes.

The day, as I have said, was Saturday, and on the Monday she would come of age and be free to dispose of herself in marriage, for on that day lapsed the promise which we had given to her father. But, alas! by a cursed perversity of fate, on this very Monday at noon the Commandant Retief had arranged to ride into Zululand on his second visit to Dingaan, and with Retief I was in honor bound to go.

"Marie," I said, "will not your father soften towards us and let us be married tomorrow, so that we may have a few hours together before we part?"

"I do not know, my dear," she answered, blushing, "since about this matter he is very strange and obstinate. Do you know that all the time you were absent he never mentioned your name and if anyone else spoke of it he would get up and go away!"

"That's bad," I said. "Still, if you are willing, we might try."

"Indeed and indeed, Allan, I am willing, who am sick of being so near to you and yet so far. But how shall we do so?"

"I think that we will ask the Commandant Retief



Found him sitting on the disselboom cutting up tobacco with his pocketknife.

and the Vrouw Prinsloo to plead for us, Marie. Let us go to seek them."

She nodded, and hand in hand we walked through the Boers, who nudged each other and laughed at us as we passed to where the old vrouw was seated on a stool by her wagon drinking coffee. I remember that her vatdoek was spread over her knees, for she also had a new dress, which she was afraid of staining.

"Well, my dears," she said in her loud voice, "are you married already that you hang so close together?"

"No, my aunt," I answered, "but we want to be, and have come to you to help us."

"That I will do with all my heart, though to speak truth, young people, at your age, as things are, I should have been inclined to help myself, as I have told you, before. Heaven above us! what is it that makes marriage in the sight of God? It is that male and female should declare themselves man and wife before all folk, and live as such. The pastor and his mumbings are very well if you can get them, but it is the giving of the hand, not the setting of the ring upon it; it is the vowing of two true hearts, and not words read out of a book, that make marriage. Still, this is bold talk, for which any reverend predicant would reprove me, for if young folk acted on it, although the tie might hold good in law, what would be come of his fee? Come, let us seek the commandant and hear what he has to say. Allan, pull me up off this stool, where, if I had my way, after so much traveling, I should like to sit while a house was built over my head and for the rest of my life."

I obeyed, not without difficulty, and we went to find Retief.

At the moment he was standing alone, watching two wagons that had just trekked away. These contained his wife with other members of his family, and some friends whom he was sending, under the charge of the Heer Smit, to a place called Doornkop, that lay at a distance of fifteen miles or more. At this Doornkop he had already caused a rough house, or rather shed, to be built for the Vrouw Retief's occupation, thinking that she would be more comfortable and perhaps safer there during his absence than at the crowded camp in a wagon.

"Allemachte! Allan," he said, catching sight of me, "my heart is sore; I do not know why. I tell you that when I kissed my old woman good-by just now I felt as though I should never see her again, and the tears

came into my eyes. I wish we were all safe back from Dingaan. But there, there, I will try to get over to see her tomorrow, as we don't start till Monday. What is it that you want, Allan, with that mooi mesje of yours?"—and he pointed to the tall Marie.

"What would any man want with such a one, save to marry her?" broke in Vrouw Prinsloo. "Now, Commandant, listen while I set out the tale."

"All right, aunt, only be brief, for I have no time to spare."

She obeyed, but I cannot say that she was brief. When at last the old lady paused, breathless, Retief said:

"I understand everything; there is no need for you young people to talk. Now we will go and see Henri Marais, and, if he is not madder than usual, make him listen to reason."

So we walked to where Marais' wagon stood at the end of the line, and found him sitting on the disselboom cutting up tobacco with his pocketknife.

"Good-day, Allan," he said, for we had not met since my return. "Have you had a nice journey?"

I was about to answer when the commandant broke in impatiently:

"See here, see here, Henri, we have not come to talk about Allan's journey, but about his marriage, which is more important. He rides with me to Zululand on Monday, as you do, and wants to wed your daughter tomorrow, which is Sunday, a good day for the deed."

"It is a day to pray, not to give and be given in marriage," commented Marais sulkily. "Moreover, Marie does not come of age before Monday, and until then the oath that I made to God holds."

"My vatdoek for your oath!" exclaimed the vrouw, flapping that awful rag in his face. "How much do you suppose that God cares what you in your folly swore to that stinkcat of a nephew of yours? Do you be careful, Henri Marais, that God does not make of your precious oath a stone to fall upon your head and break it like a peanut shell."

"Hold your chattering tongue, old woman," said Marais furiously. "Am I to be taught my duty to my conscience and my daughter by you?"

"Certainly you are, if you cannot teach them to yourself," began the vrouw, setting her hands upon her hips.

But Retief pushed her aside, saying: "No quarreling here. Now, Henri Marais, your coe

fact about these two young people who love each other is a scandal. Will you let them be married tomorrow or not?"

"No, Commandant, I will not. By the law I have power over my daughter till she is of age, and I refuse to allow her to marry a cursed Englishman. Moreover, the Predikant Celliers is away, so there is none to marry them."

"You speak strange words, Mynheer Marais," said Retief quietly, "especially when I remember all that this 'cursed Englishman' has done for you and yours, for I have heard every bit of that story, though not from him. Now hearken. You have appealed to the law, and, as commandant, I must allow your appeal. But after twelve o'clock tomorrow night, according to your own showing, the law ceases to bind your daughter. Therefore, on Monday morning, if there is no clergyman in the camp and these two wish it, I, as commandant, will marry them before all men, as I have the power to do."

Then Marais broke into one of those raving fits of temper which were constitutional in him, and to my mind showed that he was never quite sane. Oddly enough, it was on poor Marie that he concentrated his wrath. He cursed her horribly because she had withstood his will and refused to marry Hernan Pereira. He prayed that evil might fall on her; that she might never bear a child, and that if she did, it might die, and other things too unpleasant to mention.

We stared at him astonished, though I think that had been any other man than the father of my betrothed, I should have struck him. Retief, I noticed, lifted his hand to do so, then let it fall again, muttering: "Let me be possessed with a devil."

At last Marais ceased, not, I think, from lack of words, not because he was exhausted, and stood before us, his tall form quivering, and his thin, nervous face working like that of a person in convulsions. Then Marie, who had dropped her head beneath this storm, lifted it, and I saw that her deep eyes were all ablaze and that she was very white.

"You are my father," she said in a low voice, "and therefore I must submit to whatever you choose to say to me. Moreover I think that it is likely that the evil which you call down will fall upon me, since Satan is always at hand to fulfill his own wishes. But if so, my father, I am sure that this evil will recoil upon your own head, not only here, but hereafter. There justice will be done to both of us, perhaps before very long, and also to your nephew, Hernan Pereira."

Marais made no answer; his rage seemed to have spent itself. He only sat himself again upon the disselboom of the wagon and went on cutting up the tobacco viciously, as though he were slicing the heart of a foe. Even the Vrouw Prinsloo was silent and stared at him whilst she fanned herself with the vatdoek. But Retief spoke.

"I wonder if you are mad, or only wicked, Henri Marais," he said. "To curse your own sweet girl like this you must be one or the other—a single child who has always been good to you. Well, as you are to ride with me on Monday, I pray that you will keep your temper under control, lest it should bring us into trouble, and you also. As for you, Marie, my dear, do not fret because a wild beast has tried to toss you with his horns, although he happens to be your father. On Monday morning you pass out of his power into your own, and on that day I will marry you to Allan Quatermain here. Meanwhile, I think you are safest away from this father of yours, who might take to cutting your throat instead of that tobacco. Vrouw Prinsloo, be so good as to look after Marie Marais, and on Monday morning next bring her before me to be wed. Until then, Henri Marais, I, as commandant, shall set a guard over you, with orders to seize you if it should be necessary. Now I advise you to take a walk, and when you are calm again, to pray God to forgive you your wicked words, lest they should be fulfilled and drag you down to judgment."

Then we all went, leaving Henri Marais still cutting up his tobacco on the disselboom.

On the Sunday I met Marais walking about the camp followed by the guard whom Retief had set over him. To my surprise he greeted me almost with affection.

"Allan," he said, "you must not misunderstand me. I do not really wish ill to Marie, whom I love more dearly than I do my life; God alone knows how much I love her. But I made a promise to her cousin Hernan, my only sister's child, and you will understand that I cannot break that promise, although Hernan has disappointed me in many ways—yes, in many ways. But if he is bad, as they say, it comes with that Portuguese blood, which is a misfortune he cannot help, does it not? However bad he may be, as an honest man I am bound to keep my promise, am I not? Also, Allan, you must remember that you are English, and although you may be a good fellow in yourself, that is a fault which you cannot expect me to forgive. Still, if it is fated that you should marry my daughter and breed English children—Heaven above! to think of it, English children!—well, there is nothing more to be said. Don't remember the words I spoke to Marie. Indeed, I can't remember them myself. When I grow angry, a kind of rush of blood comes into my brain, and then I forget what I have said," and he stretched out his hand to me.

I shook it and answered that I understood he was not himself when he spoke those dreadful words, which both Marie and I wished to forget.

"I hope you will come to our wedding tomorrow," he added, "and wipe them out with a father's blessing."

"Tomorrow! Are you really going to be married tomorrow?" he exclaimed, his sallow face twitching nervously. "O God, it was another man that I dreamed of standing by Marie's side. But he is not here; he has disgraced and deserted me. Well, I will come, if my elders will suffer it. Good-by, you happy bridegroom tomorrow, good-by."

Then he swung round and departed, followed by the guards, one of whom touched his brow and shook his head significantly as he passed me.

I think that Sunday seemed the longest day I ever spent. The Vrouw Prinsloo would scarcely allow me even a glimpse of Marie, because of some fad she had got into her mind that it was either not proper or not fortunate, I forget which, that a bride and bridegroom should associate on the eve of their marriage. So I occupied myself as best I could. First I wrote a long letter to my father, the third that I had sent, telling him everything that was going to happen, and saying how grieved I was that he could not be present to marry us and give us his blessing.

This letter I gave to a trader who was trekking to the bay on the following morning, begging him to forward it by the first opportunity.

That duty done, I saw about the horses which I was taking into Zululana, three of them, two for myself and one for Hans, who accompanied me as after-rider. Also, the saddlery, saddle-bags, guns and ammunition must be overhauled, all of which took some time.

"You are going to spend a strange wittebroodsweek (white-bread-week, or, in other words, honeymoon) baas," said Hans, squinting at me with his little eyes, as he brayed away at a buckskin which was to serve as a saddle-cloth. "Now, if I was to be married tomorrow, I should stop with my pretty for a few days, and only ride off somewhere else when I was tired of her, especially if that somewhere else chanced to be

Zulu and, where they are

"I dare say you would," he said, "but you see, the commandant wants me to interpret, and therefore it is my duty to go with him."

"Duty; what is duty, baas? Love I understand. It is for love of you that I go with you; also for fear lest you should cause me to be beaten if I refused. Otherwise I would certainly stop here in the camp, where there is plenty to eat and little work to do, as were I you, I should do also for love of that white missie. But duty—pah! that is a fool-word, which makes bones of a man before his time and leaves his girl to others."

"Of course you do not understand, Hans, any more than you colored people understand what gratitude is. But what do you mean about this trek of ours? Are you afraid?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "A little, perhaps, baas. At least I should be if I thought about the tomorrow, which I don't, since today is enough for me, and thinking about what one can't know makes the head ache. Dingaan is not a nice man, baas; we saw that, didn't we? He is a hunter who knows how to set a trap. Also he has the Baas Pereira up there to help him. So perhaps you might be more comfortable here kissing Missie Marie. Why do you not say that you have hurt your leg and cannot run? It would not be much trouble to walk about on a crutch for a day or two, and when the commandant was well gone, your leg might heal and you could throw the stick away."

"Get thee behind me, Satan," I muttered to myself, and was about to give Hans a piece of my mind when I recollected that the poor fellow had his own way of looking at things and could not be blamed. Also, as he said, he loved me, and only suggested what he thought would tend to my joy and safety. How could I suppose that he would be interested in the success of a diplomatic mission to Dingaan, or think anything about it except that it was a risky business? So I only said:

"Hans, if you are afraid, you had better stop behind. I can easily find another after-rider."

"Is the baas angry with me that he should speak so?" asked the Hottentot. "Have I not always been true to him? Have I not said that I do not think about tomorrow, and we must all go to sleep sometime? No; unless the baas beats me back, I shall come with him. But baas"—this in a wheedling tone—"you might give me some brandy to drink your health in tonight. It is very good to get drunk when one has to be sober, and perhaps dead, for a long time afterwards. It would be nice to remember when one is a spook, or an angel with white wings, such as the old baas, your father, used to tell us about in school on the Sabbath."

At this point, finding Hans hopeless, I got up and walked away, leaving him to finish our preparations.

That evening there was a prayer meeting in the camp, for although no pastor was present, one of the Boer elders took his place and offered up supplications which, if simple and absurd in their wording, at least were hearty enough. Amongst other requests, I remember that he petitioned for the safety of those who were to go on the mission to Dingaan and of those who were to remain behind. Alas! those prayers were not heard, for it pleased the Power to Whom they were addressed to decree otherwise.

After this meeting, in which I took an earnest share, Retief who just before it began had ridden in from Doornkop, which he had been to visit his wife, held a kind of council, whereat the names of those who had volunteered or been ordered to accompany him, were finally taken down. At this council there was a good deal of discussion, since many of the Boers did not think the expedition wise—at any rate, if it was to be carried out on so large a scale. One of them, I forget which, an old man, pointed out that it might look like a war party, and that it would be wiser if only five or six went, as they had done before, since then there could be no mistake as to the peaceful nature of their intentions.

Retief himself combated this view, and at last turned suddenly to me, who was listening near by, and said:

"Allan Quatermain, you are young, but you have a good judgment; also you are one of the very few who know Dingaan and can speak his language. Tell us now, what do you think?"

Thus adjured, I answered, perhaps moved thereto more than I thought by Hans' talk, that I, too, considered the thing dangerous, and that someone whose life was less valuable than the commandant's should go in command.

"Why do you say so, nephew," he said irritably, "seeing that all white men's lives are of equal value, and I can smell no danger in the business?"

"Because, Commandant, I do smell danger, though what danger I cannot say, any more than a dog or a buck can when it sniffs something in the air and barks or runs. Dingaan is a tamed tiger just now, but tigers are not house cats that one can play with them, as I know, who have felt his claws and just, only just, come out from between them."

"What do you mean, nephew?" asked Retief in his direct fashion. "Do you believe that this swartzel (that is, black creature) means to kill us?"

"I believe that is quite possible," I answered.

"Then, nephew, being a reasonable man as you are, you must have some ground for your belief. Come now, out with it."

"I have none, Commandant, except that one who can set the lives of a dozen folk against a man's skill in shooting at birds on the wing, and who can kill people to be a bait for those birds, is capable of anything. Moreover, he told me that he did not love you, Boers, and why should he?"

Now, all those who were standing about seemed to be impressed with this argument. At any rate, they turned towards Retief, anxiously waiting for his reply. "Doubtless," answered the Commandant, who, as I have said, was irritable that night, "doubtless those English missionaries have poisoned the king's mind against us Boers. Also," he added suspiciously, "I think you told me, Allan, that the king said he liked you and meant to spare you, even if he killed your companions, just because you also are English. Are you sure that you do not know more than you choose to tell us? Has Dingaan perhaps confided something to you—just because you are English?"

Then noting that these words moved the assembled Boers, in whom race prejudice and recent events had created a deep distrust of any born of British blood, I grew very angry and answered:

"Commandant, Dingaan confided nothing to me, except that some Kaffir witch-doctor, who is named Zikali, a man I never saw, had told him that he must not kill an Englishman, and therefore he wished to spare me, although one of your people, Hernan Pereira, had whispered to him that I ought to be killed. Yet I say outright that I think you are foolish to visit this king with so large a force. Still, I am ready to do so myself with one or two others. Let me go then, and try to persuade him to sign this treaty as to the land. If I am killed or fall, you can follow after me and do better."

"Alleluia!" exclaimed Retief; "that is a fair offer. But how do I know, nephew, that when we came to read the treaty we should not find that it granted all the land to you English and not to us Boers? No, no, don't look so angry. That was not a right thing to

you are honest whatever most of your blood

Nephew Allan, you who are a brave man, are

this journey. Now, why is that I wonder

Am I have it I had forgotten. You are to be married

tomorrow morning to a very pretty girl, and it is not natural that you should wish to spend the next fortnight in Zululana. Don't you see, brothers, he wants to get out of it because he is going to be married, as it is natural that he should, and therefore he tries to frighten us all? When we were going to be married, should we have wished to ride away at once to visit some stinking savage? Ah! I am glad I thought of that just as I was beginning to turn his gloomy color, like a chameleon on a black hat, for it explains everything," and he struck his thigh with his big hand and burst into a roar of laughter.

All the company of Boers who stood around began to laugh also, uproariously, for this primitive joke appealed to them. Moreover, their nerves were strained; they also dreaded this expedition, and therefore they were glad to relieve themselves in bucolic merriment. Everything was clear to them now. Feeling myself in honor bound to go on the embassy, as I was their only interpreter, I, artful dog, was trying to play upon their fears in order to prevent it from starting, so that I might have a week or two of the company of my new-wed wife. They saw and appreciated the joke.

"He's slim, this little Englishman," shouted one.

"Don't be angry with him. We should have done as much ourselves," replied another.

"Leave him behind," said a third. "Even the Zulus do not send a new-married man on service." Then they smacked me on the back, and hustled me in their rude, kindly manner, till at length I fell into a rage and hit one of them on the nose, at which he only laughed the louder, although I made it bleed.

"See here, friends," I said, as soon as silence was restored; "married or no, whoever does not ride to Dingaan, I ride to him, although it is against my judgment. Let those laugh loudest who laugh last."

"Good!" cried one; "if you set the pace we shall soon be home again, Allan Quatermain. Who would not with Marie Marais at the end of the journey?"

Then, followed by their rough and mocking laughter, I broke away from them, and took refuge in my wagon, little guessing that all this talk would be brought up against me on a day to come.

In a certain class of uneducated mind foresight is often interpreted as guilty knowledge.

CHAPTER XVII

THE MARRIAGE

I WAS awakened on my wedding morning by the crash and bellowing of a great thunderstorm. The lightning flashed fearfully all about us, killing two oxen quite near to my wagon, and the thunder rolled and echoed till the very earth seemed to shake. Then came a wall of cold wind, and after that the swish of torrential rain. Although I was well accustomed to such natural manifestations, especially at this season of the year, I confess that these sights and sounds did not tend to raise my spirits, which were already lower than they should have been on that eventful day. Hans, however, who arrived to help me put on my best clothes for the ceremony, was for once consoling.

"Don't look sick, baas," he said, "for if there is storm in the morning, there is shine at night."

"Yes," I answered, speaking more to myself than to him, "but what will happen between the storm of the morning and the peace of the night?"

It was arranged that the commission, which, counting the native after-riders, consisted of over a hundred people, among them several boys, who were little more than children, was to ride at one hour before noon. Nobody could get about to make the necessary preparations until the heavy rain had passed away, which it did a little after eight o'clock. Therefore when I left the wagon to eat, or try to eat some breakfast, I found the whole camp in a state of bustle.

Boers were shouting to their servants, horses were being examined, women were packing the saddle-bags of their husbands and fathers with spare clothes, the pack-beasts were being laden with blitong and other provisions, and so forth.

In the midst of all this tumult I began to wonder whether my private business would not be forgotten, since it seemed unlikely that time could be found for marriages. However, about 10 o'clock when, having done everything that I had to do, I was sitting disconsolately upon my wagon box, being too shy to mix with that crowd of busy mockers or to go to the Prinsloos' camp to make inquiries, the vrouw herself appeared.

"Come on, Allan," she said, "the commandant is waiting and swearing because you are not there. Also there is another waiting, and oh! she looks lovely. When they see her, every man in the camp will want her for himself, whether he has got a wife or not, for in that matter, although you mayn't think so just now, they are all the same as the Kaffirs. Oh! I know them, I know them, a white skin makes no difference."

While she held forth thus in her usual outspoken fashion, the vrouw was dragging me along by the hand, just as though I were a naughty little boy. Nor could I get free from that mighty grip, or, when once her great bulk was in motion, match my weight against it. Of course, some of the younger Boers, who, knowing her errand, had followed her, set up a shout of cheers and laughter, which attracted everybody to the procession.

"It is too late to hang back now, Englishman."

"You must make the best of a bad business," "If you wanted to change your mind, you should have done it before," men and women roared and screamed with many other such bantering words, till at length I felt myself turn the color of a red velvet lily.

So we came to where Marie stood, the center of an admiring circle. She was clothed in a soft white gown made of some simple but becoming stuff, and she wore upon her dark hair a wreath woven by the other maidens in the camp, a bevy of whom stood behind her.

Now we were face to face. Our eyes met, and oh! hers were full of love and trust. They dazzled and bewildered me. Feeling that I ought to speak, and not knowing what to say, I merely stammered: "Good morning," whereon everyone broke into a roar of laughter, except Vrouw Prinsloo, who exclaimed:

"Did anyone ever see such a fool?" and even Marie smiled.

Then Piet Retief appeared from somewhere dressed in tall boots and rough riding clothes, such as the Boers wore in those days. Handing the roer he was carrying to one of his sons, after much fumbling he produced a book from his pocket, in which the place was marked with a piece of grass.

"Now then," he said, "be silent, all, and show respect, for remember I am not a man just now. I am a parson, which is quite a different thing, and, being a commandant and a veld cornet and other officers all rolled into one, by virtue of the law I am about to marry these young people, so help me God. Don't any of you witnesses ever say afterwards that they are not rightly and soundly married, because I tell you that they are, or will be." He paused for breath, and someone said "Hear, hear," or its Dutch equivalent, whereon having glared the offender into silence, Retief proceeded:

"Young man and young woman, what are your names?"

"Of course I do, King," said the man, "but for this purpose I must pretend not to know the law. Are you better acquainted with the law than I am? But stay, where is the father, Henri Marais?"

Someone thrust Marais forward, and there he stood quite silent, staring at us with a queer look upon his face and his gun in his hand, for he, too, was ready to ride.

just sworn to do, and I am not the view; not because I have sworn anything, but because I know you have a good head on your shoulders, and so will my man and the others of our party. Though why you should think you will have any message to send, I can't guess, unless you know something that is hidden from us," she added shrewdly. "You say you don't; Look! They are calling, you must go. Come on, Marie, let us see them off."

So we went to where the commission was gathered on horseback, just in time to hear Rettief addressing the people, or, rather, the last of his words.

"No," answered the Commandant, "the sticks, which when they are a hundred is as good as a hundred, will serve just as well."

...just as he had that at whose feet he lay, and I, a mere white boy, for in appearance, at any rate, was nothing more.

"O Dingaan," I said coolly, knowing that coolness was my only chance. "I answer you in the words of the Commandant Retief, the great chief. Do you take me for a child that I should give up my own wife to you who already have so many? Moreover, you cannot kill me because I have the word of your captain, Kambula, that I am safe with you."

This reply seemed to amuse him. At any rate, with one of those almost infantile changes of mood which are common to savages of every degree, he passed from wrath to laughter.

"You are quick as a lizard," he said. "Why should I, who have so many wives, want one more, who would certainly hate me? Just because she is white, and would make the others, who are black, jealous, I suppose. Indeed, they would poison her, or pinch her to death in a month, and then come to tell me she had died of fretting. Also, you are right; you have my safe conduct, and must go hence unharmed this time. But look you, little lizard, although you escape me between the stones, I will pull off your tail. I have said that I want to pluck this tall white flower of yours, and I will pluck her. I know where she dwells. Yes, just where the wagon she sleeps in stands in the line, for my spies have told me, and I will give orders that whoever is killed she is to be spared and brought to me living. So perhaps you will meet this wife of yours here, Macumazahn."

Now, at these ominous words, that might mean so much or so little, the sweat started to my brow, and a shiver went down my back.

"Perhaps I shall and perhaps I shall not, O King," I answered. "The world is as full of chances today as it was not long ago when I shot at the sacred vultures on Hloma Amabutu. Still, I think that my wife will never be yours, O King."

"Ow!" said Dingaan; "this little white ant is making another tunnel, thinking that he will come up at my back. But what if I put down my heel and crush you, little white ant? Do you know," he added confidentially, "that the Boer who mends my guns and whom here we call 'Two-faces,' because he looks towards you Whites with one eye, and towards us Blacks with the other, is still very anxious that I should kill you? Indeed, when I told him that my spies said that you were to ride with the Boers, as I had requested that you should be their Tongue, he answered that unless I promised to give you to the vultures, he would warn them against mingling. So, since I wanted them to come as I had arranged with him, I promised."

"Is it so, O King?" I asked. "And pray why does this Two-faces, whom we name Pereira, desire that I should be killed?"

"Ow!" chuckled the obese old ruffian. "cannot you see all your cleverness guess that, O Macumazahn? Perhaps it is he who needs the tall white maiden, and this Pereira if he does certain things for me, I have had her to him in payment. And perhaps," he went on laughing quite loud, "I shall trick him after all, tempt her for myself, and paying him in another way, and as a cheat grumble if he is outcheated?"

I answered that I was an honest man, and knew nothing about cheats, or at what they could or could not grumble.

"Yes, Macumazahn," replied Dingaan quite genially. "That is where you and I are alike. We are both honest, quite honest, and therefore friends, which I can never be with these Amaboona, who, as you and others have told me, are traitors. We play our game in the light, like men, and who wins, wins, and who loses, loses. Now hear me, Macumazahn, and remember what I say. Whatever happens to others, whatever you may see, you are safe while I live. Dingaan has spoken. Whether I get the tall white girl, or do not get her, still you are safe; it is on my head," and he touched the gum-ring in his hair.

"And why should I be safe if others are unsafe, O King?" I asked.

"Ow! If you would know that, ask a certain ancient prophet named Zikali, who was in this land in the days of Macumazahn, my father, and before then—that is, if you can find him. Also, I like you, who are not a flat-faced fool like these Amaboona, but have a brain that turns in and out through difficulties as a snake does through reeds; and it would be a pity to kill one who can shoot birds wheeling high above him in the air, but no one else can do. So whatever you see and whatever you hear, remember that you are safe, and shall go safely from this land, or stay safely in it if you will, to be my voice to speak with the Sons of George."

"Now return to the Commandant, and say to him that my heart is his heart, and that I am very pleased to see him here. Tomorrow, and perhaps the next day, will show him some of the dances of my people, and that I will sign the writing, giving him all the children and everything else he may desire, more than I wish, indeed. Hamba gachle, Macumazahn," remembering with surprising quickness from his chair, remembered out of a single block of wood, he turned and rushed through the little opening in the reed wall, and he led to his private huts.

I now being conducted back to the Boer camp, I saw who was waiting for me outside the gate of the labyrinth which is called Isikloho. I met Thomas, who was lounging about, I think in order to talk with me. Halting, I asked him straight out what the King's intentions were towards the Boers.

"Don't know," he answered, shrugging his shoulders, but he seems so sweet on them that I think he must be up to mischief. He is wonderfully fond of you, too, or I heard him give orders that the word was to be sent through all the regiments that if anyone so much as hurt you, he should be killed at once. Also, he should be pointed out to the soldiers when you are there, so that they might all of them know and signify to me as far as it goes," I replied.

I think that why I should need special protection. The less there is someone who wants to get into her, the better. At Allan Quatermain. The indunas tell me that a good-looking Portuguese, whom they call Macumazahn, asks the King to kill you every time he occupies a place. Indeed, I've heard him myself."

"And of him," I answered, "but, then, Hernan Pereira never got on. Tell me what is he talking about, when he isn't asking him to kill me."

"That duty done," he said again. "Something dirty, I'll be sure of that by the native name he bay on the river. I think, however," he added in a low voice, "that he had a lot to do with the Boers. That duty done, he is at all in order to get their was taking into Zulu one day when I was interpreting and one for Hans, he would not give them more also, the soldiers, but they in, Pereira told him must be overhauled, all signed, as what was written. You are going to spend the night with the spear."

"(white-bread-week, or, in King say to that?" "Hans," said Hans, squinting at me, and that he as he brayed away at a buck, their people wanted as a saddle-cloth. "Now, if I see you tomorrow, I should stop with my gun, and only ride off somewhere else when I see her, especially if that somewhere else is the ear of Dingaan."

the ear of Dingaan. I say, you're a good fellow. I'll give you a bit of advice, which you will be wise to take. You get out of this country as soon as you can, and go to look after that pretty Miss Marais, whom you are sweet on. Dingaan wants her, and what Dingaan wants he gets in this part of the world."

Then, without waiting to be thanked, he turned and disappeared among a crowd of Zulus, who were following us from curiosity, leaving me wondering whether or no Dingaan was right when he called this young man a liar. His story seemed to tally so well with that told by the King himself, that on the whole I thought he was not.

Just after I had passed the main gateway of the great town, where, his office done, Kambula saluted and left me. I saw two white men engaged in earnest conversation beneath one of the milk trees which, as I think I have already mentioned, grow, or grew, there. They were Henri Marais and his nephew. Catching sight of me, Marais walked off, but Pereira advanced and spoke to me, although, warned perhaps by what had happened to him in the case of Retief, I am glad to say he did not offer me his hand.

"Good day, to you, Allan," he said effusively. "I have just heard from my uncle that I have to congratulate you, about Marie I mean, and, believe me, I do so with all my heart."

Now, as he spoke these words, remembering what I had just heard, my blood boiled in me, but I thought it wise to control myself, and therefore only answered: "Thank you."

"Of course," he went on, "we have both striven for this prize, but as it has pleased God that you should win it, why, I am not one to bear malice."

"I am glad to hear it," I replied. "I thought that perhaps you might be. Now tell me, to change the subject, how long will Dingaan keep us here?"

"Oh! two or three days at most. You see, Allan, luckily I have been able to persuade him to sign the treaty about the land without further trouble. So as soon as that is done, you can all go home."

"The Commandant will be very grateful to you," I said. "But what are you going to do?"

"I do not know, Allan. You see, I am not a lucky fellow like yourself with a wife waiting for me. I think that perhaps I shall stop here a while. I see a way of making a great deal of money out of these Zulus; and having lost everything upon that Delagoa Bay trek, I want money."

"We all do," I answered, "especially if we are starting in life. So when it is convenient to you to settle your debts I shall be glad."

"Oh! have no fear," he exclaimed with a sudden lighting up of his dark face. "I will pay you what I owe you, every farthing, with good interest thrown in."

"The King has just told me that is your intention," I remarked quietly, looking him full in the eyes. Then I walked on, leaving him staring after me, apparently without a word to say.

I went straight to the hut that was allotted to Retief in the little outlying guard-kraal, which had been given to us for a camp. Here I found the Commandant seated on a Kaffir stool engaged in painfully writing a letter, using a bit of board placed on his knees as a desk.

He looked up, and asked me how I had got on with Dingaan, not being sorry, as I think, of an excuse to pause in his clerical labors.

"Listen, Commandant," I said, and, speaking in a low voice, so as not to be overheard, I told him every word that had passed in the interviews I had just had with Dingaan, with Thomas Halstead and with Pereira.

He heard me out in silence, then said:

"This is a strange and ugly story, Allan, and if it is true, Pereira must be an even bigger scoundrel than I thought him. But I can't believe that it is true. I think that Dingaan has been lying to you for his own purposes; I mean about the plot to kill you."

"Perhaps, Commandant. I don't know, and I don't much care. But I am sure that he was not lying when he said he meant to steal away my wife either for himself or for Pereira."

"What, then, do you intend to do, Allan?"

"I intend, Commandant, with your permission, to send Hans, my after-rider, back to the camp with a letter for Marie, telling her to remove herself quietly to the farm I have chosen down on the river, of which I told you, and there to lie hid till I come back."

"I think it is needless, Allan. Still, if it will ease your mind, do so, since I cannot spare you to go yourself. Only you must not send this Hottentot, who would talk and frighten the people. I am dispatching a messenger to the camp to tell them of our safe arrival and good reception by Dingaan. He can take your letter, in which I order you to say to your wife that if she and the Prinsloos and the Meyers go to this farm of yours, they are to go without talking, just as though they wanted a change, that is all. Have the letter ready by dawn tomorrow morning, as I trust mine may be," he added with a groan.

"It shall be ready, Commandant, but what about Hernan Pereira and his tricks?"

"This about the accused Hernan Pereira," exclaimed Retief, striking the writing-board with his fist. "On the first opportunity I will myself take the evidence of Dingaan and of the English lad, Halstead. If I find they tell me the same story they have told you, I will put Pereira on his trial, as I threatened to do before; and should he be found guilty, by God! I will have him shot. But for the present it is best to do nothing, except keep an eye on him, lest we should cause fear and scandal in the camp, and, after all, not prove the case. Now go and write your letter, and leave me to write mine."

So I went and wrote, telling Marie something, but by no means all of that I have set down. I bade her, and the Prinsloos and the Meyers, if they would accompany her, as I was sure they would, move themselves off at once to the farm I had beacons out thirty miles away from the Bushman's River, under pretence of seeing how the houses that were being built there were getting on. Or, they would not go, I bade her go alone with a few Hottentot servants, or any other companions she could find.

This letter I took to Retief, and read it to him. At my request, also, he scrawled at the foot of it:

"I have seen the above and approve it, knowing all the story, which may be true or false. Do as your husband bids you, but do not talk of it in the camp, except to those whom he mentions.—Pieter Retief. So the messenger departed at dawn, and in due course delivered my letter to Marie."

The next day was Sunday. In the morning I went to call upon the Reverend Mr. Owen, the missionary, who was very glad to see me. He informed me that Dingaan was in good mind towards us, and had been asking him if he would write the treaty ceding the land which the Boers wanted. I stopped for service at the huts of Mr. Owen, and then returned to the camp. In the afternoon Dingaan celebrated a great war dance for us to witness, in which about twelve thousand soldiers took part. It was a wonderful and awe-inspiring spectacle, and I remember that each of the regiments employed had a number of trained oxen which maneuvered with them. apparently at given words of command. We did not see Dingaan that day, except at a distance, and after the

dance was over, he was honest whatever most of us

On the evening of the 5th of February, this was the dancing and sham fights, so many more, indeed, that we began to weary of this savage show. Late in the afternoon, however, Dingaan sent for the Commandant and his men to come to see him, saying that he wished to talk with him about the matter of the treaty. So we went; but only three or four, of whom I was one, were admitted to Dingaan's presence, the rest remaining at a little distance, where they could see us, but were out of earshot.

Dingaan then produced a paper which had been written by the Reverend Mr. Owen. This document, which I believe still exists, for it was found afterwards, was drawn up in legal or semi-legal form, beginning like a proclamation, "Know all men."

"It ceded 'the place called Port Natal, together with all the land annexed—that is to say, from Tugela to the Umzimvubu River westward, and from the sea to the north'—to the Boers, 'for their everlasting property.' At the King's request, as the deed was written in English by Mr. Owen, I translated it to him, and afterwards the lad Halstead translated it also, being called in to do so when I had finished."

It was then that Retief inquired of Dingaan through Thomas Halstead, whether it was a true story which he had heard, that the Boer called Pereira, who had been staying with him, and whom the Zulus knew by the name of "Two-faces," had again asked him, Dingaan, to have me, Allan Quatermain, whom they called Macumazahn, killed. Dingaan laughed and answered:

"Yes, that is true enough, for he hates this Macumazahn. But let the little white Son of George have no fear, since my heart is soft towards him, and I swear by the head of the Black One that he shall come to no harm in Zululand. Is he not my guest, as you are?"

He then went on to say that if the Commandant wished it, he would have "Two-faces" seized and killed because he had dared to ask for my life. Retief answered that he would look into that matter himself, and after Thomas Halstead had confirmed the King's story as to Pereira's conduct, he rose and said good-by to Dingaan.

Of this matter of Hernan Pereira, Retief said little as we went back to the camp outside the Kraal, though the little that he did say showed his deep anger.

When we arrived at the camp, however, he sent for Pereira and Marais and several of the older Boers. I remember that among these were Gerrit Bothma Sr., Hendrik Labuschagne and Matthys Pretorius Sr., all of them persons of standing and judgment. I also was ordered to be present. When Pereira arrived, Retief charged him openly with having plotted my murder and asked him what he had to say. Of course, his answer was a flat denial, and an accusation against me of having invented the tale because we had been at enmity over a maiden whom I had since married.

On the next morning, that of the fatal 6th of February, when I chanced to meet the Commandant Retief as he was riding through the camp making arrangements for our departure to Natal, he pulled up his horse and said:

"Allan, Hernan Pereira has gone, and Henri Marais with him, and for my part I am not sorry, for doubtless we shall meet again, in this world or the next, and find out all the truth. Here, read this."

I opened the folded sheet and read as follows:

"I will not stay here, where such foul accusations are laid on me by black Kaffirs and the Englishman, Allan Quatermain, who like all his race, is an enemy of us Boers, and, although you do not know it, a traitor who is plotting great harm against you with the Zulus. Therefore I leave you, but am ready to meet every charge at the right time before a proper Court. My uncle, Henri Marais, comes with me, as he feels that his honor is also touched. Moreover, he has heard that his daughter, Marie, is in danger from the Zulus, and returns to protect her, which he who is called her husband neglects to do. Allan Quatermain, the Englishman, who is the friend of Dingaan, can explain what I mean, for he knows more about the Zulu plans than I do, as you will find out before the end."

Then followed the signatures of Hernan Pereira and Henri Marais.

Almost before I had finished reading this letter, the order came that we were to go in a body to bid farewell to Dingaan, leaving our arms piled beneath the two milk trees at the gate of the town. Most of our after-riders were commanded to accompany us—I think because Retief wished to make as big a show as possible to impress the Zulus. A few of these Hottentots, however, were told to stay behind that they might collect the horses, that were knee-haltered and grazing at a distance, and saddle them up. Among these was Hans, for, as it chanced, I saw and sent him with the others, so that I might be sure that my own horses would be found and made ready for the journey.

We strolled through the gates of the Great Kraal, most of the Boers, who, as usual, had piled their arms under the two milk trees, lounging along in knots of four or five, laughing and chatting as they went. I have often thought since that although every one of them there, except myself, was doomed within an hour to have taken the dreadful step from time into eternity, it seems strange that advancing fate should have thrown no shadow on their hearts. On the contrary, they were quite gay, being extremely pleased at the successful issue of their mission and the prospect of an immediate return to their wives and children. Even Retief was gay, for I heard him joking with his companions about myself and my "white-bread-week," or honeymoon, which he said was drawing very near.

It was at this moment that a Zulu appeared, pushing his way through the captains who were gathered at the gate of the labyrinth, and delivered some message to one of the indunas, who in turn passed it on to the King.

"Ow, is it so?" said the King with a troubled look. Then his glance fell on me as though by accident, and he added: "Macumazahn, one of my wives is taken very ill suddenly, and says she must have some of the medicine of the white men before they go away. Now, you tell me that you are a new-married man, so I can trust you with my wives. I pray you to go and find out what medicine it is that she needs, for you can speak our tongue."

I hesitated, then translated what he had said to Retief.

"You had best go, nephew," said the Commandant; "but come back quickly, for we ride at once."

Still I hesitated, not liking this business; whereon the King began to grow angry.

"What!" he said, "do you white men refuse me this little favor, when I have just given you so much—you who have wonderful medicines that can cure the sick?"

"Go, Allan, go," said Retief, when he understood his words, "or he will grow cross and everything may be undone."

So, having no choice, I went through the gateway into the labyrinth.

Next moment men pounced on me, and before I could utter a word a cloth was thrown over my mouth and tied behind my head.

I was a prisoner and gagged.

TO BE CONTINUE D NEXT SUNDAY.



FUNNY

SECTION OF
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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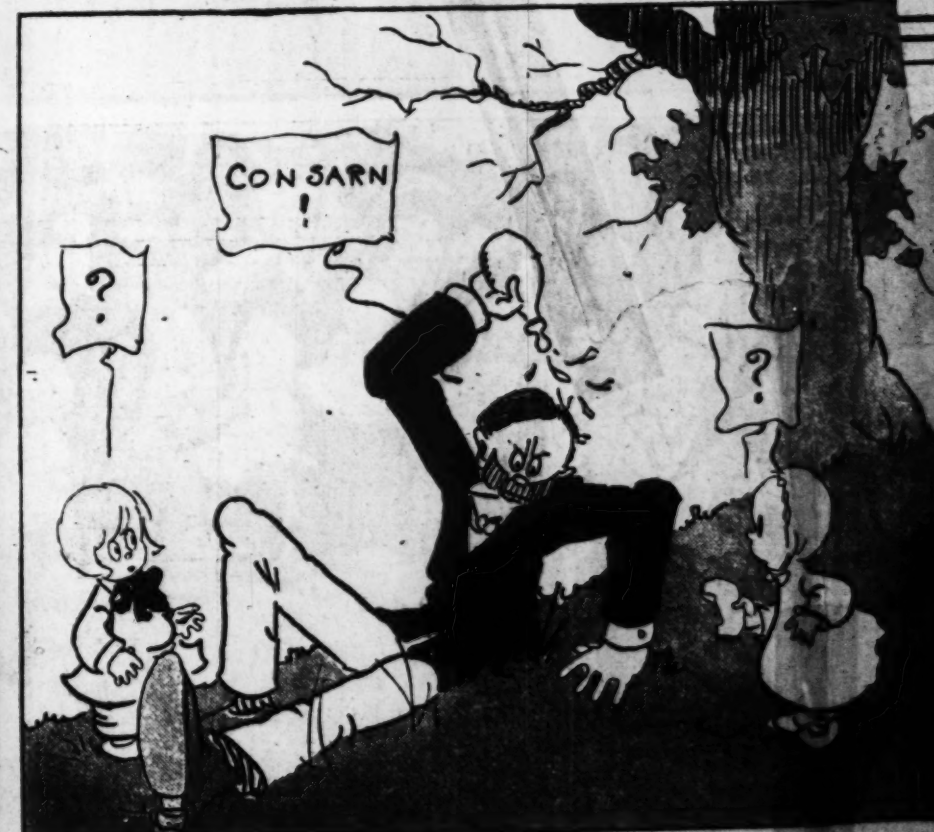
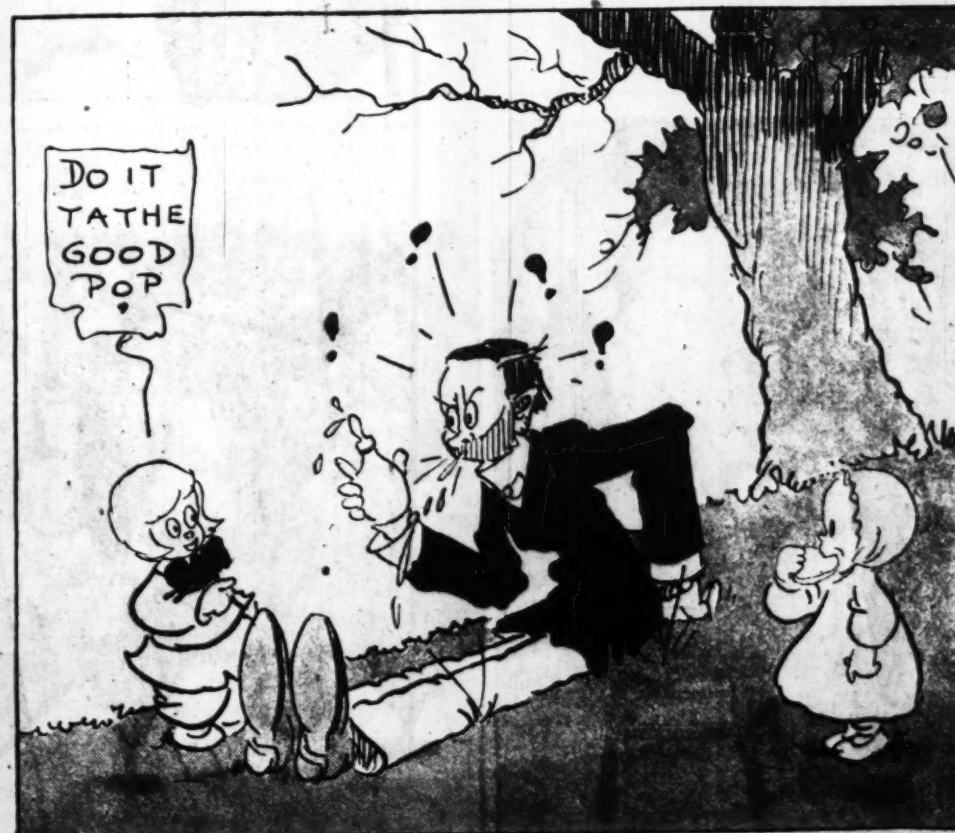
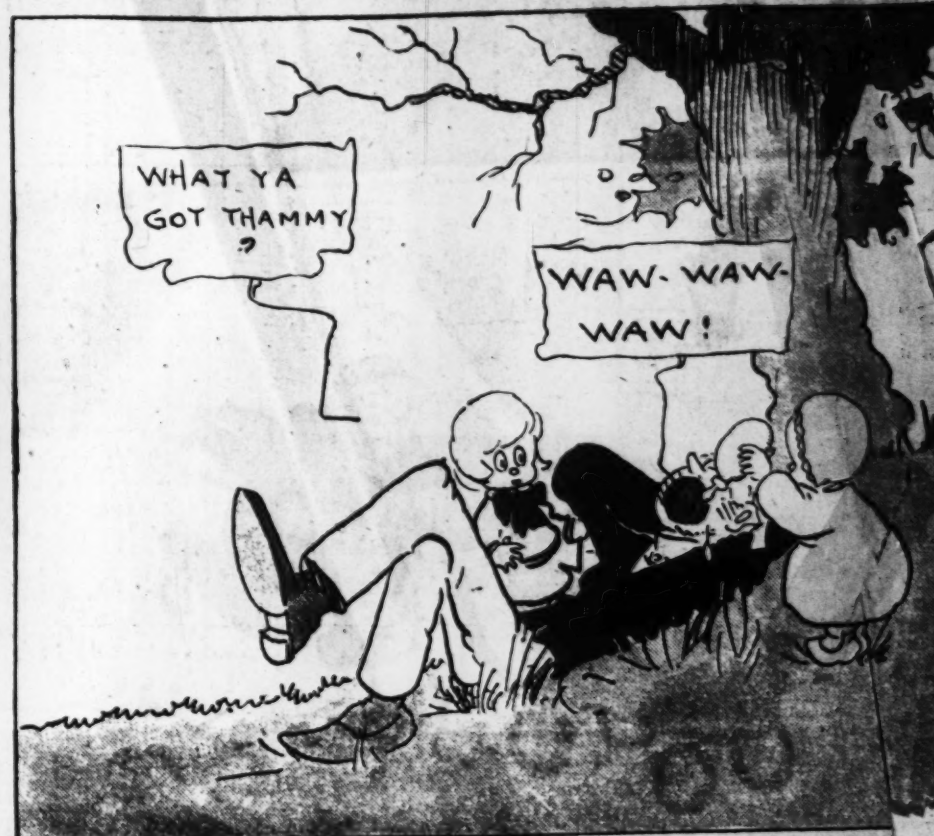
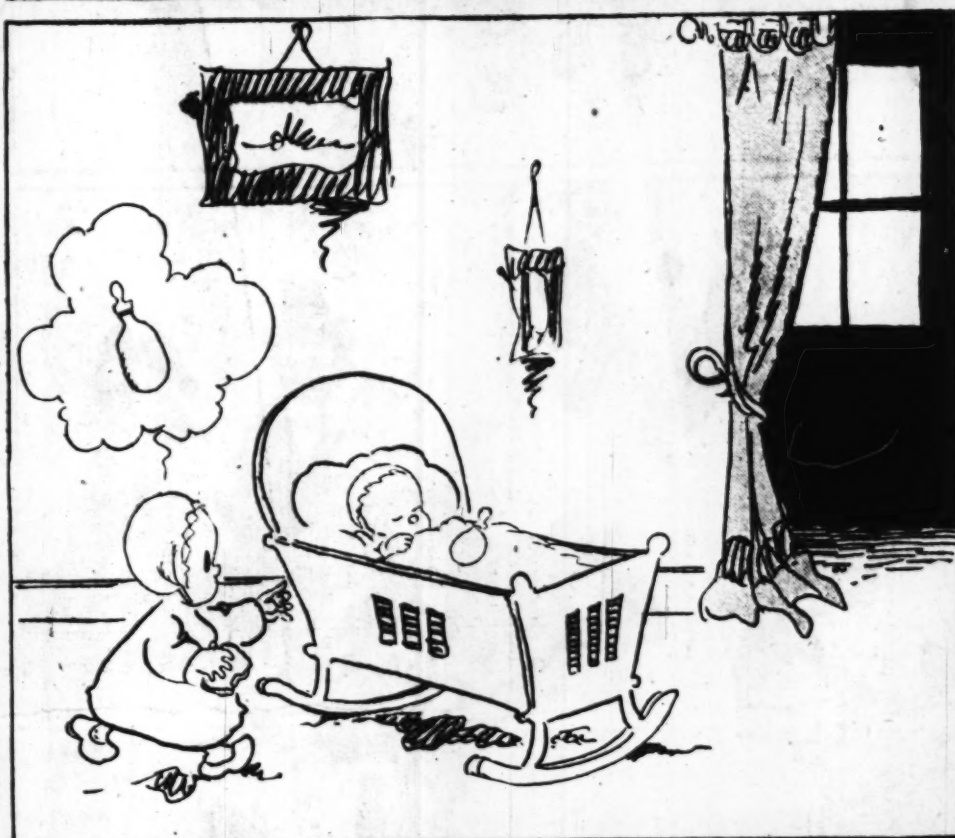
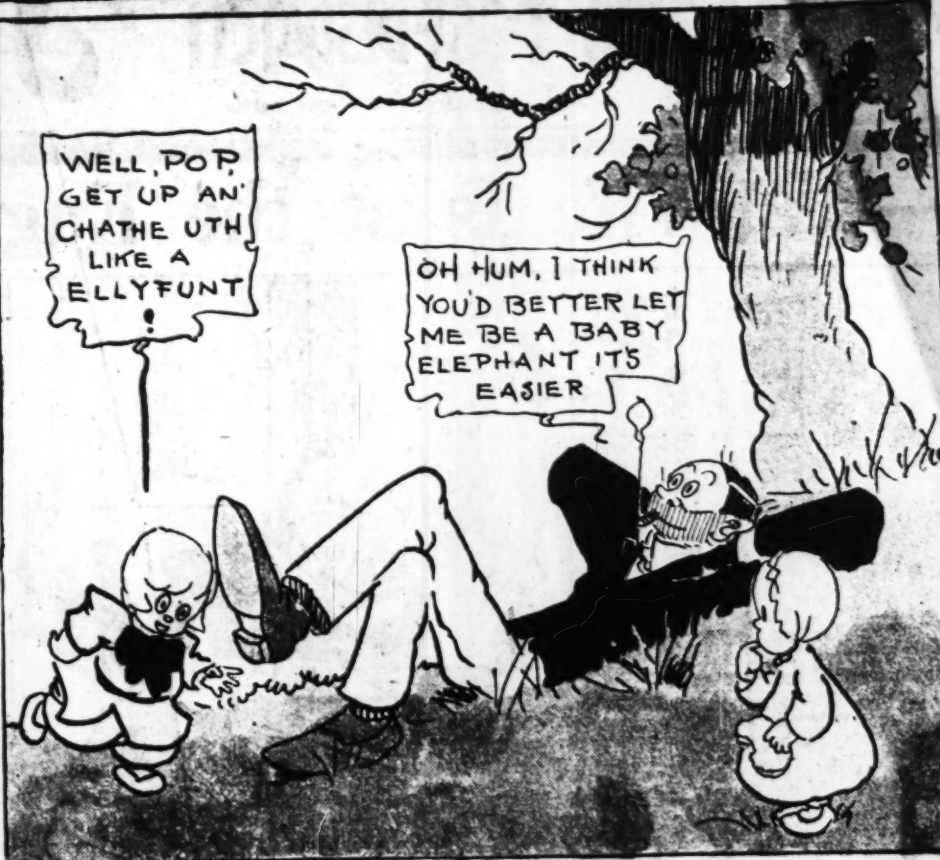


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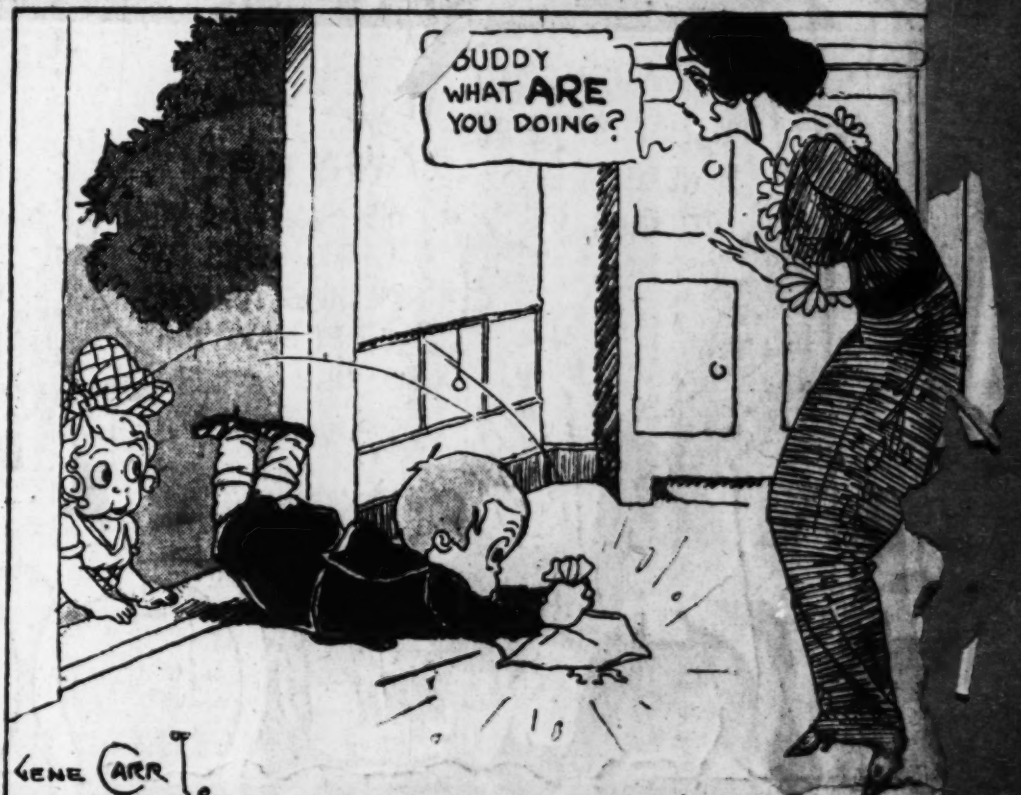
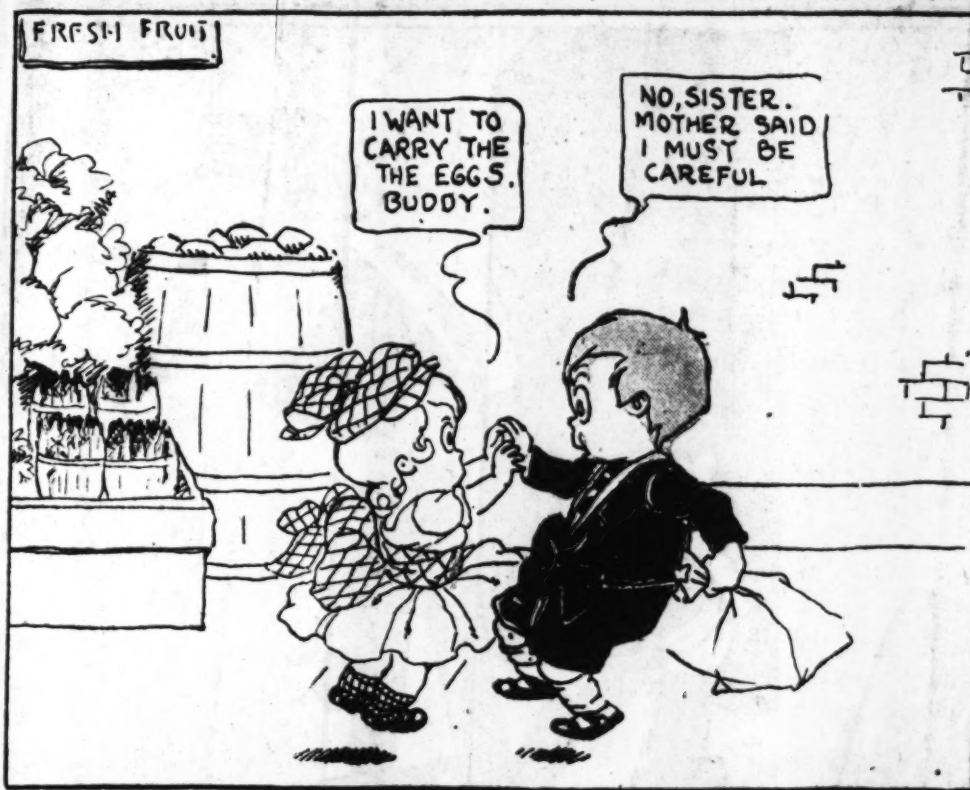
Mr. Hubby--His Wife Is at the Eugenics Club



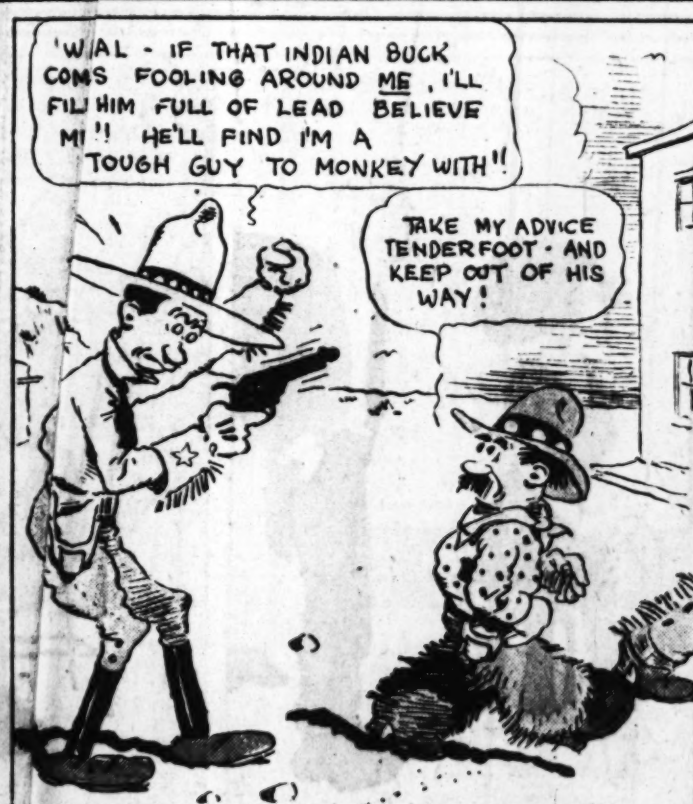
Those Kids Next Door---Nippy's Pop Plays Elephant



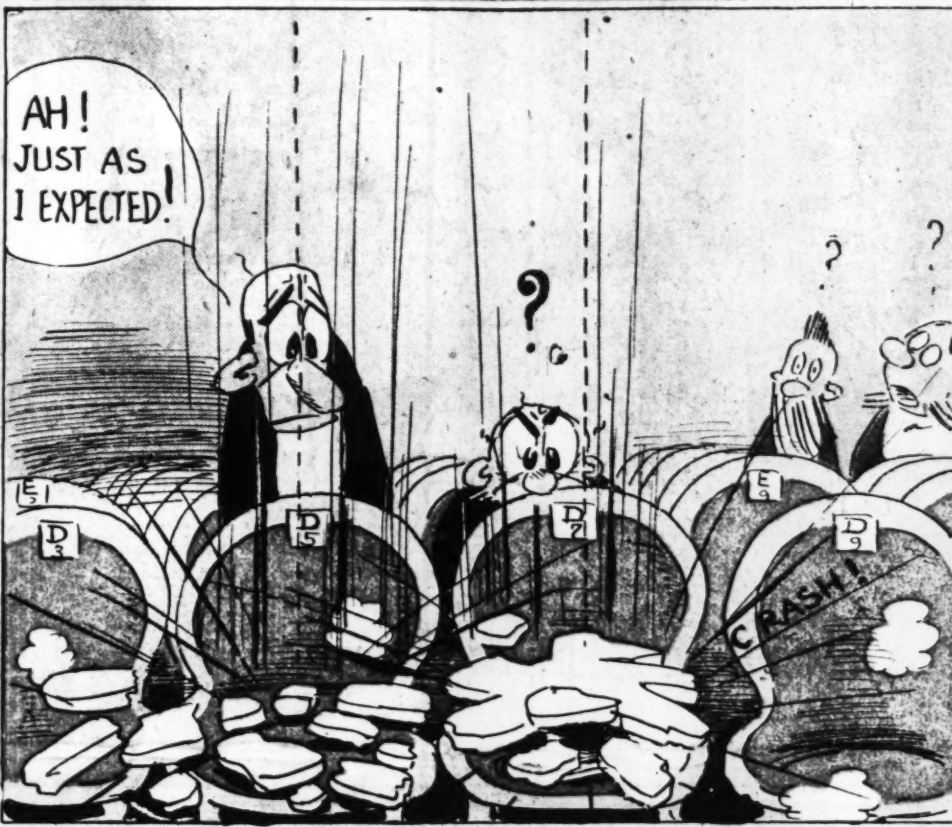
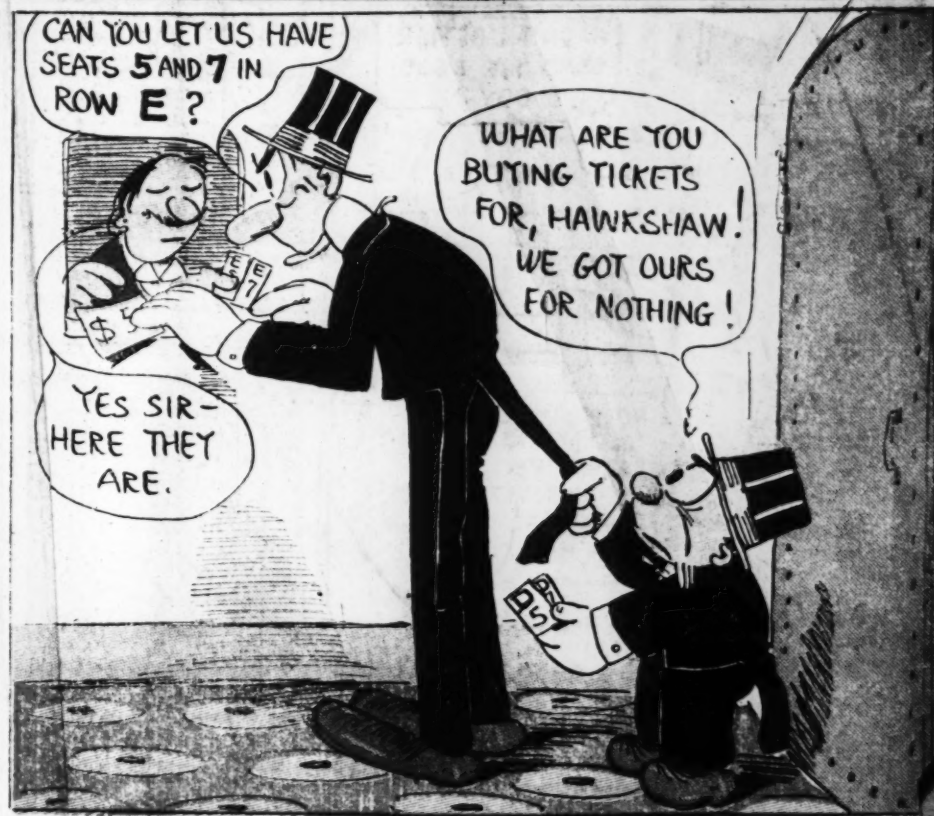
Buddy's Baby Sister Couldn't Have Done Any Worse



Tenderfoot Tim Has a Misunderstanding with the Big Chief



Hawkshaw the Detective---Orchestra, D-5 and D-7



The Newlyweds---Snookums Doesn't Approve of Shams

